

The person charging this material is responsible for its return to the library from which it was withdrawn on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

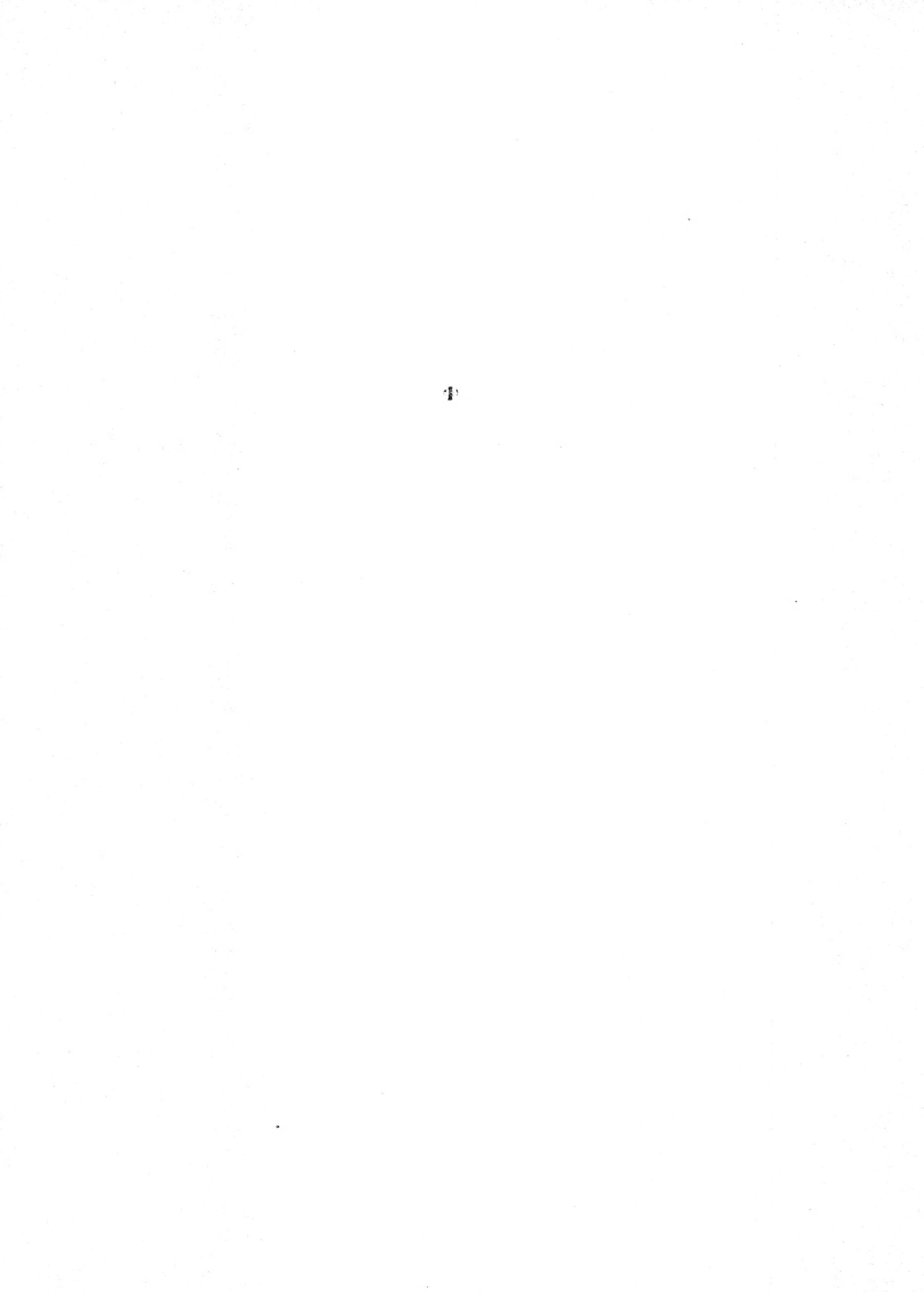
Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University.

To renew call Telephone Center, 333-8400

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SEP 27 1984
SEP 18 1984
MAR 20 1986
MAR 17 1986
JUN 06 1997
MAY 15 1997

L161—O-1096



THE
ILLINOIS FARMER:

A Monthly Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

FARMER, GARDENER, FRUIT GROWER AND STOCK RAISER.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

VOLUME V. 1860.

PUBLISHED BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

7-30-57
ILF
v. 5
cop. 3

INDEX TO VOLUME V.

A	PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.			
Size wins.....	8	Cattle disease, 16, 77, 88, 111, 115, 122, 135, 138, 156.	18
Clinton County Fair.....	84	Chickens, early.....	79
Executive Board Meeting.....	49	Colored plates of fruit.....	79
Scott County.....	50	Columbus Nursery.....	79
Lee County.....	192	Chase's hand books.....	79, 115
Lee County Fair.....	60, 115	Crops along the G. W. R. R.....	101
Lee County Spring Fair.....	78	Coal at Danville.....	102
Knox County Fair.....	79	County, its appearance.....	102
Atlanta Union Fair.....	79	Crops on the timber lands.....	102
Macon County Fair.....	205	Cincinnati.....	133
Macon County Fair.....	114	Crops and the weather.....	115
Dupage County Fair.....	116	Cobs for fuel.....	116
Cass County Fair.....	116	Crops in Adams county.....	123
Pike County Fair.....	116	Curing hay.....	135
Macoupin County Fair.....	116	Catalogues.....	135
Macoupin County Fair.....	208	Crops in Michigan.....	155
Adams County Fair.....	135	Chicago bank note detector.....	156
Hancock County Fair.....	135	Coal for swine.....	156
Champaign County Fair.....	155	Crops in Wisconsin.....	156
Rock Island County Fair.....	155	Cattle at the state fair.....	163, 164, 166
Edgar County Fair.....	155	Cattle, Devon, 28 head of.....	170
Sangamon County Fair.....	156	Counterfeiting and pickpockets.....	165
Green County Fair.....	156	Clevis, Taylor's.....	166
Agricultural Institutions.....	74	Crystals.....	170
At Mendota.....	205	Cook's nursery.....	174
Ash, blue.....	31	Chess, premium for.....	177
Ash, E. M.....	31	Commercial college, B. & Stratton's.....	177
Agricultural Implements.....	164	Clark, Chelton, and his fruits at state fair, 184	
Agricultural implements.....	31	Cook's evaporator.....	191
Are you Insured?.....	18		
Address of M. L. Dunlap.....	18	D	
Appeal to the Ladies.....	20	December.....	197
Article, a useful.....	203	Delay of this Number.....	209
Amphitheater at State Fair.....	164, 165, 166, 168	Dogs, give them water.....	32
Artist, a young Illinois.....	170	District schools, value of.....	1
Advertising gratis.....	24	Ditching machine, H. & Tucker's.....	13
Architects and Mechanics Journal.....	50, 63	Deep tiller.....	30, 156
April.....	53	Deep tilling.....	30, 53
Ash, E. M. seeds of how to grow.....	4	Double Michigan plow.....	30, 50
APPLES, what shall we plant.....	8	Deciduous ornamental trees.....	31
Apple, barrel ventilation of.....	156	Dunlap's nursery.....	50, 96, 155
Apple Seedlings.....	192	Dupage county nursery.....	83
Apple sauce.....	54	Double shovel plow.....	96
In Central Illinois.....	115	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	100
Baldwin.....	8	Draining and subsoiling.....	107
Belmont.....	8	Drugs, a good place for.....	115
Bogby Russett.....	11	Dixon, Fair at.....	155
Beyoni.....	30	Deaf and dumb Asylum.....	171
Bethelhemite.....	47	Ditching machine, Hammond's.....	177
Brandywine.....	31		
Buckingham.....	30, 79	E	
Black Vandover.....	142	Editor's Table.....	203
Carolina.....	30	Editor's table, 14, 34, 49, 63, 73, 95, 114, 134, 155, 176, 191.	
Carolina Red June.....	30, 75, 125, 143, 30	Eastern vs. Western farming.....	11
Dormina Oldenburgh.....	125	Exchanges, where to address.....	14
Duches of Dunilow.....	125	Express company.....	19
Early Hornet.....	30, 75, 125, 146	EGYPT , boundary of.....	12, 30, 75
Early Pennock.....	36	Climate and products.....	18
English Russett.....	31	Prairies of.....	20
Fall Wine.....	30	Butter in.....	34
Fulton.....	30	Letter of.....	43, 123
Farmuse.....	31	Spring in.....	59
Fall Orange.....	120	Tomatos in.....	65
Fall Water.....	151	Prospects of fruit in.....	77
Harrison.....	35	A trip to.....	94
Horse Apple.....	18	Gardens in.....	123
Hornell's Sweet.....	30	Drought in.....	156
Jonathan.....	30	Heard from.....	165
Kiswick Codlin.....	30, 75	Summer and crops in.....	190
Lowell.....	8, 30		
Little Red Romanite.....	30, 125	EVERGREENS , planting of.....	11, 125
Nickajack.....	79	List of hardy.....	25
Newtown Pippin.....	30	In belts.....	25
Newtown Spitzenburgh.....	47	When to plants.....	25, 26
Minklee.....	3	Cost of.....	26
Maiden's Blaek.....	30, 125	Trees peddlers.....	79
Ortley.....	31	Native.....	60, 90
Peck's Pleasant.....	8, 30	Elm, white.....	31
Pryor's Red.....	30	Education, agricultural.....	30
Richfield Nonsuch.....	8	Engravings of stock.....	34
R. I. Greeting.....	8, 11	Editors' work.....	63
Red Astrahem.....	8, 12, 30, 125, 151	Ernst, A. H., death of.....	65
Rambo.....	30	Elwanger & Barry, letter of.....	65
Romernstein.....	30	Evans F., letter of.....	92
Rome Beauty.....	42	Esterly's self-raking reaper.....	116
Roule's Janet.....	59	Exports of bread stuffs.....	145
Sweet June.....	30	Excursion proposed.....	155
Swoor.....	30	Editor's hall.....	164
Sweet Romanite.....	30	Editorial staff at state fair.....	170
Sops of Wine.....	125	Essay on rural life.....	185
Tallman Sweet.....	30	Election of officers at state fair.....	165
White Winter Peruvian.....	30		
White Pippin.....	30	F	
Winsop.....	30, 57	Flower Garden, The.....	209
Willow Tree.....	30, 144	Farmer's Journal.....	209
Yellow Bellflower.....	30, 142	Farmers, what do you live for?.....	4
Yellow Ingestine.....	75		

INDEX.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Hahneman's Medical College.....	79	
Horse rake, revolving.....	115	
History of the steel plow.....	181	
Hogs, pens of.....	155	
Hand book.....	156	
I		
INSECTS.		
The Hessian Fly.....	3, 4, 53, 58	
Chinch bug, how to check its ravages.....	7	
Remarks of Wm. Walsh on.....	26	
The Curculio, how to destroy.....	42	
Collections of.....	43	
Winter effect on.....	53	
Peach borer.....	79	
The Curculio, time for.....	114	
The borer.....	115	
The bark louse.....	125, 156	
Indiana State Fair.....	156	
Indiana Farmer.....	165	
Ice houses.....	5	
Illinois Natural Historical Society, Meeting of 125		
Illinois Central Railroad Lands.....	208	
Indian Weapons.....	169	
Iron Amalgam Bells.....	191	
Important discovery in camphene.....	57	
Illino's State Journal.....	63	
Indian bean.....	40	
Indianapolis.....	102, 104	
Insane Asylum.....	104	
J		
January.....	1	
Johnson, B. F. letter of.....	2	
Japan apple-pie melon.....	40	
June.....	85	
July.....	101	
Johns, Dr. H. C. wisdom of.....	116	
Johns, Mrs. N. C. essay on rural life.....	185	
Joseph's corn.....	40	
Jones, K. K. letter of.....	47	
Jones, K. K. letter of.....	184	
K		
Kennicott, Dr.....	176	
Kirtland, D. J. P. letter of.....	8, 41	
Kerosene oil.....	115	
L		
Locust, varieties of and culture.....	5	
Locust, Black.....	13	
Linden, Amos.....	31	
Larch.....	31	
Love of the beautiful.....	44	
Lamville Nursery.....	30, 64	
Land roller, cast iron.....	64, 79, 114	
Locust seed, how to sprout.....	65	
Lightning rods.....	78, 95	
Land, how to sell.....	116, 185	
Linin and flax.....	134	
M		
March.....	87	
Manures.....	204	
Minerals at State Fair.....	170	
Mastodon.....	170	
Melodeons, Prince & Co.....	191	
Mice and Trees.....	192	
Magnolia Gloria.....	8	
Melodeons, Geo. A. Prince & Co.....	15, 78	
Music, value of.....	34, 61, 115	
Medals, value of.....	33	
Milk sickness.....	38	
March.....	44	
Melodeon agency.....	50	
May.....	70	
Manufactures, why don't the West.....	73	
M. xims.....	94	
Missouri Fruit Grower's Association.....	95	
Mariah Estelle, letter of.....	109	
Married.....	115	
Melodeons, value of.....	34, 61, 115	
Mole drainer.....	119	
Maryland Agricultural College.....	156	
N		
November.....	181	
Nursery, the Columbus (Ohio).....	208	
New York Ledger.....	7	
Normal University.....	12	
Neoll's House.....	31	
Natural History at the State Fair.....	162, 163, 169	
Natural History Hall.....	165	
Natural History Society Meeting of.....	43	
North-Western Farmer.....	63	
Naperville.....	93	
No Cattle Show in Massachusetts.....	95	
Niles, work and the big bell.....	104	
Naturalist, not far.....	153	
O		
October.....	161, 177	
O'Reilly's American Terracultor.....	208	
Otis, R. C.....	183	
Our bow.....	8	
Ohio Farmer.....	34, 63	
Our paper.....	34	
Ohio Phonological Society.....	63	
Old Firkin, letter of.....	75, 112	
Oats.....	46	
Ohio Cultivator.....	64	
Our trip.....	101	
Osage Hedging.....	50, 152	
Seed how to sprout.....	65	
ORCHARDS.		
Apples for Northern Illinois.....	80	
Apples for Central Illinois.....	80	
Apples for Southern Illinois.....	180	
Form and size of trees.....	27, 30	
Age of trees to plant.....	26, 30	
Culture of.....	26, 30	
Autumn work in.....	39	
Setting of.....	177	
Site for.....	11	
Digging holes for trees.....	11, 27	
Protection of.....	11, 20	
Aspect of.....	20	
Pruning of.....	20, 49, 78	
Crops to cultivate in.....	30	
Fall planting of trees.....	11, 27	
Proportion of.....	20, 27	
Setting out.....	65	
In Central Illinois.....	92	
Ohio Valley Farmer.....	103	
Ornamental and Market Gardening.....	123	
Our Canadian Visitors.....	128	
P		
Prairies, of the Western States The.—Their Advantages 203		
Prince of Wales; The.....	200	
Premiums for Crops Awarded by the Indiana State Fair.....	206	
Progress against Fogdom.....	162	
Plowing Match.....	167	
Paintings.....	170	
Premiums, list of at State Fair.....	171, 177	
Potatoes.....	177	
Potatoes, the Carter.....	192	
Peach Pits.....	192	
Powell, W. H. letter of.....	3	
Poisonous plants of Ohio.....	6	
Pragress.....	S	
Pumpkins, large yield of.....	11	
Potatoes, manure for.....	11	
To keep hogs from rooting.....	42	
The culture of.....	44	
Sweet, seed of.....	50, 64	
In Adams County.....	56	
Sweet, plants for sale.....	64	
Sweet, manuel.....	65	
Culture of.....	9	
Experiment with.....	112	
Sweet, late setting.....	116	
The crop and a market.....	156	
PLANTS.		
Care of.....	6, 50	
Cultivation of.....	43	
Pears, disease of.....	29	
Pratt's Ditcher.....	49	
Preserves.....	11	
Peach trees, cutting back.....	11	
Prairie Fruit Culturist.....	14	
Perslimons.....	18	
Peach Orchards.....	29	
Prairie Farmer.....	55	
Pleuro Pneumonia.....	76, 76, 88, 121, 115, 122, 135, 153, 156	
Peach trees for sale.....	134	
Peachful.....	156	
Post Office change.....	96, 175	
Plums, disease of.....	29	
Poultry rearing.....	109	
Political.....	116, 165	
Plantain.....	154	
Plowboy's of the West.....	146	
Plow Premium.....	146	
Q		
QUINCES.....	12	
Short lived.....	42	
Salt for.....	42	
R		
Rural Annual, The.....	209	
Rat Terrier.....	209	
Reading, time for.....	1	
Rural Affairs, Annual Register of.....	208	
Rain amount of.....	10	
Rugg, G. H. letter of.....	32	
Reaper trial proposed.....	32	
Rooms of State Agricultural Society.....	34	
Rural Annual.....	63	
Requiescam, poetry.....	84	
Rain, amount of in 1859.....	111, 127	
Rye for hogs.....	115	
Railroad fares.....	115	
Railroads and half-fares.....	124	
Rats, remedy for.....	126	
Rat Terriers.....	208	
RASPBERRY, culture of.....	23	
Purple cane.....	29, 79, 154	
Black cap.....	29, 130	
Allen.....	29	
Cattawissa.....	28	
B. Fontenoy.....	29	
Ohio cranberry.....	29	
Brinkle's orange.....	29	
Black cap, culture of.....	150, 155	
Jam.....	155	
Lake Superior.....	155	
Purple cane, its history.....	183	
Purple Cane.....	209	
Report on.....	198	
Rhubarb, Wyatt's Victoria.....	156	
Rhubarb, Scotch hybrid.....	156	
Reynolds, J. P. letter of.....	153	
S		
Rye and chess.....	145	
Roses, monthly.....	145	
Robbins, S. W., letter of.....	126	
Reapers and mowers.....	166	
Ruin, artificial way of making.....	189	
T		
Turtle soups.....	40	
Transactions of the State Agricultural Society 209		
Farmer's Clothes.....	201	
Town and country.....	8	
Timber, preservation of.....	6	
The FARMER, what it will be.....	9	
Tulip tree.....	11, 81	
Tile, cost of.....	2	



VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JANUARY, 1860.

NUMBER I.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY
BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

CONTENTS.

January.....	1
More about the Hog and its history.....	2
Town and country.....	3
Querios about Wheat.....	3
Sowing Mountain Aeh Seed.....	4
Farmers what do you live for?	4
Farmers ice houses	5
The Locust.....	5
Durham Bull—Chicago Duke	6
Poisonous Plants of Ohio	6
Care of House Plants.....	6
The Apiary.....	7
To the friends of Horticulture.....	7
Important discovery.....	7
Chtnch Bug.....	7
Premium Currant Wine.....	7
The New York Ledger.....	7
Editorial Bow.....	8
Size Wine.....	8
What variety of Apples shall we plant?.....	8
Sorghum in Iowa.....	9
Magnolia Glauca.....	9
Autumn work in the Orchard	9
About wintering Stock.....	9
Concord and Delaware Grapes.....	9
Crops—Advantages of Fall Plowing.....	10
Sugar Cane Convention.....	10
Amount of rain in 1858.....	10
French Merino Sheep.....	10
HORTICULTURAL.	
Annual Meeting of the Southern Illinois Pomological and Horticultural Society, held at Tamarac, Perry county, Ill., December 20th, 21st, 1859	11
Fruit trees for ornamental purposes.....	12
The Egyptians moving	13
Texas.....	13
Another competitor for the \$500 Premium of the Ill. Cent. Railroad Company, for the best Ditching Machine.....	13
How to Preserve Fence Posts.....	13
Difference between Eastern and Western Farming.....	13
THE EDITOR'S TABLE,	
The crops of 1859.....	14
How corn shrinks.....	14
United States Fair at Chicago.....	14
Fawkes' Steam Plow.....	14
Illustrating the Farmer.....	14
To Nurseymen.....	14
Our Exchanges.....	14
The Prairie Fruit Culturist.....	14
Fawkes' Steam Plow	14
The Horticulturist	14
Plowing by Steam.....	14
State Horticultural Society.....	14
More about the Hog and its History.....	14
Engravings for the Farmer	14
A New Fence.....	14
Culture of Fruit.....	15
Engravings of Stock.....	15
Prince's Melodeons.....	15
Geological Survey.....	15
MARKETS	
	15

January.

Oh Winter! ruler of the inverted year.
Thy scattered hair with sleet-like ashes fill'd,
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks,
Fringed with a beard made white with other snows,
Than those of age; thy forehead wrapt in clouds,
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throe,
A cold car indabited to no wheels,
But urged by storms along a slipp'ry way;
I love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
And dreaded as thou art.

Couper's Task.

January not only has its uses but its beauties, and to the thrifty farmer is an interesting period of the year. It is the beginning of a new era, a development of new plans—a time for study and domestic ease. December closed the year, and concluded with the holydays, a fitting finale to its varied labors.

If January comes in with its icy breath, it hath its fireside enjoyments; no active duties have yet been inaugurated; no bending to the arduous labors of the new born year. With the thrifty farmer the stock is well cared for, the cellar is stored with vegetables, the wood is under cover, and the whole list of farm implements well housed and in repair. The fruits, alas! a great number of even our thrifty farms have not the benefit of this health giving food, but their young orchards give promise of rich harvests. It could not be expected that the prairie slopes, whose solitudes have been so lately broken, would yet teem with the golden glories of her orb-like gifts. Yet a few more years and the January cellars of the thrifty farmer will be redolent of ripened fruit, covered with its gold and crimson, laid on by the Master's pencil, and out-vieing the painter's brush. There is no clime in which January can bring richer gifts to the farmer's fireside than our own prairie land. It combines all the energies of the north, with many of the luxuries of the south, with all the useful and the beautiful of the temperate zone. The shout of the Anglo-Saxon has broken its solitude, and his untiring energy is carving out homes, rich in all that go to fill up the cup of human happiness.

The plans of the year were partially laid when the plow was first put to the autumn stubble to make ready for the spring grain

—when the seeds from the vegetable and flower garden were carefully laid away—when the seed corn was gathered, and the seed grain put in separate bins. These plans were all crude, made up in the hurry of the autumn work, and must now be reviewed and their outlines clearly defined. The acres of spring wheat, of barley, of oats, of hemp, of flax, of potatoes and of corn, must be figured up, so that when the time for sowing and of planting arrives that each be attended to in its proper season and in a workmanlike manner.

January too is the time to look after the district school, that bulwark of our liberties and of our social progress. It should be visited often, not only to see that the teachers attend to their duties, but that the directors do theirs, in having the house in good order, with plenty of suitable fuel, books, maps and blackboards.

January is the time for reading, for no month brings so much of ease or such a respite from the active toils of life. You need new books for yourself, for your wife, your sons and daughters. You should recollect that the food of the mind is as essential as the food of the body, and it is right that you supply that demand. You may think to find an excuse in the hard times, but this is a lame excuse; as well might you say that you can dispense with the plowing of your land. You cannot afford to do without them, and if you fail in this respect, rank weeds will fill the place of the one, or uncultivated thought the other. If you wish your children to be restless and unsteady, cut off the supply of reading matter or direct them to read such works as are of no interest to them, and you will succeed most perfectly.

The farmer should be a general reader. He should be well posted in the general affairs of the outside world, and none but the shiftless and the indolent will say: "I am too busy and have no time to read even an agricultural paper."

When we enter a farm house and find no newspapers, no agricultural journals, we know that the hand of want is busy in that

household—that the head is weak and the hands unwilling.

More about the Hog, and its History.

To the Editor of the *Illinois Farmer*:

The article by Mr. C. N. Bement, in the November number of the FARMER, in praise principally of the Suffolk hog, is in the main just, when that hog is kept and fed by a particular class of persons, where they are large or small farmers, living in thickly settled and highly cultivated parts of the country, who add to their occupations, that of market gardens or fruit raisers, and have quantities of refuse fruits and vegetables; where there is an abundance of offal and slop as with butchers and distillers; where swill can be collected with little expense; for the keepers of hotels and large boarding houses; in a dairy neighborhood or country; in those situations, the breed of swine that puts on the greatest amount of fat and flesh and makes the most weight in the least time, is the most profitable.

But then, is not the Berkshire of three-fourths or seven-eighths blood, quite as desirable under the same circumstances?

And here a word in explanation of the term "Berkshire." There are two breeds of hogs native to England, both white—one known as the old English hog, and the other as the Berkshire or Hampshire. Now we have not time to make the explanation, but will only say, that by "Berkshire" we mean the pure black India hog, and none other.

The Suffolk, and nearly all other kind of thin-haired, white-skinned, meat-breeds are subject to a scrofulous, salt-rheumy kind of disease, technically known as the "desquamation" of, or scaling off of the skin. This trouble is greatly increased where the Suffolks are exposed to the sun and allowed the luxury of optional bathing in the sloughs and in mud and water generally. Nothing of this kind interferes with the health of the Berkshire, and his skin is as smooth and supple—summer and winter—whether allowed the luxury of wallowing or not, as that of a darkey in dog days. Again, the Suffolks are shy breeders, frequently refusing to assume the duties of maternity until twelve or eighteen months old, bringing few pigs and often proving, neither an affectionate nor nourishing mother. The Berkshire, especially the half breed, is ready for breeding, frequently at four months old, even if as fat as a seal, is an affectionate mother, a good milker, and brings into the world usually, as many pigs as she has provision for.

The Suffolk originated in China, and has been modified by crosses with the small boned, white English breeds. The Berkshire, the Essex and the Neapolitan

and other kindred breeds, all characterized by little or no hair, black or ash colored skins, fine bone and great aptitude to fatten, were undoubtedly brought from the South Sea Islands. They were introduced into England seventy-five or a hundred years ago, by Cook or his cotemporary discoverers. Their narratives describe a breed of hogs, as indigenous to these Islands, which are correct descriptions of the best Berkshire and Essexes of the present day.

A comparison of the circumstances under which the China or Suffolk and the South Sea Island or Berkshire has reached the perfection it attained in the several parts of the world of which it may be said to be a native, will perhaps, throw some light on the peculiarities of the two breeds. China is more densely populated than any other part of the world. Population so presses on the means of subsistence, that it is only in the most fruitful years, that multitudes do not perish of starvation. The hog and duck, and in the more mountainous portions, the hood-tailed sheep furnish the principal animal food. The use of milk, butter and cheese is unknown.—The Chinese devour almost everything that grows on the earth, or in it, or in the sea. Their main characteristic is that of a foul-feeding race; consequently the food of the pig in such a country, must be confined to the very few things the human natives do not eat. There are few or no fences, therefore the pig does not run at large, except in town. The cultivation of the earth is very well understood; a state of things produced by the swarming population, the ready demand, the active competition, and ever so many years of experience. The same skill and experience has, no doubt, been applied to the breeding of the pig, and their success is seen in the original China hog, which is a mountain of fat on a mole hill of frame. But the character of the food is not suited to the health of the animal, and the inevitable natural law steps in and threatens to stop reproduction and points out the unsuitableness of the food, by the tendency to a scrofulous habit and more or less desquamation of the skin, where circumstances are adverse in any degree to the health of the creature.

The berkshire is a native of the South Sea Islands, where the population instead of pressing on the means of subsistence, the means of subsistence presses the population. Vegetation is so luxuriantly vigorous and fruits and vegetables so extraordinarily abundant, says an authority: "The South Sea Islands on their discovery, by Europeans, were found to be well stocked with a small, short-legged, black hog, and the traditional belief of the human natives bore, that they were as anciently descended

as themselves. The hog in fact, in these Island, is the principal quadruped, and is, of all others the most carefully cultivated. The fruit of the breed fruit tree, either in the form of a sour paste, or in its natural condition constitutes its favorite food, and its additional choice of yams, eddoes, and other nutritive vegetables, renders its flesh most juicy and delicious; its fat though rich, being at the same time, not less delicate and agreeable than the finest butter." In these Islands, besides the hog the only indigenous quadrupeds were the rat and a small dog. Therefore being the largest and strongest animal, and having no occasion for defensive operation, the hog of the Islands of the South Seas, has lost his tusks to a great extent, and under the most favorable circumstances for the development of his nature, he has become the small-boned, short-legged, round-bodied, thrifty, hardy, prolific creature we find him. No other breed seems to have the vital force of this, and no animal more uniformly, certainly and distinctly, marks his offspring than the Berkshire. He is among hogs, what the Devon is among breeds of cattle. He has the strongest original constitution.

The Hog belongs among the Mammalia, to the order Packydermata, or the thick-skinned. This order embraces the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the tapir, and the hog. The whole race of Packyderms have the same characteristics, modified, in the hog, by climate and domestication.—Black, dark or ash-colored skins, little or no hair, proboscis more or less developed, carnivorous, with carnivorous inclinations, and an insatiable love for tumbling about in the mud and water, the coat and color and powerful tusks of the wild boar of Europe, from which our common breeds are descended, are, no doubt due to the colder climate and to such scarcity of food as makes his life offensive and predaceous. It will be seen then, that the Berkshire retains the original characteristics of the order to which he belongs, as far as relates to skin, color and vital force; his small bone, his aptitude to fatten, and his reproductive energy, belong to many hundred years of singularly favorable semi-domestication in the South Sea islands.

Let us grant that the full-blood Suffolk, or the Berkshire, is the breed for those who are so situated as to command an abundance of food, for which, than for feeding hogs, they have no profitable use: what breed is best suited to the wants of the farmer of Illinois, who, if he raises swine profitably, must graze them and keep them until twelve, or eighteen, or twenty months old? No matter what the price of corn or pork may be, the general farmer who pens

his hogs, and feeds and fats them on corn, is doing a losing business. To be a source of profit, the hog must attain his growth by grazing and by "staying waste," more or less of which inevitably follows stock raising and many farming operations. For this purpose, a larger and hardier breed is wanted than the Suffolk, or the pure Berkshire. The Irish Grazier is no doubt an excellent breed; so is the Chester county, of Pennsylvania, and so are numerous others; but the testimony seems to be in favor of a stock of hogs, got out of our best native sows, large, long and deep, by the pure black Berkshire. The produce of this cross grow as large as the best native stock, but make a great deal more flesh and fat on a less quantity of food, and in less time. It is of the first importance to the farmers of Illinois, whose hogs almost entirely go into the hands of the packer, to get a large breed of hogs, and make them weigh well.— Two hogs that weigh 800 pounds are worth more than five that weigh 1,000 pounds. Indeed, two hogs, or two hundred, that weigh 400 pounds each, will bring \$40, or \$4,000, much more readily than five, or five hundred, weighing 200 pounds each, will bring \$40 or \$4,000—the first being rated at \$5, and the second at \$4, per hundred. In short, the packer views a hog as a log of wood is viewed by the miller: valuable according to the square of its weight, or diameter. Experience and observation have established the fact, that in propagating species, among domestic animals, the male gives the form and the female the size. Hence, mules sixteen or seventeen hands high are got out of roomy, hardy mares, by jacks, high bred, but comparatively diminutive. The Berkshires brought into this State in August, 1857, by the Illinois Stock Importing Association, (a body of men who deserve the heartiest thanks of every farmer in Illinois,) have been largely bred to native sows, and this stock has furnished some of the heaviest lots of hogs that have gone to market this season.

For the benefit of some of the foreign readers of your paper, we will give an outline of the method pursued by our farmers in raising swine and producing pork. This method, or one near akin to it, must be pursued in order to render the growing and feeding of hogs profitable. The sows are bred to farrow in April and May, and pick up a good living, during winter, among the cattle and horses. In April or May, according to the forwardness of the season, they are turned, sometimes with other stock and sometimes by themselves, into a timothy, clover and blue grass pasture; or meadow, and remain there until the stubbles are ready, which they are expected to glean in July and August.—

The pigs make a strong growth, and the sows sustain themselves well under the same circumstances, care being taken to furnish plenty of water and shade, if convenient. They then return to the pastures till corn is ripe, or out of the milk—generally by the 1st of September. If the sows are intended for an early market, they are, together with the stock hogs, turned into a lot adjoining the corn, and fed plentifully and frequently, and put on from ten to twelve pounds for every bushel of corn fed. The rapidity with which hearty, vigorous hogs, which have been pastured well during the summer season, will lay on flesh, when high fed with green corn, is wonderful. This is due to the preparatory course of summer feeding, which has put them in the healthiest condition, enlarged their stomachs, and endowed them with great capacity of digestion and assimilation. Meantime, the pigs and stock hogs, intended to be kept over, and those selected for a later market, are kept on grass until into November, and sometimes, as in this season, into December. During the winter the spring hogs run with the cattle, go to grass in April or May again, and at eighteen or twenty months old, are fattened on the incoming corn crop, and, if well cared for, should weigh from 275 to 350 pounds, average.

The Berkshire hog is surely, and in some places swiftly, winning its way to general favor, and promises in a few years to take the eminent rank among swine, that the noble Short Horns do among our cattle. It is possible we have done injustice to the Suffolk, and that the objectionable features we see in this breed of swine have not the origin and do not come of the causes we have imputed. But as there has been, for several years, a system of steady praise, if not puffery, in its favor, we have thought a little talk on the other side of the question, and in favor of a breed of such eminent merits as the Berkshire, was due in fairness and honesty.

BENJ. F. JOHNSON.

WEST URBANA, Champaign County, Dec. 1859.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—We wish that any hints we can offer might induce our stalwart young men who are struggling for a livelihood in towns and cities, to go forth into the country, throw off the livery of conventional life, put on the frock, and, with uprolled sleeves, seize themselves the plow, and "greatly independent" live. The prolific bosom of mother earth has enough for all her children who will seek their supplies from her abundance, for giving doth not impoverish her, and scattering her blessings but increases her means.—[Horticulturist.]

For the Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed will you please find two specimens of winter wheat taken from the model farm connected with the Normal University at Bloomington. This wheat was drilled in on blue grass, (ploughed during the summer,) on the 6th of September; came up finely, and did well until about October, when the small kind was attacked by the fly..

The large kind is from seed raised in Michigan, and called the Amber wheat—a very large red wheat—brought two years since from Maryland. The small specimen is from seed grown in McLean county, said to be the finest red wheat raised in the county. These two kinds were drilled in, side by side, at the same time and in all respects treated alike. I have been unable to find a single fly on all the large wheat, while over one half the small kind is in the condition of the stem inclosed. The specimens sent you were pulled within ten inches of each other, or the distance between the drill teeth.

In all cases where the wheat has been affected by the fly, a second growth has put out like the one inclosed.

Having stated this much, I beg to make the following inquiries:

1st. What kind of fly is it in this wheat?

2d. Were the eggs, which are now hatching out, in your opinion, deposited on the kernal of the wheat before it was sowed; or were they deposited after the wheat came up on the footstalks?

3d. If the latter, why has the large wheat no flies in it?

4th. Will these eggs hatch this fall if the cold weather does not come on too soon, and if it does, will they remain till spring, and then hatch out, and destroy the remainder of the wheat?

5th. Will the new shoot now putting out produce wheat or cheat?

If you have a moment to spare, I shall be exceedingly gratified to receive a brief reply to my several queries.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. H. POWELL.

REMARKS.—The two samples of wheat are dissimilar. The "Amber" wheat is very large and healthy looking, while the sample of "May wheat" is small and sickly. There is a natural difference in the growth of the two varieties, the latter not being of as large a growth, but it has long been a very popular variety, from its early maturity. At the south part of the State it ripens sometimes as early as the last week in May and always the first of June.

1st. Pupa of the "Hessian Fly," (*Cecidomyia destructor*, of Say.)

2d. The eggs are deposited on the blades of the wheat, and after hatching, pass down between the sheath and stem and injure the plant by sucking its juices.

3d. When the insects are not abundant they can select the place of deposit of their eggs. The May wheat has become well

known as its favorite place of resort. When abundant, it sometimes lays its eggs in rye and timothy. A strong growing wheat like the "Amber," would be best able to resist its ravages, as it requires several of the insects to destroy a single plant. We therefore do not conclude that the "Amber" is fly proof, that the May wheat is the first to be destroyed, from the fact of some property in it that pleases the parent fly.

4th. These pupas will remain as they are until April or first of May, they then pass out of the pupa case in the form of a fly maggot, and the fly itself appears, lays its eggs in the creases of the leaves, when in about five to ten days they are hatched, and at once find their way down between the sheath and stem, when they commence pumping up the juices of the plant. If the plants average half a dozen each the crop is settled for, and you may proceed to plow it up for other crops. There are two or three varieties of *ichneumon flies* that prey upon these pupas, and sometimes so lessen their number that they do little harm. You can easily see by the 10th of May what is to be done with the crop, whether to let it stand or plow under. Nothing but the *ichneumon* will save it now.

5th. We are no believer in the doctrine that wheat will under any condition of things turn to chess. We have grown too much chess, much more than good farming would warrant, but we could always trace it to natural causes. If there is chess in the soil, and it will remain in meadow land for a long series of years, or if but a small quantity was in the seed; the thinning out of the wheat plants will allow the chess room to swell out into wonderful prolific proportions.

We know of no better place for the insect tribe to make their forays than the "model farm," if it is their ambition to have their ways watched and duly to be gazetted by our friend Powell, the efficient Superintendent of these grounds.

All stubble land containing the Hessian fly should be turned under immediately after harvest, as then they are in the pupa state and can be destroyed.

Late sowing is sometimes a remedy, say after 20th September, as at that season the fly will have laid her eggs, but in this case the young plants are in danger from an enemy nearly as fatal—the winter frost.

SOWING MOUNTAIN ASH SEEDS.—In one of your late numbers, in answer to an inquiry about planting the seeds of the "Mountain Ash," you recommend putting them in the rotten pit one year. This I believe is in accordance with most publications on that subject, but my experience has taught me different.

I had little more difficulty in growing these seeds than those of the apple. I prefer sowing them thick in beds instead of drills. Let the bed be well prepared and raked smooth, then cover the surface with light mould; sow the seeds on after being washed from the pulp, rake lightly, and the process is finished. Let them grow one season in the seed bed and they are ready to transplant into nursery rows. They vegetate early in the spring, and the young plants being weak will not come up through a heavy soil, hence the necessity of covering the bed with vegetable mould.—[Genesee Farmer.]

Farmers what do you live for?

We cut the following remarks from the N. W. *Farmer*., which will be found as appropriate to this latitude as to Northen Iowa: ED.

It is for the purpose of acquiring title to all the land which "joins you" without regard to the means, or the sacrifice which you are obliged to make in doing so? It is to break up your boundless prairies and thereby increase the number of acres of your crops, from year to year, regardless of the proportion between the expense and the profits of the operation? Is it to increase the number of your cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, regardless of the expense of keeping—the quality of the animals, or the profits arising from the sales thereof? Is it to amass wealth for future generations, regardless of you present comfort and enjoyment? Is it to pinch your life out for the sake of becoming rich—for the purpose of furnishing your children with a "bone of contention," or a profligate son with the means of defraying his expenses down to perdition? We are afraid that too many of you, would answer this question in the affirmative were we permitted to take your practie for your answers, which would not be very flattering to the pride of your more rational intervals. It is true, that you are not the only class of men who act upon the same principle.—But, other men ac tunder different circumstances, and their conduct is no excuse for yours. You must recollect that one great point is conceded by all candid men, to-wit: that no condition of life affords so favorable an opportunity for the real enjoyments of life as the farmers. The perpetuity of our free institutions depends upon the virtue and intelligence of our citizens; and, for that virtue and intelligence we are chiefly dependent upon you. Well, then, if you are not guilty of doing the things of which we have so broadly hinted that we suspect you, what are you doing? Are you doing your duty? Have you moral courage enough to defy the current of public opinion, and discharge your duty to yourself and country? Ask you what

that duty is? Your own conscience, and your own interests tells you plainly what it is. The question is, will you do it?

Permit us to give you a few items of what we consider to be you "duty."

Own no more land than you can occupy to advantage, as the capital invested in useless land is generally poorly invested.

Recollect, that one acre, *well cultivated*, will produce as much as three acres poorly cultivated, besides the money invested, and labor and materials wasted.

If you have more land than you really need, sell part of it, and with the proceeds improve the balance of your farm, build comfortable houses for youself, and family, and stock, and otherwise improve your premises, and you will be far more comfortable and happy in the end. Keep less stock, and that of a better quality. You can just as easily raise a horse worth two hundred dollars, as one worth one hundred dollars, as many of you now do, not seeming to care so much about the quality as the number. Obtain the best breeds of stock, of all kinds—give them proper care and keeping, for you lose twice as much by stinting your stock, either in food or shelter, as you gain in so doing. They will require protection from the inclemency of the weather just as much as you do, if you would derive the highest amount of profit from them possible.

But, your stock is not all you have to look after. Your crops require your especial attention. Perhaps you will say, "what is there about farming that everybody don't understand?" Do you know how your land ought to be plowed? If you do, and practice upon your knowledge, you are one in a thousand. Most farmers are afraid to disturb mother earth; and, therefore just tickle her bosom, and she soon "runs out," as they say. Don't you know that the richest soil upon the Mississippi bottom "runs out" sometimes? What is the cause? you ask. The cause is perfectly plain. Those properties of the soil required for the growth of the same crop, from year to year, become exhausted in the surface; and, hence it becomes necessary to sub-soil, a practice which all lands require occasionally at least. By this time you understand that we mean to say that you must plow deep—and that is not all; plow thoroughly, and often, both before planting and after. Well, seeding, perhaps, will be the most important step in order. Do you know what kind of seed you ought to plant? If you do, do you plant it? Here you are planting seed; and although you know better, you say, you are planting anything you can get, rather than take a

little trouble to procure good seed. Can you expect to raise good crops from poor seed? Certainly not. Now can you see the reason why mother earth "runs out," as you say? Don't anything "run out" when it has a mean origin, and no chance for improvement?

Let us tell you what we would do under such circumstances. We would procure the best seed, of all kinds which we wished to plant. We would then be sure to put the ground in the best possible condition. Then we would plant our seeds after the most approved methods, and take the best possible care of our crops until harvest. If we should plant poor seed and take no care of our crops, we should expect a poor return for our labor.

Again, in a new country, like ours, we would plant orchards as soon as we could get the ground in a suitable condition to receive the seed, or the trees.—This is a matter which is shamefully neglected in new countries. A good orchard is a valuable acquisition to a farm, and you have no excuse for being without one, after living upon your farm for eight or ten years. You want apples—both green and dried—and you can certainly raise them much cheaper than you can buy them at present prices in our State. A little sweet cider now and then is not an unpleasant affair to manage. And, if it becomes sour, you can make vinegar of it—just the stuff in a family.

We would set hedges where timber is scarce, as it is in some portions of the Northwest. We would also plant groves of forest trees. They will afford fuel, and timber for various other purposes in a few years. We would try to make home the dearest spot on earth. We would educate our sons and daughters, not only in books, but in practice of all those great and good principles which make up the character of a good citizen. We would teach them that labor is honorable when exercised for an honorable purpose. To the real accomplishments of life we would give all the encouragement in our power. We would impress upon the minds of our children, as they are about bidding adieu to the paternal roof, perhaps forever, their real duty to themselves, their country, and mankind. You need not flatter yourselves with the idea that your children will thank you for depriving yourselves of the comforts of life, for the sake of leaving them a fortune. If you train them aright, they will not need it. If not, they are not prepared to receive it. Enrich their minds, and they will thank you, so will the world at large. The possessor of mental wealth is the true aristocrat of the land. We must stop. If we have said anything from which you

can learn wisdom, we are very glad.—We wish we had space to say more, but practice upon what you think worthy of imitating, and we shall be satisfied.

FARMERS' ICE HOUSES.—In order to secure the benefit of the ice crop of winter, the preparations must all be made beforehand. If the farmer would enjoy the luxury of a lump of ice in the hot season, he must lay in his own supply, and not like the people in cities, depend upon the ice wagons, which bring it to their doors, day by day. The farmer may take advantage of this necessity of having his own ice house, to make it subserve the double purpose of furnishing his ice, and also furnishing a cool room and cold bath for dairy purposes. For this the house may be constructed with two rooms, side by side, with the base of the ice room a few feet higher than the floor of the milk room, so that the drippings from the ice can be conveyed along the main shelf or sink, in which the milk pans are to stand. The ice room must be made with double partitions, with a foot or more space between, filled in with dry tan bark or sawdust, well packed, and secured against the ingress of rats or other such pests. The room should have a scuttle in the ceiling overhead, or in the side near the top, to be opened or shut at pleasure, to let off foul air. The building should also have a double roof, to break the heat of the sun and the force of warm winds, but the space between roofs should be sufficiently open to afford ventilation. Choose a northern side hill with a loose subsoil, if convenient; dig out a step next the hill side for the ice room, and then make the milk room a step lower; guard well with shade trees, or artificial shade; make the entrance so as not to admit warm currents of air near the floor, and for this double purpose have the floor of the ice room water-tight, and ascending to one side, where there must be a gutter to take the drippings into the milk room. In packing the ice, it should be cut into blocks which will fit well together, and any open spaces that may occur, should be packed full of broken ice. The more ice is put in a solid body, the better it will keep, but a room ten feet square will contain sufficient for a farmer's use, if the house is constructed with care.—[Ohio Cultivator.]

An excellent plan to obtain ice, by those who have no ponds or streams near, is to make a water-tight box about a foot deep, which can be filled from the well. Do not let it freeze quite to the bottom, or in that case the ice will become fast and cannot be removed. When

one crop of ice is formed in the box remove it for another crop, and so on until the house is filled.

ED.

The Locust—Varieties and Culture.

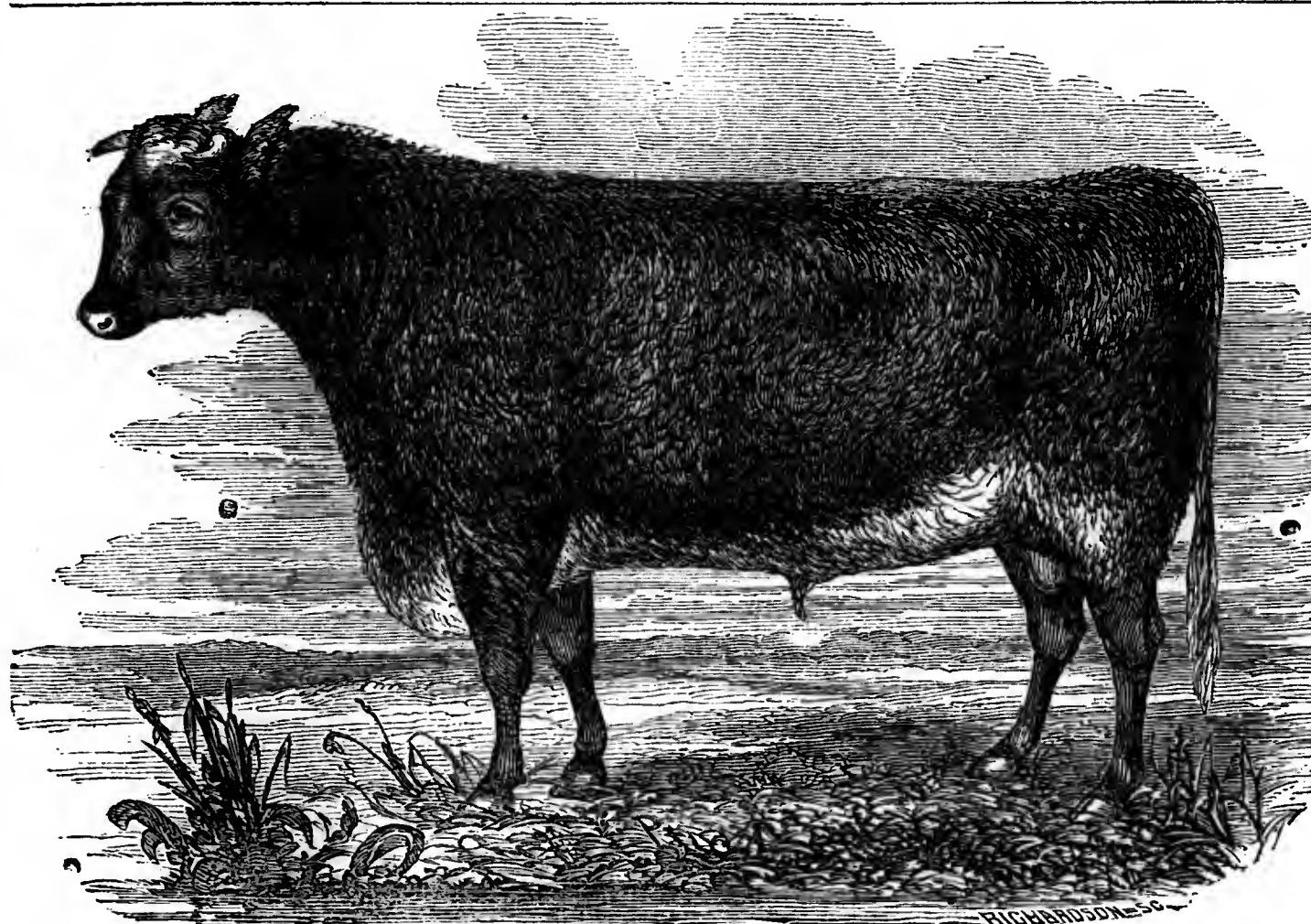
MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the August number of your paper I observe that a correspondent desires information on a topic of much interest to settlers in the prairie regions, viz: the different varieties of locust trees, and the best mode of preparing locust seed to secure its germination. Having given some attention to both these points, for a number of years past, I will briefly give the result of my observations.

I am convinced that it is a mistake, to suppose there are different varieties of the locust indigenous to this country, as the *yellow*, *black*, *red*, &c. These names have been applied in different parts of our country, in consequence of a slight difference that has been observed in the color of the heart wood on cutting locust timber; but this difference of shade can be accounted for by the effects of climate, soil and location, the age and health of the trees, &c. The best botanists of our country have been unable to detect any peculiarities of foliage, flowers or seed, that can be relied on to distinguish varieties; and it has been found that the seeds of what is called the *yellow* locust in New York or Pennsylvania, and those called the *black* locust in Kentucky, when sown side by side produce trees exactly alike. In my experience as a seedsman, in former years, I have procured locust seed from a number of States, and also from England, and never made any distinction, or could discover any difference between "*yellow*" and "*black*," except as the one name or the other seemed to be most common in certain districts of country.

Of course no reference is here made to what is called the *honey locust*, which belongs to a different genus, is worthless for timber, and has seeds four times as large as the other. Nor do I notice the several exotic varieties of *Robinia*, as the *viscosa* or gummy locust, *inermis* or thornless locust, the *rose accasia*, &c., which are only grown for ornament and not thought of when speaking of locust trees for timber.

I am persuaded that this error in regard to the supposed different varieties of locust, has been a hindrance to the general culture of this tree which promises so much advantage to the farmers of our prairie regions, as I have several times been written to by persons in the west, desiring to procure the "*true yellow locust seed*," stating that the black variety could be obtained near home, but it was supposed to be less valuable.

The mode of preparing locust seed for



DURHAM BULL—CHICAGO DUKE.

Roan in Color. Calved 10th November, 1857.

Bred by R. Aitcheson Alexander, of Woodford county, Kentucky.

The Property of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, Illinois.

Sired by Imported DUKE OF AIRDRIE, (12,730,) son of Duke of Gloster, (11,382.)

not resinous dotted, coarsely and sharplytoothed. Height about three feet, branching and smooth; herbaceous, root perennial.

Some writers have asserted that milk sickness never attacks animals that are well fed; and if this is the case, it is good evidence that the disease is caused by the eating of some peculiar food, not partaken of when feed is abundant; and this is the case with the White Snake Root, the cattle never eating it, unless compelled by hunger. Other plants than this may produce the disease, and it may also result from other causes; but if feeding on this plant is injurious to stock then there is good reason for preventing them from eating it at any period; and care should be taken to eradicate it from the lands where they pasture. As woods are cleared away, this plant will become rare, for it is never to be found growing in meadows.

All the species of this genus have more or less medicinal

sowing has been correctly given in the FARMER, and other agricultural papers, viz: thorough scalding and soaking for 12 or 24 hours. But most persons are afraid to scald the seed thoroughly enough, lest it should destroy its vitality. It does seem a little strange that boiling water shoul be beneficial, and yet nothing less will suffice in this case. In fact the seed may be actually boiled for half a minute, or longer, without destroying its vitality. The common error with those who know that boiling water is required, is in not pouring on sufficient water to retain the heat long enough to secure the softening of the seed. My rule is, for a pint or less of seed, use two quarts of water, pour it into a tin vessel, so as not to cool too rapidly; and for a larger amount, use not less than six or eight times as much water as seed; let stand over night, and if sufficiently scalded the seed will have swollen to three or four times their former size; but if the scalding was thoroughly done, only a portion of the seeds—those which were less perfectly ripened—will be swollen, and these must be separated by stirring in water and floating them off, as being lighter can easily be done; then the remainder can be again scalded. After the seeds are thus swollen they may be planted immediately, and will vegetate as quickly as peas or corn.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Columbus, Ohio.

Poisonous Plants of Ohio.

White Snake Root—Eupatorium ageratoides—Wild. FAMILY COMPOSITE.

It is with considerable doubt that we place the White Snake Root in the list of poisonous plants. The only reason for so doing, being the experiment of several parties, principally in this State, who having fed the plant to cattle and horses, the disease called milk sickness or trembles appeared to be produced thereby. For an account of these experiments, see Ohio Agricultural Report for 1858, page 670; and OHIO FARMER, Vol. 5, page 183. Mr. Vermilya, in these cases, satisfied himself and others that this White Snake Root really produced this much dreaded disease. The genus *Eupatorium* is almost confined to America; and milk sickness is entirely or almost unknown, except in the northern portion of the Mississippi Valley and the basins of the great lakes, and this is the region in which the *ageratoides* is found. The plant naturally grows in rich, moist woods; but will also spring up and bloom freely in any good garden soil partly shaded, without any care, and is apt to become a mere weed. It has considerable beauty, and is often used in making up bouquets. The flowers are snow white.

DESCRIPTION.—Heads 3 to 30 flowered; corymbs compound; scales of the involucle nearly equal, and in one row; leaves opposite, broadly ovate, pointed, long petioled, triple nerved and veiny,

properties. The *E. aromaticum* is also called White Snake Root, and is sold as such in the shops, *E. perfoliatum*—boneset—is in common use among home simples, but unlike many others its possesses strong medicinal powers. That plants possessing such properties should produce disease, when taken in large quantity, is not surprising.

The habitat of the *E. ageratoides* is in all moist woods throughout the State;—plentiful around Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga bottoms.—[Ohio Farmer.

We publish the above for the purpose of calling the attention of those of our farmers who reside in the vicinity of this terrible malady. There is strong plausibility that this is the plant that does the mischief.

ED.

Care of Houseplants.

Keep the plants free from dust by syringing the leaves and stems. Avoid too much watering, especially of plants not flowering. The water should pass through the soil, else it is not sufficiently porous or lacks drainage. Water should be of the same temperature as the room and given in the morning, and should not be allowed to stand in the saucers. Endeavor to keep the room of regular temperature—about 65° which is a healthy temperature for humans as well as vegetables. This refers to the

day; at night the temperature may and should fall 15° or 20° . To render young plants stocky and strong, pinch out the tops of shoots. Give the flowering plants the most light and the tender ones the warmest place. If insects appear, fumigate with tobacco.

THE APIARY.

It appears to us that no part of the North West is better adapted to the profitable culture of the bee than our own, and yet little effort has been made in that direction. White clover is the best food, and this grows bountifully when sown. Those who wish to keep bees should obtain a few pounds of this seed, and sow about their premises; its cost is about seventy-five cents a pound, to be had at the seed stores. We would ask our bee keeping friends for practical details of their experience.

To the Friends of Horticulture.

The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society will convene at College Hall, in Bloomington, for the purpose of discussion and election, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1860, and continue in session four days.

Arrangements have been made for a series of practical and scientific lectures and essays, on subjects pertinent to the great interest of Horticulture in the northwest, among which are the following: Dr. John A. Warder, of Cincinnati, on "Vegetable Physiology;" Dr. B. Walsh, of Rock Island, on "Insects injurious to Fruits and Trees;" N. J. Colman, Esq., of St. Louis, on "The Culture of the Small Fruits;" Prof. C. D. Wilber, of Aurora, on "The Prairies and Prairie Soil;" C. T. Chase, Esq., of Chicago, on "The Elevating Influence of Horticulture;" Mr. Kern, of Alton, on "Landscape Gardening;" Mr. C. Thomas, of Murphysboro, on "The Climate and Soil of Southern Illinois and its Adaptation to Fruit Culture."

It is very desirable that every member, and all others in Illinois and the adjoining States, interested in the progress of the good cause should be present at this meeting. To amateurs it gives promise of a rich feast, and to the farmers, by whom the great bulk of the fruit of this country is to be produced, the discussions and lectures cannot fail to prove most interesting and instructive. At no period within the history of our State, perhaps, has there been a time when a course of systematic experiments and scientific research was so imperatively demanded as at present. The alarming increase of diseases in trees,

plants and fruit, and the myriads of insect tribes that prey upon them and threaten their destruction, call for prompt action. Can it be that in a country such as ours the people can afford to abandon Fruit Culture?—settle down into apathy and indifference, and despair of success in producing even the hardy fruits? NO, NEVER!

We can and MUST search out and obviate the various diseases—exterminate the hordes of insect enemies—duce and PRACTICE the best methods of cultivation, and thus we may, with comparative certainty, secure to ourselves and bequeath to our children an abundance of the luscious and health-giving fruits of the earth.

With this great end in view, all who can attend are pressingly invited to do so; and all who may have specimens of winter apples or pears are respectfully solicited to bring them along, or pack them properly and send by express the day preceding the meeting, addressed to "C. R. Overman, care C. W. Holder & Co., Bloomington, Illinois," and marked ("Fruit.")

Assurances are already given of attendance by the principal fruit growers of the State, and it is confidently expected the discussions will exceed in interest those of the last annual meeting, which was conceded by all present, to be the most interesting meeting ever held in the West.

This Society is not, as some suppose, a Nurserymen's Society, but is designed to embrace all who are engaged in growing either fruits or trees, and also Florists and Gardeners, as well. In short, all who are desirous of elevating this branch of industry to the position its importance demands.

The cultivation of ornamental trees, plants and flowers, vegetable and landscape gardening, also come legitimately within the scope of this Society, and a portion of the time of the meeting will be devoted to each of these departments.

Every effort will be put forth at this meeting to render the Society permanent and efficient.

The citizens of Bloomington, with their accustomed liberality, offer, as far as practicable, to entertain the member, and visitors from abroad, and the proprietors of some of the principal hotels have proffered to board guests at half their usual rates.

It is earnestly hoped that the known liberality of the officers of the Railroads centering at Bloomington, will induce them to convey visitors to and from the meeting at half the usual fare. All who attend the meeting are requested to report themselves at the store of C. W. Holder & Co., on Front street, at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, where a

Committee will be in attendance to wait upon them and assign them places.

C. R. OVERMAN, Pres't.
O. B. GALUSHA, Cor. Sec'y.
Bloomington, Dec. 10, 1859.

Important Discovery.

Quite recently, while walking in the garden with the Hon. J. W. Fairfield, Hudson, N. Y., he called my attention to the small stakes, which supported the raspberry canes. The end in the ground, as well as the part above, was as sound and bright as if lately made, but he informed me that they had been in constant use for twelve years! Said, I, "Of course they are cyanized?" "Yes," he replied, "and the process is so simple and cheap that it deserves to be universally known, and it is simply this: "One pound of blue vitriol to twenty quarts of water. Dissolve the vitriol with boiling water, and then add the remainder."

"The end of the stick is then dropped into the solution, and left to stand four or five days, for shingles, three days will answer, and for post six inches square, ten days. Care is to be taken that the saturation takes place in a metal vessel or keyed box, for the reason that any barrel will be shrunk by the operation so as to leak. Instead of expanding an old cask, as other liquids do, this shrinks them. Chloride of zinc, I am told, will answer the same purpose, but the blue vitriol is, or was formerly, very cheap, viz., three to six cents per pound."

Mr. Fairfield informed me that the French government are pursuing a similar process with every item of timber now used in shipbuilding, and that they have a way of forcing it into the trees in the forest as soon as cut ejecting the sap and cyanising it all on the spot. I have not experimented with it, but Mr. Fairfield's success seemed to be complete.

The process is so simple and cheap as to be within the convenience of every farmer, and gardener even, and therefore thought it so valuable as to warrant a special notice of it.—R. G. Pardee.

CHINCH BUG.—The Ogle County (Ill.) Reporter says that a farmer checked the ravages of the chinch bug, by strewing a breadth or line across his field with air-slacked lime.

PREMIUM Currant Wine.—The currant wine which received the first premium at the Illinois State Fair, was made by Mrs. Lewis Ellsworth of Naperville. It was made of equal parts of currant juice and water, with one pound of sugar to each quart of the mixture—nothing else was used, and we think the sample the best we have ever tasted.—Prairie Farmer.

The Prospectus of The New York Ledger, the great family paper, will be found in another column. It is scarcely necessary to say that *The Ledger* is by far the most popular family paper in the country, having a circulation of over four hundred thousand copies. It is always characterized by a high moral tone and as will be seen by reference to its advertisement, employs more eminent contributors than any other paper in the world.

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 1, 1860.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

Upon taking charge of a journal of this character, it is customary to make a bow to its readers. In accordance with this time honored custom, we now make due obesiance and give you our ~~bow~~. You will perceive that it is the hand of a farmer, hardened by toil; that the brow is one from which the sweat of toil has been wiped from its sunbrowned surface, and that our muscles have had full exercise with the varied implements of our calling. You will thus see that no carpet knight of pen and scisors, is to do the honors of the fireside and give you lessons in farming, but one of your own number, one who is taking daily lessons in the cultivation of the farm, the orchard and the garden; and one who delights in the carving out and the beautifying of his new home.

For twenty-three years have we resided upon and admired the beautiful prairies of the great West,—we have looked down their vast slopes—have worshipped with awe struck-wonder the sinuous belts of forest that skirt the streams—have paid our adorations to the sylvan groves that lie like gems of beauty upon its bosom of waving verdure,—but more than all have we been touched and our pride rose up in view of the vast improvements made by the hand of art—the music of a nations progress,—the silent whispering of the magic wire,—the thunder of the train as it whirls along the thread of iron that guides its swaying force—the scream of the pent up steam, ever ready to obey the hand of its master and work with a titon power—the fields of waving grain—of tassellated corn—the quiet homes, bathed in luxurious shade—the distant school whose murmuring chant, falls upon the ear—the village spires that point the highway of the iron horse—the marts of commerce and the workshops of the artisan. All these have been called into being to fill up the picture, to add the useful and the beautiful in art, to the artless simplicity and beauty of the rich undulating drift of these cis-Atlantic slopes, and to awaken the solitudes that only resounded to the heavy tread of the

buffalo or rang with the war whoop of the savage. It is here that the genius of man has taken some of his most lofty flights,—the steel-clipper, the reaper and the mower have challenged the admiration of the world. The one turns up the elements of vegetable nutrition from the prairie drift, while the other sweeps down the harvest of the world. The one glitters in the sun as the rich mould is thrown from its polished surface, while the other lays low the swelling grain that so lately waved its serried ranks of golden spears, and bending beneath the ripening heat of summer.

It is of the farm, the garden and the orchard that we should hold our free converse with the readers of the Farmer,—the productive soil and climate of Illinois and more especially of Central Illinois, shall be our vantage ground, and which we intend to make an especial study. An agricultural paper must of necessity be local, and to attempt to make it otherwise is simply out of the question. To general subjects we shall pay some attention, but until *our field is thoroughly plowed* we shall go upon the old adage that charity begins at home. We shall endeavor to raise the standard of western farming, to make it not only profitable but pleasurable, to have the home made pleasant by fruits and flowers, sunshine and shade, and to this end we ask the aid of every friend of progress,—every lover of our beautiful prairies—every one who would wish to have *our country dotted with pleasant homes around which wave the leafy treasures of Gods watchful care, and where bloom the beauties of the floral world, set to the music of the feathered songster of plain and woodland.*

To sum up, we must make it a farmers paper, for being but a farmer ourself we cannot be expected to make anything else if we should try, nor do we claim to be a perfect farmer at that, we are plodding along like the rest of you, trying to eke out the odds and ends in these hard times. If farm products bear a low price, we must try and lessen their cost. This is the true end and aim of all agricultural papers, and we do not intend to be a laggard in the field of progress. But it is useless to say anything further, for in the past twenty years our pen has acquired such habits that we

fear that it will keep on in the old way dealing with facts, both old and new. We shall now close by wishing the readers one and all of the Farmer a happy thrice happy NEW YEAR.

Size Wins.

At all our State and county fairs the large ox, horse, apple, squash, potatoe, pig or pullet, take the premiums. It matters not what the offer may be, whether for the best or the biggest, it is the latter that will win. Little or no regard is made to quality, it is the monster that fills the eyes of the committee—corn twenty feet high; squashes of a hundred and fifty pounds; huge yellow fleshed potatoes, unfit for domestic use; an overgrown, slab-sided, coarse haired calf; a stall fed milch cow, all fat but no milk; a working ox fit for the shambles; a roadster puffed up with “dope;” a breeding sow too fat to stand up, or a huge frame where beef is wanting.

This is all wrong, and it is time that our agricultural societies looked to it, that committees give a just award; to this end they should be specially instructed, that quality was the first requisite, and size next. As the winter months is the time to make the premium lists, we throw out these hints in time. Another thing, too large a proportion of the funds are given for cattle and horses, thus leaving out a great number of small, but useful articles. We shall look for a reform in this matter, and hope that our county papers will give their valuable aid to effect this reform.

What variety of Apples shall we plant?

A farmer asks the “Ohio Farmer” what variety of apples to plant, to whieh he gives response as follows:

“The best varieties, in our opinion, are those that bear best, and for which there is a demand in the market; and these are the Belmont, Baldwin, Richfield, Nonsuch, Rhode Island Greening, Peck’s Pleasant, Red Astrachan and Queen Ann or Lowell apples. To these might be added the Early Harvest; but the Red Astrachan is a much finer looking fruit, sells better and is almost as early. Sweet apples have no sale. But the best early one is the Sweet Bough; and it is a good annual bearer. Amateurs will add to this list, but farmers raise fruit to sell.”

In our soil and climate the Baldwin is considered almost worthless. The Richfield Nonsuch we are not acquainted with, the others we can fully indorse as valuable in the south part of the State, but for the central and north we would leave out Peck’s Pleasant and Rhode Island Greening, and substitute Yellow Bellflower and Fameuse. So much for difference in soil and location. To the first part of his remarks we most cordially respond, amen.

Sorghum in Iowa.

The Keokuk *Gate City* has the following encouraging news with regard to the growing of Sorghum in Iowa: Estimating the value of the crop by the known amount in a few counties, we think it enticely safe to say, that over one million dollars will be saved to the State of Iowa this year in consequence of the introduction of the Chinese cane among us. A million of dollars saved in this way is equal to two millions earned. The production is yet but just emerged from an experiment. If they save a million this year, next year they will save two millions. The Dubuque *Times* remarking on the same subject, says: that a tour through nine counties in that section showed an average of one sugar mill to about four farmers. The crop of molasses in Jefferson county is estimated this year at 60,000 gallons. Tama county last year produced 11,000 gallons; this year the crop is estimated at 20,000 gallons. Jasper county raised 18,700 last year, and the amount estimated this year is nearly 60,000 gallons. The price of the syrup ranges from fifty to sixty cents per gallon.

The cultivation of Sorghum is slowly, but surely, working its way to public favor. It is now fully demonstrated that it will make a good syrup. This, of itself, will give it a prominent place among the valuable products of the farm. We shall endeavor to give some practical figures in relation to the crop of this season in the February number.

The farmers of Iowa have rather taken the lead in growing this cane, probably from the fact that syrup in the interior, owing to expensive land carriage, has been rather dear.

ED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 1859.

M. L. DUNLAP, Dear Sir:—Enclosed find seeds of the *Magnolia Glauca*—with slight protection for a year or two, I have no doubt would prove hardy with you. I have one with a large and spreading top more than twenty feet high, which annually yields hundreds of flowers every day in succession for six weeks. It is now loaded with seeds.—It is engrafted on the *M. Acuminata*. Sow the seeds in a cold frame and cover them one inch deep with vegetable loam and sand. This should be done without delay. With the best respect of

J. P. KINTAND.

The seeds came safe to hand, and were duly planted, many thanks to your kindness Doctor. We hope yet to set under the shade of the waving leaflet of your kind gift. If this beautiful shrub is hardy at Cleveland, it ought to be in central and certainly in southern Illinois. Who of all our nurserymen have this tree for sale? Phoenix or Ellsworth can probably answer. No man in the West has done more for western hoti-

culture than Professor Kitland, and yet his efforts have always been so unselfish and so marked with a love of the useful and the beautiful, that he has become well known among the benefactors of the race. In his last letter he complains of ill health, but we hope he will be spared to us for many long years. ED.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Autumn Work in the Orchard.

EDS. PRAIRIE FARMER:—Since the calamity to fruit trees in the winter of '55-6, very many trees have died each year from the effects of that winter, and many more will die this and the coming season, which will have to be replaced by young trees. I would advise those who have shared in this calamity (for such I view it,) with your humble servant, to dig out those dead trees, and those nearly so, (that are only living at a poor dying rate) this fall, and fore part of winter, if the ground keeps open, and leave the borders open to the effects of the frost and air during the winter. It will do much to ameliorate the soil for the reception of the new tree.

Examine the newly planted tree; see that there are no grass or weeds around the roots for mice to burrow in. Mice work under cover, and gnaw the bark from the trunk of the tree at the ground, which is charged to the rabbit's account many times. It is an excellent plan to raise a mound of earth around the trunk from eight to twelve inches, it serves two purposes, it keeps wind from swaying the tree during the winter, and mice from gnawing them.

Above all things see that your trees do not lean to the north-east. If they do the sun will scald them on the south-west side both winter and summer, which causes the death of three-fourths of all the fruit trees planted. Right them up; drive a stake one foot from the tree on the south-west side, then take straw, or slough grass, which is better; make a band, twist it hard, put it first around the tree, then put the band together, twist it hard for six or eight inches, then open the strands and tie it firmly around the stake. The band being twisted between the tree and stake prevents the stake from chafing the tree. This should be practised with all new set trees.

S. G. MINKLER.

We have known Mr. Minkler for many years, and are indebted to him for many valuable items in orchard culture. He is one of the most careful, and consequently successful orchardists, in the north part of the State.

ED.

At a Fair down East, the reporter under the head of domestic arrangements, gives the following item: Best bed comforter—Miss Susan Thompson.

Two thousand nine hundred silk-worms produce one pound of silk; but it would require 27,999 spiders, all females, to produce one pound of web.

About Wintering Stock.

Under this head a correspondent of the New Yorker, gives some seasonable advice which we would commend to our western farmers:

"As much has been said about the scarcity of fodder, I wish to give the public, through your paper, a sure way to "help it hold out." It has been my experience that stock kept warm and dry, will thrive with one-fourth less feed than when exposed to "the fury of a winter's storm." Now, brother farmers, if you are short of fodder, instead of buying hay at exorbitant prices, to be fed out of doors and perhaps trampled in the mud, just expend a trifling sum for lumber, and batten up all the crevices about your stables, and make some good mangers, and underpin your barn—making it, as sailors say, "all taut,"—then keep your cattle in there most of the time while the snow is on the ground. Having done this, go and expend two, three, or five dollars more for blankets for your horses, and employ an idle hour fastening on suitable straps and buckles to keep them on, and you are rigged to brave a hard winter with thirty tons of hay, where before you needed forty."

Every winter the county press brings us tidings of loss of stock from the cold and from want of food. This is not in accordance with good farming. We knew a breeder of choice durham stock turn them into a field of constalks with the thermometer below zero; the result was the loss of several head of valuable animals. He is now going out of the business, being disgusted with the prof-
its.

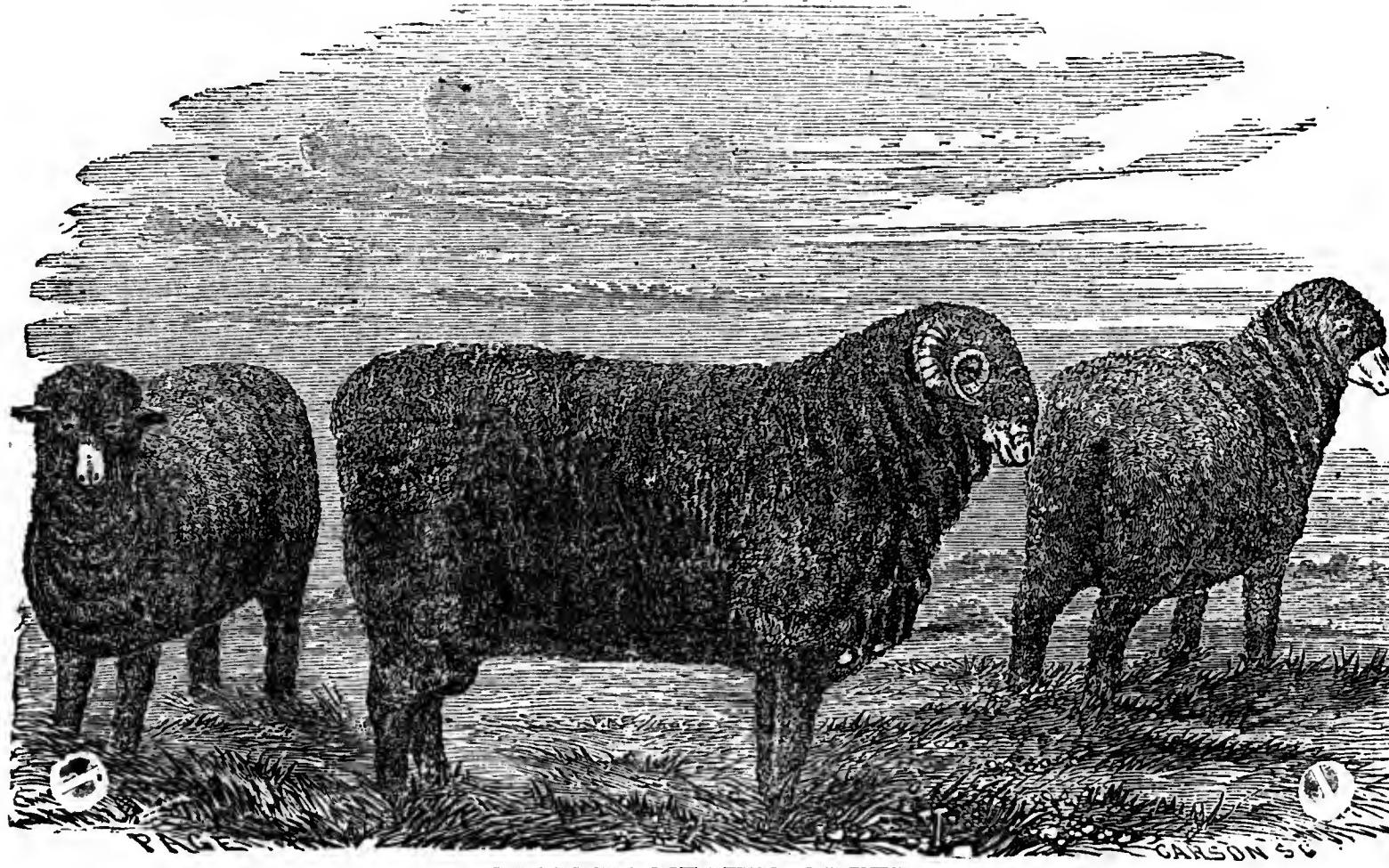
ED.

Concord and Delaware Grapes.

At the Pomological Meeting recently held at Zanesville, Ohio, the following was said about the two varieties of the grape. The Concord and Delaware are unquestionably the grapes for this latitude:

CONCORD.—Specimens of this grape were presented by Mr. Carpenter; and in answer to calls for information respecting it, Messrs. Warder, Carpenter, Batcham and others corroborated what has before been published, that it is profitable as an early, hardy variety, especially valuable as a market grape, and for farmers and others, who are willing to bestow care and labor in cultivation.

DELAWARE.—Specimens of this grape were exhibited at the Fair by H. C. Noble and M. B. Batcham, of Columbus, and Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware. Mr. Campbell also distributed some at the meeting, which disappeared



FRENCH MERINO SHEEP.

The above picture was made by J. R. Page at the Summit Farm, Cook county, in this State, of a French Merino Buck and two Ewes, where they and their stock can still be seen. There are also a few Bucks for sale. Address Charles L. Reed, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois.

rapidly, and elicited unmistakable signs of commendation, as usual.

At the National Fair specimens of both of these grapes were exhibited, and were very fine. The Delaware is a small grape but one of the most palatable that we have met with. We find the Delaware a slow grower, while the Concord is quite rampant, we hope to fruit both this year.

ED.

Crops--Advantages of Fall Plowing.

Knowing that information about crops are always acceptable, I send you a few items. The wheat crop through Southern Wisconsin is not as good as expected before it was threshed--only averaging, on the prairie, from sixteen to eighteen, and in the openings, from nine to eleven bushels per acre. The quality is very good.

Two facts, which were generally noticed, are worthy the earnest consideration of all farmers.

First, the crops on fall plowing were better than on that plowed in the spring; and on heavy lands, I think this will be found invariably the case. This is owing to the disintegrating powers of the frost on the soil, and rendering soluble the mineral elements, that they may be more readily taken up by plants.

Again, the soil is better prepared to absorb the ammonia which is collected by the rain and snow as it falls through the air--there being a good deal of truth

in the old saying, that "snow is the poor man's manure."

Second, those who took the most pains in getting in their crops thoroughly, realized the most abundant harvest. One farmer who well prepared his ground, and drilled in his wheat on a piece of thirty acres, had an average of $26\frac{1}{8}$ bushels; while adjoining fields of equally good land yielded only sixteen to twenty. These facts show that there is a profit in good farming, while negligence reaps a negative reward in poor crops. Oats were good.—*N.W. Farmer.*

Every day brings us new evidence in favor of the value of fall plowing. With our long, pleasant autumns we have abundant time to do up all the necessary fall plowing; plow at any time when the frost is out. The frost will pulverize the soil and kill thousands of insects. In Southern Illinois this is absolutely necessary to succeed with many crops. Will they heed it?

ED.

Sugar Cane Convention.

The Convention of Sugar Cane growers of this county and vicinity, met according to notice, at J. L. Gill & Son's Warehouse, and though the day was exceedingly snowy, there was a very fine show of syrups of home manufacture, besides some excellent samples from the Evaporators of Cook and Harris, and a fine sample of sugar from Cook's Evaporator. Premiums were awarded by the

committee, and the meeting resolved to hold another exhibition in this city on Tuesday, the 6th of December.

The great feature of progress which transpired at this meeting, was the exhibition of cane juice completely defecated, ready for boiling down in any simple pan or kettle. The usual practice is to perfect the separation of the gum and other foul elements in the juice, by constant skimming during the application of heat, but by this new process the foul elements are all precipitated before the juice goes to the boiler, and a sample of syrup made by the exhibitor the day before the meeting, on a common

cook stove, was the best we ever saw—better than some we had last year, that had been double refined in a sugar refinery in Cincinnati. The discoverer of this process is Mr. D. F. Boyd, of Mansfield, who retains the secret of his discovery for the present. We look upon this as the greatest advance step of the season in the sugar cane business.—[Ohio Cultivator.]

Amount of Rain in 1858.

Blodgett, in his admirable work on Climatology, gives the average fall of rain for Central Illinois at forty-five inches. Last year was characterized as a very wet season. The amount of rain which fell here was as follows:

Month.	Inches of rain and melted snow.	Number of rainy days.
January.....	6,2850	6
February.....	5,3400	11
March.....	1,9520	3
April.....	5,7130	9
May.....	8,4117	18
June.....	8,0510	3
July.....	3,7955	12
August.....	3,7515	5
September.....	3,1140	4
October.....	3,6852	9
November.....	5,0229	8
December.....	2,1895	10
Total.....	56,1323	100
Average.....	45	
Excess.....	12,1323	

January 8th the thermometer went down to 12 deg. below zero, and on the 22d to 9 deg. below, killing the peach blossoms. In a few days we shall have the figures correct for the year 1859. At this date (Dec. 9th), we have had about as sharp a frost, but the peach buds are safe thus far.

HORTICULTURAL.

Annual Meeting of the Southern Illinois Pomological and Horticultural Society, held at Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., Dec. 20th, 21st, 1859.

We left Urbana on the evening of the 19th, and arrived at Tamaroa about midnight, and was met on arrival by the President of the Society, B. G. Roots, Esq., who had secured accommodations among the citizens for their Northern friends. It was with no small degree of pleasure that we learned that Dr. Warder of Cincinnati, had arrived in the morning train, and though his right eye was under cover; his general health was much improved, and his enthusiasm up to the old standard. The Northern winter has spread its mantle of white over all this region, and the farmers are having a rare treat in the way of sleighing. To see the various crafts gotten up for the occasion, would be a study for a painter. The cold spell has had the effect to prevent the farmers from bringing in fruits, and the show was small; so much so that it was concluded not to carry out the intended plan of awarding premiums.

As we shall have the official report in a few days we shall only give a few random notes at this time.

LARGE YIELD OF PUMPKINS.

Mr. D. W. Simpson of Tamaroa, presented specimens of sweet pumpkin, of the *green cheek* variety, sometimes called "Ohio Cheese." His crop was eight hundred and ten pounds from a single seed. This sweet pumpkin is valuable for stock, and should be more largely planted.

Mr. J. M. Hunter, of the Ashley Nurseries, presented a box of superb fruit, among them "Bagby Russett," in size and general appearance resembling the English Russet, but with faint stripes of red on the sunny side. Mr. H. says it keeps to April, bears large annual crops —tree a good grower with round head. The flavor is equal to any of the Russets. We think it worthy of further trial. Nothing is yet known of its history, whether an old variety brought by the fathers from the East or a seedling of Egypt.

Dr. Crane of Burkville, Pulaski county, presented fine specimens of the "Holman," supposed by Dr. Warder and others, to be the "Pottinger" of the Ohio River orchards. It is a very large, firm and showy apple, much esteemed for a market fruit in St. Louis, and along the Mississippi river towns.

A PEAR ORCHARD.

Mr. Wm. Yates of Springfield, has on his farm two miles from this place, a dwarf pear orchard of two thousand trees. The trees are four years old, having been planted two years. This season they produced three bushels of fruit, and are now filled with fruit buds. The growth of the trees is very fine. And we shall look forward to this pioneer effort as the harbinger of the pear in our markets. The soil of this orchard is the common lime mud drift for the depth of two feet, when a strata of hard pan of four or five inches thick is met;

i d raining
the or-
, low this
ill be taken off, and ulti-

mat ly this hard pan will yield to the influence of the air and become permeable:

VEGETABLES.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Hawley of the Centralia House, Centralia made a fine display of potatoes and beets. They have demonstrated that potatoes will grow in Egypt. Manure is the enchanters wand with which they tickle the soil and make it bring forth vegetables in abundance. Mr. Hunter also had fine specimens of potatoes.

HESWICK CODLIN.

The writer presented a package of scions of this apple so well known throughout Europe, and the North part of our own country, for its great value as a summer cooking apple, and which is believed will prove not only valuable for the South for the same purpose, but will be one of the most valuable for drying. The scions were accepted and distributed for trial.

SITE FOR THE ORCHARD.

An interesting discussion was had on this subject. All agreed that the best site is the north slope of a mound, or prairie swell, so as to allow the cold air to settle away from the trees in the low lands down the slope. The great danger is from frost on still nights, and on these elevations the circulation is more brisk than in the valleys. In an early day the settler erected his cabin in the valley for the purpose of shelter and water, and in too many cases planted his orchard too near the foot of the slopes where the water oozed out in the spongy soil. This was alluded to, and a caution given not to repeat it.

DIGGING HOLES.

Dr. Warder said there should be but one hole in the field, and that of the size of the field; that is, the whole ground should be deeply plowed—say on the prairie, trench plow a foot deep and subsoiled six inches deeper. With this preparation he would be satisfied for a few years, and then the whole orchard should be tile drained. Charles Kinnicott and others followed in the same strain. Thorough cultivation and draining was the first great need in orchard culture; better plant a dozen trees, and plant them well, than to plant a hundred indifferently. Ridging up the land for planting was recommended.

PROTECTION.

With the exception of Kennicott, all agreed that protection on the south and west was very beneficial, preventing sudden changes of temperature and the blowing off of the fruit. Mr. K. cited many cases of fine orchards without protection, and contended that it was not only unnecessary but hurtful.

HONEY.

Mr. G. Wilgus of Richview, presented a box of pure honey of superior quality. He had taken one hundred and fifty pounds of honey from four swarms the past summer, thus showing that bee keeping is a source of profit as well as of pleasure.

WAX FLOWERS.

Miss Clara Terrill presented a box of wax flowers of very high merit. Had it been summer no one would have suspected the counterfeit: dahlias, peach and cherry blossoms so

natural that it almost made us wish for spring. The lillies and roses were also most delicate.

PRESERVES, ETC.

Mrs. J. M. Hunter presented rhubarb jelly, grapes in sugar, citron in sugar and canned rhubarb, all of which the committee pronounced very fine.

THE TULIP TREE.

It is well known that the yellow poplar or tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulip fera*) is one of the most beautiful and magnificent of all our forest trees. It is equally well known that ninety-nine out of a hundred of these plants taken from the forest die. To remedy this, they should be grown in the nursery and transplanted every second year; this will give them fibrous roots, so that they can withstand transplanting. Dr. Warder says, these when set out to remain should be cut back to within a foot of the ground, even if eight feet high. This is a very important fact and should be generally known.

FALL PLANTING.

Fall planting of the apple and cherry was especially recommended, and that at the time they should be banked up and the heads properly trimmed out. Small trees were recommended over large ones. Good thrifty trees two and three year old, were considered the best, not only for early fruiting but as making the best trees. Dr. Warder recommended the cutting back of the peach to within a foot high and allow it to form a new head. In the planting of evergreens it was deemed best to have the ground thoroughly plowed or dug up and kept in good condition. Mr. Very Aldrich of Bureau county, sent a box of apples all of which were not only fine but of valuable varieties: Roman Stem, White Pippin, Willow Twig, Raules Janett, Honey Pippin, Esopus Spitzburgh, Wagner, White Bellflower, Yellow Bellflower, Emperor.

RHUBARB WINE.

Mr. Norris Sweet of DeKalb Center, DeKalb county, presented two bottles of this wine, made from the pure juice, by adding four pounds of sugar to the gallon of juice. It was rather too new, not having been fined, but it has body and promises well. The committee commended it.

Messrs. Goodale & Marsh of Centralia, by Mr. Ingraham, presented specimens of blackberry brandy, blackberry wine, blackberry cordial and catawba wine. The committee had a fancy that pure spirits had been used in making it, or in plain English, that the brandy had been fabricated. At all events, we would rather risk it than the brandy in common use. The blackberry wine to our taste was too sour, and so said the committee. At the same time this wine is the nearest approach to Catawba that we have seen.

APPLES.

The Committee on Apples reported the samples of Rhode Island Greenings not true; Esopus Spitzberg a shy bearer; Willow Twig very fine and profitable; White Pippin magnificent and worthy of general culture; Virginia Greening good for market—a good keeper and popular along the Ohio river. Yellow Bell-

flower, worthy of moderate cultivation. In the central part of the State this is a favorite. Yellow Newtown Pippin. Resolved, That this apple be recommended as the best winter apple for general cultivation on limestone formation

After considerable debate the meeting concurred in the resolution of the committee.

It was stated by Dr. Warder, that on some of the Ohio limestones it had done badly, but in our own State the evidence was strongly in its favor. Wine sap was sent to the head of the list for general cultivation, both by the committee and members. Raules Janeit. The committee say good for Central Illinois and highly valuable for Egypt. Mr. Young, President of the Louisville (Ky.) Horticultural Society, said it stood at the head of the list of valuable apples in his State. If it had any fault it was in its tendency to overbear, and in most cases it required thinning on the trees, if extra fine specimens were wanted. Milam. This fruit had many friends in the meeting, but the report of the committee that it must give place to better sorts was concurred in. Little Romanite was voted valuable for market. This fruit should be more generally cultivated. The tree is hardy, an annual bearer, a sound keeper, valuable for cider, will not rot if bruised in packing, is showy in market—of medium size for the stall and will sell, though not of decided good flavor. There is no apple that will bear the abuse that this fruit will endure.

In discussing fruits for Egypt, the subject very naturally came up, which is the north line of Egypt. Some said the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, some town No. 12 north, some the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. The writer claimed that it was on the division line, between the clay loam drift of Central Illinois and the lime mud drift, but the matter was not settled, and the question as to the bounds of Egypt is still an open one.

Pryor's Red was voted valuable. Mr. Young, of Kentucky, said it was liable to the leaf blight. Dr. Warder said that though it had the reputation of being slow to come into bearing, yet he thought such was not the case. Red June or Carolina Red June, was highly recommended by all. Early Harvest and Red Astrachan, were put in the same class as highly valuable. Limber Twig was put down among the most profitable. Rome Beauty was only set down for trial. Dr. Warder and others, think it largely overestimated. Buckingham; considered synonymous with Striped Fall. Queen of Kentucky, was recommended for trial, to which Fall Queen was added; valuable for cooking and drying. This is the large apple that has attracted so much attention at our State Fair for some years.

Northern Spy passed as of no value in this part of the state. Rambo, one of the best of the Autumn apples, if picked rather green, it will keep well into the winter, but if allowed to remain long on the trees, soon decay. These are facts of value, and account for the diversity of opinion, in regard to the keeping of this fruit.

QUINCE.

This fruit has done well at Jonesboro, for the

past thirty years, bearing good annual crops; they have been little cultivated. No doubt from the evidence adduced, that it will prove a profitable fruit.

The new officers elect, are John M. Hunter, of Ashley, Pres., Charles Kennicott, of Sandoval, Cor. Sec., H. C. Freeman, of South Pass, (Cobden) Rec. Sec., B. G. Roots, Tress.

The society is in able and energetic hands, and will go ahead. If there are any who think this society will die out, they will find themselves happily disappointed, and will have to wait for a change of officers. Next month we shall publish the secretary's report, which will fill up any omission now made.

[EDITOR]

Fruit Trees for Ornamental Purposes.

Under this head, Mr. Sanders, a noted horticulturist, of Germantown, Pa., writes an instructive article to the Horticulturist. He would combine the useful with the ornamental, and plant fruit trees together in groups. A similar recommendation was made by the Chairman of the Fruit Growers' Meeting, held at our last State Fair:

"In the course of my practice I have frequently taken occasion to advise the propriety of planting fruit orchards so as to secure more variety of outline than they usually present, and to a certain extent carry into the orchard some of the most characteristic features of ornamental planting. There are many situations where a fine effect can be produced by planting the orchard so that it will appear as a further extension of the lawn, somewhat in the manner that I have here attempted to describe.

"It may be urged that very little fruit would be produced by this method of planting, the trees being placed so closely as to prevent thorough cultivation.—This objection is not so formidable as might at first sight appear. The soil around the trees in all the larger groups can be cultivated the same as in any other well kept shrubbery plantation; and I am not convinced that the European method of planting apple and pear trees at forty feet apart, is the best adapted to this climate. Closer planting, so as to produce a more thorough shading of the ground by foliage, and the shelter thus afforded from the drying winds of spring and summer, arresting to some extent the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, are considerations worthy of attention.

"An ample variety of really ornamental, and at the same time useful fruit trees may be selected, and it would be no difficult matter to plant a lawn almost exclusively with such and still produce a great variety of landscape effect. The American and Spanish chestnuts are lofty trees bearing useful fruits; so are

the shell bark hickory and pecan nuts. The black walnut may also be introduced; the English walnut, of which there are dozens of fine old specimens in this vicinity yielding annually many bushels of fruits, is also available.—The butternut forms a fine group; its foliage at a distance resembles the ailanthus. The persimmon, when in vigorous growth, has glossy foliage of great beauty, and like the butternut, is well adapted for planting in groups. The mulberry family, although in some respects rather objectionable, would form a distinct feature; the red fruiting forms a tree of considerable size and is rather distinct in foliage. The black European is also a desirable plant. The pawpaw is certainly one of our finest foliated plants, forming a beautiful group in close planting. In rich soil it will grow into a beautiful small tree with foliage equal to a magnolia, and fruit but little inferior to the banana. The wild cherry, and the English bird cherry are both ornamental trees, especially the mahaleb cherry is very desirable on account of its fragrant blossoms; in this respect it resembles the English hawthorn, and is a capital substitute for that delicate fragrant plant so much planted for its beauty.

"For shrubbery and undergrowth we have the chinquapin chestnut, which will even grow into a good size tree under favorable conditions, but may easily be kept as a low spreading bush, for which it is admirably adapted. The species of barberry afford much variety, both in habit and foliage. The cornelian cherry (*cornus mas*), is a plant seldom equaled in beauty when covered with its brilliantly colored cherry like fruit, of which some people are fond. The species of hazle nuts form admirable bushes; the purple leaved variety being particularly attractive in early spring, and is of very rapid growth. The cut leaved and variegated elder berry are frequently cultivated in shrubberies; and the wild plum, quince, high bush cranberry, and even the huckleberry need not be excluded when they can be properly disposed."

Mr. Sanders drew the plan of the Normal University grounds at Bloomington, by reference to which it will be seen that he is a late convert to the above theory. It has generally been the fault of landscape gardeners to intensify the beautiful, but the demands of the age—the peculiar utilitarian views of the people have compelled this change,—a combination of the useful and the beautiful. What more beautiful on the lawn in early spring than the May cherry covered with blossoms or in June loaded with fruit? The Siberian crab, the persimmon, paw-

paw, etc. We are pleased to learn that a man so well known for his success in landscape gardening, has put forth views so nearly in accordance with our own.—In the laying out of our grounds last autumn we made the various fruit trees assume a prominence in the ornamentation of our grounds.

ED.

The Egyptians Moving.

The "Horse Apple" spoken of, is a valuable fruit for drying. The tree is a rapid upright grower and an abundant bearer, and is becoming deservedly popular in the south part of the State. It ripens the last of July and first of August, just at that season favorable for drying. It is probably the best apple we have for summer drying. The Early Harvest is becoming a popular summer market apple and is also well adapted to the south and central part of the State. It is not an annual bearer, though producing good crops alternate years, with but few or no specimens at other times. Our South Pass (Cobden,) friends have an excellent soil and climate for the full development of fruits; at the same time they have an army of destructive insects to contend with. We hope to hear from them often, and have no doubt they will find decided profit in these meetings:

ED.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The South Pass Horticultural Society's monthly meeting was held on the 18th of November. The President and Secretary being absent, J. A. Carpenter was elected President *pro tem.*, and Mr. Clark, Secretary.

Benjamin Vancil said, twelve years ago he planted four apple trees, of the horse apple variety. They bear alternate years. This year three of them bore thirty bushels of marketable apples. Next year the other one will bear, and those that fruited this year will not.

Mr. Gow gave a very favorable account of the early harvest apple, and said he had seen trees in New Jersey that were large old trees bearing heavy crops annually.

One of Mr. Wm. Kimmel's specimens was a spice apple. It will keep until apples ripen next year; hangs well on the tree; and is free from the bitter rot. Mr. K. has an orchard of seven hundred trees, all budded by the proprietor from bearing trees, the varieties of which are all well adopted to this soil and climate. Two hundred of his trees fruited this year.

The meeting adjourned for four weeks.—*Jonesboro Gazette.*

• The State of Texas is a model in financial matters—out of debt, five millions on hand, a school fund of ten millions of five per cent., and taxes lighter than any other people on the globe.

Another Competitor for the \$500 Premium of the Ill. Cent. R. R. Co., for the best Ditching Machine.

HARRINGTON & CO.'S DITCHING MACHINE.—This machine, invented and manufactured in Chicago, made its appearance on our farm a few days since, but the sudden freeze put an embargo on its working, and it is resting in *masterly inactivity*, patiently waiting a thaw to try its prowess in the miry sloughs of Central Illinois. It has not been tried, and therefore, is only an idea, to grow into a fact or sink out of sight—a phantom of the brain. It is expected to cut a ditch three feet deep, three feet at top and twenty inches at the bottom. It has a set of rotary cutters in front and the earth is discharged through a spiral screw upon the Archimedian principle, and is worked by a horse on a common capstan windlass. It is, of course, intended for an open drain. Genius has generally been at loggerheads with Paddy and his spade, and in attempting to monopolize ditching has been sent to the wall. But Pratt's Digger shows some evidence of progress, and we hope this new candidate may win fame in the handling of the muddy furrows. Should Paddy lose in the contest, the farmers will have plenty of work for him in the handling of the heavy crops that a system of thorough draining will and must bring as a certain result. Soon as the frost is out this machine will have traveling orders, not up salt river, but up one of the sloughs not yet invaded with the spade. We hope to have the result for our next issue.

HOW TO PRESERVE FENCE POSTS.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club in Hudson, N. Y., one of the members exhibited a post which previous to being placed in the ground had been soaked in a solution of blue vitriol—one pound of vitriol being used to twenty quarts of water. The post was pine, and when taken up was as sound as when first put down, eight years since. This solution is good for all kinds of timber exposed to the weather—spouts, shingles, stakes, bean poles, etc.

Posts soaked in a solution of copperas (sulphate of iron) or even strong brine, will last much longer than in the natural condition. We have no doubt but that it would pay well to treat all our fence posts in this way. The top instead of the butt end of posts should be set down.—ED.

• It is said that the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar has been found. There was some uncertainty about the identity, but some grass in the stomach settled the question.

• A series of fossil fishes have been at the Smithsonian Institution from a coal mine in Ohio. They are said to appear like fish cast in brass.

Difference between Eastern and Western Farming.

There seems to be a vast difference between Eastern and Western farming; and several causes may be assigned for this difference. In the first place, the Eastern States are densely populated, and labor is plenty, and consequently, the balance must be expended in producing the raw material, or in commerce or manufactures. The latter branches can exhaust but a certain quantity of that labor, consequently, the balance must be expended in the former channel of industry, viz., agriculture. The natural sterility of the soil, which exists in many parts of the East, can be overcome by an extra amount of labor; and as the individuals who compose the agricultural population are limited in the quantity of land which they occupy, they are necessarily compelled to resort to every means within their reach, to draw from the bosom of the earth, in their respective localities, all that she is capable of producing. Not so in the West. Here, we have generally an abundance of land. Every farmer possesses at least forty, and the majority of them eighty or one hundred and sixty acres, and many of them even far more. They are anxious to cultivate as many of their broad acres as possible. They think they cannot afford to hire help, especially when times are so hard and labor so high, and consequently they *run over* a large amount of land, with the vain expectation of realizing as much per acre, as if it had received all the attention required to bring it to the highest state of cultivation. The difference no one can fail to observe anywhere in the western country, to a greater or less extent. It should not be so. If every farmer would but consider that it is much less labor to cultivate twenty acres well than to cultivate forty acres poorly; and that the same labor expended upon the twenty acres would produce the same amount of grain or other crops, he would be very likely to come to the conclusion that farming upon a large scale, *for the honor of it*, would scarcely repay the investment. We say, then, that one great difference between eastern and western farming, consists in our western farmers trying to cultivate more land than they ought, with the amount of help which they employ. Cultivate thoroughly every acre which you attempt to cultivate, and you will be repaid in various ways. You will invest less money in land and fences—less labor in cultivating your land—your crops will be of a better quality, and in greater quantity, and your farm will be in a far better condition for another year.

But the difference of which we have spoken, is not the only one which exists between eastern and western farming. In the East, farmers consider themselves *at home*. They improve their farms and buildings in such a manner as to render them permanent, useful, convenient and comfortable. Their houses are built with a strict regard to the comfort and happiness of themselves and families, and supplied with all that can really render them so, without regard to expense; while, at the same time, a rigid economy in matters of show or display, can always be observed in their dwellings. Their barns are always erected with strict reference

to the comfort of their stock, as they have become convinced that stock well-sheltered, will yield a higher degree of profit on half feed, than stock over-fed, or well-fed, and left to the mercies of the wintry winds and storms. Their fences are neatly and permanently built. They have orchards and gardens, and various other little comforts around them, which are seldom seen upon the farms in the West. They cultivate only what land they can cultivate thoroughly; and, in fact, they generally consider themselves fixtures upon the soil they occupy. They make all their improvements with direct reference to that fact. But how do we find this matter in the West? An eastern farmer wanders away into the "far West," in search of a fortune. He has [and we now speak of the majority of eastern men coming west] no other idea in his head, but to *make money*, and then, perhaps, return to his native State, to spend the balance of his life. Everything in the West seems to be temporary. Farmers erect buildings and fences to answer present purposes alone. They cultivate their farms, in every way, for temporary purposes. They are like a saloon or hotel keeper at the terminus of a railroad, who is ever ready to move farther onward as the railroad progresses, always aiming to be where the most money is to be made for the present, that he may make his "pile," and retire.

There are other and important differences between eastern and western farming, which we have not space to mention now; but which will, perhaps, form a subject for another article. But we will say, in conclusion of this article, to the farmers of the West; settle yourselves down for life—make all your arrangements for a permanent and life-long residence. Convince yourselves of one fact, which you all know to be true, viz.: that you are living in one of the most fertile valleys that the Almighty ever created. That in all the natural resources, the East bears no comparison with the West. Convince your children of the truth of these statements. Let them never understand from your words or actions, that you do not consider yourselves firmly rooted and immovable in the soil of the beautiful and fertile valley of the Mississippi. In fact, make the West your home and an inheritance for your posterity. It may, indeed, be difficult [we know it full well] to sever those ties which bind you to another spot of earth—to forget the home of your childhood, and to break off those associations of early life, which you have there formed; but when you take into consideration the welfare of those you love, the struggle between parental duty and the gratification of a feeling which can render you no real benefit, must cease, and the former prove triumphant.—*N. W. Farmer.*

F—The extreme velocity of the wind, was found by Dr. Lind to be 93 miles an hour. The machine used to measure it with was what is called an anenometer.

F—A queen-bee will lay 200 eggs daily for fifty or sixty days, and the eggs are hatched in three days. A single queen-bee has been stated to produce 100,000 bees in a season.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

We intend to have this number out by the 25th of December, so that our friends can make up their clubs in time for the next number of the *FARMER*, as the Publishers want to know what number of copies to print. Money is said to be scarce and hard to get, and the way to make a saving is by getting up clubs. This is an excellent remedy for hard times, and will make you a large saving. We expect to send a copy to each farmer and to each mechanic in Central and Southern Illinois, beside a large number outside of that circle. A little time spent in presenting the claims of this paper to your neighbor will soon double our list, and be money in your pocket. Every reader can constitute himself an agent, and proceed at once to canvass. If your copy gets soiled or torn in showing around, the Publishers will send you another; also, circulars and sample numbers.

THE CROPS OF 1859.—The last Legislature of this State directed that the Assessors should make a list of the number of acres of wheat in one column, corn in another, and other field crops in a third. Every farmer should be ready to answer these questions when the Assessor makes his annual rounds. This is not for the purpose of taxation, but for statistical information.

The law stops short of what would have been useful. Had the number of bushels of grain been added, valuable results could be arrived at.

F—We have before us a table of the grain and meadow crops of Ohio for 1858, which foot up as follows:

	Acres,	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Wheat.....	1,695,412	17,655,483	10.29
Corn.....	1,834,138	50,863,582	27.7
Rye.....	90,191	874,556	9.50
Barley.....	125,745	2,103,100	16.7
Buckwheat.....	71,282	791,921	11.11

Tons
Acres. Bushels. per acre.
Meadow..... 1,357,874 1,800,465 1.3

It will thus be seen that the average yield per acre of the great staples of Ohio is nothing very wonderful. Aside from wheat, it is much below the products of our prairie farms. We hope the next Legislature will give us a list something like the above, with the addition of oats, potatoes, sorghum, hemp, tobacco, flax, apples and peaches.

HOW CORN SHRINKS.—Perhaps our readers may be better able to judge of the profit of marketing corn in the ear now, or of holding it until spring, after reading what follows: Mr. Walker, of Champaign county, told us he weighed out seventy-five pounds of corn in the ear, dried it thoroughly, shelled it, and weighed the corn and cobs. The corn weighed fifty-one pounds, the cobs nine pounds—total sixty pounds, having lost fifteen pounds! He thinks that it did not shrink more than most of the corn will that is wintered over.

UNITED STATES FAIR AT CHICAGO.—The *Prairie Farmer* informs us that the sub-committee of the Executive Board, of which the Hon. Henry Wager is chairman, had a meeting in New York last week, for the examination and settlement of various matters in relation to the late Fair. They "passed upon more than one hundred contested awards. These cases have been mainly those embraced in the miscellaneous class of implements and manufactures. It was found that in the hurry of business at the late National Fair at Chicago, articles had in some instances been entered in several classes, and the judges of each had passed opinions on their merits, so that there were actually awarded in one case five distinct prizes to one and the same article. Again, it happened that after a regular committee had examined and passed upon some article, the owners had managed to get another committee appointed to act in the case; and the decision perhaps reversing that of the regular judge, much confusion resulted. The Executive Committee have patiently sifted all these cases, and invariably sustained the awards of their regularly appointed committees."

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW.—The *Scientific Artisan* (Cinn.) says M. Greenwood & Co., of the Eagle Works in that city, have obtained the right of Mr. Fawkes to build one of his plows, and it is the intention of Mr. Greenwood to have it at work on his farm early next spring, and to exhibit all its points in great perfection. Several improvements have been suggested, which will doubtless be adopted.

ILLUSTRATING THE FARMER.—It is the intention of the publishers to make a free use of cuts the current year; but this will depend somewhat on the amount of patronage received. We are now making arrangements to perfect this valuable feature, as fast as the finances of the paper will warrant.

TO NURSERYMEN.—To those wishing to sell trees in Central and Southern Illinois, the *FARMER* offers great inducements to advertise, and we would say to nurserymen and others, send in your advertisements.

F—It should be borne in mind that all letters for the editor, such as communications, inquiries and specimens, should be sent to his address, West Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois; and those on business to the Publishers, Springfield, Illinois.

OUR EXCHANGERS.—Exchanges should be directed, "Illinois Farmer, West Urbana, Illinois;" otherwise they will not reach us.

F—Farmers, we must have the use of your pens. Give us facts. We want no long essays, but living experimental facts.

THE PRAIRIE FRUIT CULTURIST.—Mr. Chase, the author of the little "Hand-Book of knowledge for Prairie Life," has made a happy hit; and done the cause of fruit-growing a real benefit. As a text-book it is valuable, and for its practical detail is entitled to a place on the shelf of every prairie farmer. Mr. Chase has promised us another of the series on the adornment of our homes. We hope that it will soon be forthcoming. The Fruit Culturist can be found at most of our book-stores—price twenty-five cents.

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW.—This machine is yet on our farm, housed in for the winter. Mr. Fawkes has gone home to Pennsylvania, and will return early in the spring to pursue his experiments. In the meantime we ask that no one condemn it, as we have no doubt that, with a few slight modifications, it will succeed. Let it have a fair trial on its merits. Thus far it has been the big elephant of our Fairs; it must now work, or sink out of sight.

THE HORTICULTURIST.—The December number comes to hand with a notice that the editor, J. Y. Smith, will resign from its conductorship. We have no inkling who is to succeed him. On the 1st of January the 1st number of Volume XV will be issued. In all its varied changes it has continued to prove itself useful.

It is in good hands, as Saxton lets nothing lag that he turns his hand to. Terms \$2. Address O. M. Saxton, Barker & Co.

We will furnish the Horticulturist and the *FARMER* for \$2.50.

PLOWING BY STEAM.—We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. James Waters, the inventor of the Detroit steam plow. He says that he will be on the prairies early in the spring ready to take contracts for plowing old land. We think Mr. Waters in earnest; that he is a gentleman has been proved. Will some of our large corn growers give him a job of a few hundred acres?

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It is with no small amount of pleasure that we place upon our record the programme of the next meeting of our State Horticultural Society. It is a rich dish offered, and no fruit-grower can afford to stay at home.

MORE ABOUT THE HOG AND ITS HISTORY.—We would call the special attention of our readers to this well-written article. It not only contains much valuable information respecting the history of this useful animal, but gives many practical hints in regard to breeds and management. Mr. Johnson is not a breeder for fancy prices, and consequently his views are entitled to full weight. We have seen his pigs, and to say that he has been completely successful in his experiments is a fact that has given us much satisfaction.

F—It is estimated that Champaign county has shipped 200,000 bushels of corn, of the new crop, without making any serious impression on the surplus. Large numbers of fat cattle and hogs have also gone forward. Who will say that hard times has not had a back-set in that county? Stand from under! Central Illinois will yet be heard from in the produce markets of the world.

ENGRAVINGS FOR THE FARMER.—It is the intention of the Publishers, as well as the desire of the Editor, to make a free use of engravings. We could not complete the arrangements in time for this number, but hope to be fully up to grade in the February number. Persons who have engravings of stock, machinery, or other subjects appropriate to this paper, and wishing them inserted, will address the Editor on the subject.

A NEW FENCE.—Wonders will never cease, until the last itinerant patent peddler is laid cold in his grave. Weaving fence like cloth, is henceforth to be the order of the day.—

Only one twentieth of the usual quantity of timber is required for the new invention. The next cheap fence should be made of morsel suasion, addressed to all bovines and packy derms. The man is at the American for a few days only.— Go and see it—it will sell itself and the buyer.

CULTURE OF FRUIT.—We have samples of nearly all the varieties of fruits shown at the S. I. P. & Hort. Sociey at Tamaqua, and intend to present outlines of the most valuable.

ENGRAVINGS OF STOCK.—In this number we present two engravings of stock, both from the herd of Hon. John Wentworth, of Cook county. His herd of stock is among the best as well as one of the most extensive in the State; it is therefore with no small degree of state pride that we call attention to them. Mr. W.'s stock are Herd Book animals, of the purest order. Any person in want of blooded cattle, sheep or swine will do well to call at the Summit Farm or address him at Chicago.

PRINCES MELODEONS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. G. A. Prince & Co. They have earned a wide spread fame for their Improved Patent Melodeons. Next month we intend to have something to say on the value of music in the farmers' family.

GEOLICAL SURVEY.—Our State has expended some \$40,000 in a geological survey. And last winter the Legislature ordered the report of the State Geologist to be printed. The report was made but as we know, having examined it in manuscript. To our surprise we now learn that the copy is resting in the desk of the Secretary of State. Out with it gentlemen officers, the farmers receive few enough favors now, and are not disposed to be drove out of what has been granted them, by the assembled wisdom. We want no dry nursing; if the report is valuable we need it, if it is not we want to see just how much we are cheated.

COMMERCIAL.

Springfield Market—Dec. 24.

WHEAT—\$5@100c per bu;	BACON—sides 12½c per lb;
FLOUR—\$5@100c per bu;	EGGS—10@15c per doz;
CORN—New, 30c per bu;	LARD—10c per lb;
CORN MEAL—50c per bu;	SUGAR—8c@10c per lb;
OATS—25c@30c per bu;	COFFEE—13c@15c per lb;
BEANS—31@1 25c per bu;	MOLASSES—45c@60c per gal;
BRAN—10c per bu;	SALT—\$1 25c per sack;
SHORTS—15c per bu;	SALT—\$1 75c per lb;
TIMOTHY—\$1 75c;	MACKEREL—12@13c No 1;
HUNGARIAN GR S'd—none.	CODFISH—\$6 50c@100 lbs;
MILLET—None;	APPLES—dried; \$1 50c per bu;
CLOVER—\$6 50c@7c per bu;	WOOD—\$3@3 00 per cord;
POTATOES—New, 40@50c;	COAL—11c per lb;
HAY—\$6@8c per ton;	WHISKY—25@28c per gal;
TALLOW—8½@9c per lb;	VINEGAR—10c per gal;
SOAP—bar, 4 to 6c per lb;	BROOMS—\$1 50c@2 50c per doz;
CANDLES—12½c per box;	BUTTER—18@20c per lb.
PICKLED P'K—\$8@10c per lb;	HIDES—Dry, best, 10@12c.
BACON—hams 12 to 13c per lb;	HIDES—Green, 6c;
CHICKENS—\$1 25c@\$1 50c;	APPLES—green; 75c@1
BUCKWHEAT—\$3 per 100	FEATHERS—35@40c per lb;

THE HOG TRADE.

The number of hogs packed in this city to date is about 17,000. This is much short of last year's operations. There are about 3,000 in the pens. We quote the market steady at a range of \$4 50 to 5 50 net; according to weight. The business will probably close here the first week in January.

Thursday's St. Louis Democrat says:

Up to last evening, about 60,000 head of hogs had been killed in St. Louis or an increase of 7,000 over the whole number packed here last season. A little over 3,000 came in by rail today. The packing season closed here about the first of January last year, and will not, probably, continue much later this year than last. The market is yet firm at a little higher figures than at previous quotations, \$5 25@6 40. Nothing is noted in provisions.

Wednesday's Cincinnati Commercial says:

Prices have ranged from \$6 for 170 lb averages to \$6 50 for 200 lb weights. At this date last year 200 lb hogs were in active demand at \$7, and receipts had run up to 306,905. We are now in excess of those figures 12,000 or 14,000 head, with a very indefinite basis for calculations as to what they may continue to be from this on.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO MARKET—DEC. 23.

Flour quiet. Wheat there is less doing; 1 car in bulk 100 bags at 93c on track; 3 cars No. 2 spring in store at 92c; 3 cars, in bags nearly equal to No. 1, at 95c. Good enquiry for corn, prices steady and firm; 7 cars in bulk on track at 4c; 3 do 44½c; 2000 bu delivered at 46c; 3 cars ear corn on track at 40c. Oats in good demand and firmer if anything; 35c in bags on track, 1 car 36½c delivered.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—DEC. 21.

The only business in flour consisted of sales of 2,000 bbls superfine, for February delivery, 1,000 bbls at \$5 50, and 1,000 on private terms, and a few small sales of country. Most of the wheat sold was on private terms; and prices for corn, oats &c., were full, with small sales. Whisky sold at 22c, Dealers in bldcs, refuse to pay over 12c for flint. There was a further

decline in salt. Large sales of prime Missouri dried apples at \$1 50. New Orleans boats were not receiving freight on account of the ice and the cold weather.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK MARKET, DEC. 23.

Flour 5c better, sales 3000 bbls at \$5 10@5 20 super state; \$5 30@5 40 extra western; \$5 60@5 75 inferior to good shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian quiet, sales 150 bbls at \$5 50@6 50. Rye flour steady at \$3 60@4 40.

Wheat very firm and quiet. Rye 89c. Barley steady at 76@86c. Corn dull and lower, sales 10,000 bu. at 85@87c new. Oats dull at 46@47c.

Pork quiet and firm; \$16 12 mess; \$11 62 prime. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady.

Whisky dull and heavy at 26½@27c.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—DEC. 21.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The Live Stock Yards were largely supplied again, more so than at any time since Nov. 15. For the week ending to-day, the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter numbered: beef cattle, 5,140; veal calves, 550; sheep and lambs, 13,701; swine, 17,688; also of milch cows, 93; total, 37,172; total last week, 31,875; being an increase of 1,341 beefees, 88 veals, 3,089 sheep, 815 swine, and a decrease of 36 cows. The bullocks were in better flesh and heavier than usual, making the excess of beef greater than indicated by the numbers. At the General Market beefees sold at a trifle lower than the same grades last week; though, owing to the general better quality, the average of all sales was higher than for some time past. A few premium bullocks were sold at prices equivalent to 10½c@11c per lb for the dressed carcasses, but most of the first quality went at about 10c. Several hundred head were left unsold last evening. Milch cows were in little request at any price. Veal calves were in fair demand at 6½c@7c per lb, live weight, for the best, and 5c@6c for medium grades. Sheep and Lambs were somewhat active at rates equivalent to 4c@5c per lb, live weight, for the better grades. A few "Christmas sheep" went at \$14@\$16 each. Swine were in active demand at improved prices; 5½c@5½c for corn-fed of medium and first quality; 5½c for still fed.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York.....	1,310	Iowa.....	131
Pennsylvania.....	149	Connecticut.....	88
Ohio.....	720	New Jersey.....	84
Indiana.....	231	Michigan.....	35
Illinois.....	466	Kentucky.....	251
Virginia.....	75	Canada.....	151

QUOTATIONS.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality, per 100 lbs.....	\$10 00@10 50
Ordinary to good quality.....	9 50@10 00
Common quality.....	8 00@ 9 00
Inferior quality.....	7 00@ 8 00

The following droves from Illinois were at this market:

D. Tallman, J. Endlong, E. O. Lockman, Martin & Valentine, Thomas Conner, Wm. J. Hutchinson, Quinn & Fowler, Mr. Shaw, M. Coughman.

RECAPITULATION.—The total receipts of all stock at the yards, for the week and last week, were as follows:

Beefs.	Cows.	Veals.	Sh. d. L.
Washington yard.....	3,711	24	330 1,737
Browning's.....	178	6	36 3,767
Chamberlin's.....	83	29	78 5,182
O'Brien's.....	43	34	56 3,015
Total.....	4,015	93	550 13,701
Last week.....	2,636	120	462 10,612

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

Cattle.....	1,952	Hogs.....	4,721
Sheep.....	4,763	Horses.....	1
Calves.....	.....	Calves.....	6

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET—DEC. 17.

Market less active and prices a shade lower. The following sales are reported:

5 Cattle averaging 1480 lbs at.....	\$2 40
32 do 1350 do	3 10
11 do 980 do	2 50
8 do 1310 do	7 50

We will send sample copies and prospectuses to all who wish to aid in its circulation.

Exchanges should be directed to ILLINOIS FARMER; West Urbana, Illinois; and also, all communications should be directed to the same office, to the address of M. L. DUNLAP.

All remittances and business letters should be addressed

BAILHACHE & BAKER,

Springfield, Illinois.

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.
THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

PROSPECTUS OF The New-York Ledger.

As an indication of the popularity of the LEDGER, we need only state the simple fact that its circulation is larger than that of any other TEN literary papers in the country.— Its great success is owing to the fact that its proprietor secures the best writers in the country, and spares no expense in getting up the BEST FAMILY PAPER—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached. We feel, and always have felt, since the LEDGER attained its immense circulation, that a heavy responsibility rests upon us, and have endeavored to discharge that responsibility conscientiously, feeling confident that ultimately we should receive the thanks of thousands and tens of thousands of families.

As to the future, we are at a loss what to say. We prefer to perform rather than to promise. What we have heretofore done is known to our readers; they know what the LEDGER has been and is now, and must therefore judge what it will be hereafter. We can only say that among the contributors to the LEDGER are

EDWARD EVERETT,

WM. C. BRYANT,

CHARLES DICKENS,

GEO. P. MORRIS,

N. P. WILLIS,

ANNA CORA RITCHIE,

PAUL MORPHY,

FANNY FERN,

HON. H. J. RAYMOND,

MRS. SIGOURNEY,

GEO. D. PRENTICE,

MRS. SOUTHWORTH,

JOHN G. SAXE,

MARION HARLAND,

SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

ALICE CARY,

EMERSON BENNETT,

WM. R. WALLACE,

CARLOS D. STUART,

EMMA A. BROWN,

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO. N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents, for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

B. F. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware,
In ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, HAS NOW IN STORE
one of the largest and best assortments of goods in his line
ever offered in this market. Importing many styles of Eng-
lish goods direct, and purchasing his American goods of the
manufacturers at the lowest (cash) prices, he is enabled to
offer merchants and consumers goods at the lowest prices, and
on as favorable terms as any house east or west. His stock
embraces a very large and complete assortment of

Agricultural Tools and Implements!

of the latest and most improved kinds and qualities. Reap-
ers, Mowers, Straw Cutters, Hedge Trimmers, Sickles,
Grass and Trimming Hooks, Cradles, Scythes, Snaths,
Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Scops, Axes (all kinds and makes),
Picks, Mattocks, Fun Mills, Seed Separators and Threshing
Machines.

HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERSWAREHOUSE.

Large and complete assortment of Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Brads, Nails. TRIMMINGS—great variety

Carpenter's and Builder's Tools!

Planes, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Braces, Bits, Drawing Knives, Squares, Trowels, Bevels, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Burch and Broad Axes, Boxcars, Machines, Gould's and Sleptoe's Morticing Machines, Files, &c.

Blacksmith's Tools.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Tong, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Buttresses, &c.

COOPER'S TOOLS.

Fine assortment. Knives, Hooks, Planes, &c.

CUTLERY.

A very large stock and assortment of Wostenholm's Butcher's and other's, Table, Pocket, Pen, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Razors, Shears, Scissors, Carvers, &c. Great variety.

GUNS, PISTOLS,

Gun Trimmings and Mountings, single and double barrelled English and German Rifles, Pistols of great variety, together with a general assortment of goods usually kept in a hardware store.

S A W S

Every variety, mill, cross cut and circular, from three inches to sixty inclusive, furnished at manufacturers prices.

Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimmings.

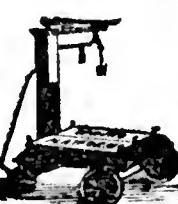
In this branch of my business, I am enabled to extend to saddlers and carriage makers unusual facilities, being supplied direct from the manufacturers. Goods in this line come to me at extraordinary low prices. My stock embraces all varieties: Buckles, Ferrets, Ornaments, Roseates, Rings, Snaffles, Bits, Punches, Webbing, Self-Adjusting and Dennison Trees, Saddler's Silk, Shoe, Three-Cord and Fitting Thread.

Carriage Trimmings.

Brass and Silver Plated, Screw Front Bands and Plated Screw Front Mail Bands, Coach Handles, Carpet Frames, Turned Collars, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Duck and Drill, Rubber Cloth, Carriage Bows, Deer and Curled Hair, Patent Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Rubber packing.

Orders promptly filled and forwarded.

May 1st, 1857.



FAIRBANKS
PATENT

S C A L E S
OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Sold in Springfield, by
May 1st

E. B. PEASE

ILLINOIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
UNLIMITED
AND CONSTANTLY
INCREASING.

PRESENT FUND
for the payment of
LOSSES BY FIRE
\$1,000,000.00.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT ALTON, ILL.

THIS COMPANY WAS CHARTERED
in 1839, and insures, at a moderate cost, almost every species of property in Illinois against Loss or Damage by Fire. The rates of risk are so arranged that each class of property insured will support its own loss.

Every one insured becomes a member—the Company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. The capital amounts in exact ratio with the increase of risks; the security for which remains in the hands of the insured; therefore, every member is the treasurer of his own money until the same is required for the purpose of paying losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Tim. Turner, Lyman Trumbull, H. W. Billings,
Benj. F. Long, Samuel Wade, M. G. Atwood,
John James, L. Kellenberger, Robert Smith,
Henry Lea, Elias Hibbard, Alfred Dow,
F. A. Hofmann, B. K. Hart, John Atwood.
B. F. LONG, President.

L. KELLENBERGER, Treasurer.

M. G. ATWOOD, Secretary.

JOHN ATWOOD, Ass't Secretary.

JOHN BLAISDELL, Gen'l Agent.
Application for insurance may be made to the Local Agents, one or more of whom may be found in every county in the State.

JAMES L. HILL, Agent.

Jan 10 d3mwy

B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,
OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN YEARS WARRANTS
him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, velum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs. Jacob Lease, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosseman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7, 1857.

Eugene L. Gross,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Correspondence Solicited.

Rever to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield; Hon. Julius Mauning, Peoria.

Bloomington Nursery, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

EIGHTY ACRES FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO
HYACINTHS, CROCUS, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF BULBS AND FLOWER ROOTS FOR FALL AND SPRING
PLANTING. NURSERY STOCK, EVERGREENS, GREENHOUSE
AND GARDEN PLANTS—ALL AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
LOWEST CASH RATES.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE CATALOGUES OR ADDRESS SUBSCRIBER.
F. K. PHENIX.
BLOOMINGTON ILL., AUGUST 1, 1859.

Western Land Office. T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE
PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY,
Farms and Unimproved Lands,
PAYMENT OF TAXES,
Collection of Claims.

Government Lands

ENTERED WITH WARRANTS OR CASH IN ANY
LAND DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI,
MINNESOTA OR NEBRASKA.

Land Warrants Bought and Sold.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, West side Public Square,
Springfield, Ills.

WESTERN TREES FOR THE WEST, AT THE

WOODBURN NURSERY!
PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE
THEIR FRUIT TREES, SHADE TREES, OR SHRUBBERY;
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO ORDER AT THE ABOVE
NAMED NURSERY.

We have for sale THIRTY THOUSAND OF 5 TO 7 FEET
HIGH, CHOICE APPLE TREES, OF SOME FIFTY APPROVED VARIETIES, FOR
WESTERN CULTURE; WHICH WE CAN WITH CONFIDENCE OFFER TO THE
PUBLIC.

We also offer a good assortment of PEACHES, PEARS, (Dwarf
and Standard,) CHERRIES, PLUMS, QUINCES, GOOSEBERRIES, CUR-
RANTS, RASPBERRIES, LAWTON BLACKBERRY, STRAWBERRIES, RHU-
BARB, OR PIE PLANT, &c.

3,000 SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE.

THREE WHICH A HANDSOME SHADE TREE CANNOT BE FOUND.—
THEY ARE EIGHT TO TEN FEET HIGH, OF THRIFTY GROWTH, AND TO BE
HAD FOR TEN DOLLARS A HUNDRED.

We will sell the above named trees and plants as rea-
sonable as they can be had at any respectable nursery—dis-
tinctly labeled, and carefully packed and delivered at the
nursery, or at the railroad depot.

We desire and shall aim to conduct our business, in all
respects, satisfactorily to those who favor us with their patronage.
We are permanently engaged in the business, and
intend to make it to the interest of our friends to call on us.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Maccupin County, Illinois.

Aug 1

MAISTRATES' BLANKS.—We have just printed a quantity of
new blank forms for the use of magistrates, which together
with the best forms of blank deeds, bonds, mortgages, etc.
are offered for sale at our Counting Room on first floor.

d&wtf

Illinois Farmer

VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1860.

NUMBER 2.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	8 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters connected with the business department of this paper must be directed to the publishers in Springfield. Those intended for the eye of the Editor should be addressed to him at West Urbana.

CONTENTS.

February.....	17
Are you Insured.....	18
Address delivered before the Southern Illinois Pomological and Horticultural Society, by Hon. M. L. Dunlap, at the Second Annual Fair, held at Tamaroa, Illinois, December 20th, 1859.....	18
Fawkes' Steam Plow as it Is and what it may be.....	21
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, Jan. 5th.....	22
Corn.....	24
Advertising Gratis.....	24
State Horticultural Society.....	25
The Household.....	31
Give your Dogs water and keep off Hydrophobia.....	32
Wheeler's Improved Patents.....	32
Reaper Trial.....	32
Underdraining.....	33
Steam Plows.....	33
Prepared Glue.....	33
EDITOR'S TABLE:	
Errata.....	34
Our Paper.....	34
Horse Taming.....	34
Silver Maple Seedlings.....	34
Clinton County Agricultural Society.....	34
Genessee Farmer.....	34
Fawkes' Steam Plow.....	34
Engravings of Stock.....	34
The Weather.....	34
Music.....	34
Agricultural Implements.....	34
Rooms of the Illinois State Agricultural Society.....	34
The Gardener's Monthly.....	34
Horticultural Matters.....	34
Fleishman's New Mode of Plowing.....	34
Bloomington Nursery.....	34
Good Butter.....	34
Ohio Farmer.....	34
Western Trees.....	34
The Horticulturalist.....	35
Sweet Potatoes.....	35
Are the Peaches Killed.....	35
MARKETS.....	35

February.

Behold, the joyous winter days
Frosty, succeed; and thro' the blue serene
For sight too fine, the ethereal mitre flies;
Killing infectious damps, and the spent air
Storing afresh with elemental life.

THOMPSON.

Many farmers complain of the severity of winter and wish for its more mild and genial reign, but there is a mean to be observed in all things, and though we may complain of the severity of winter, the drenching rain and the long summer drouth yet all these are a part of the universal system of Him who holds the worlds in his balance. The long severe drouth of 1857 depressed the hopes of the farmer, which being followed in '58 by long continued rains, almost crushed out his energies; the spring of '59 was dry and wet alternately, and the plow turned up the sodden land in clods the most unpromising that we had seen for years. The elements of fertility appeared locked up in the unkindly soil, and it was with difficulty that a stand of any of the cereals could be obtained. The summer came and the wheat harvest was gathered; the thin stand had sent up long heads, but the fructifying elements were partially dormant, and the grains were thinly set; but a wonderous change was rapidly advancing with the season, and the kernals were filled to their utmost, thus making the quality good, and presenting a singular anomaly in this crop; "*a light harvest with superior quality of grain.*" The soil became more friable, as disintegration advanced, its fertility was readily yielded to the growing plants; the result was an unusual crop of potatoes, including all garden vegetables, and the corn crop, so unpromising early in the season, came forward rapidly and produced long, well filled ears. The yield per acre was not extraordinarily large, only as we take into consideration its unpromising aspect early in the season. Perhaps forty bushels per acre may be set down as an average, when ordinary culture was used. The chinch bug had made fearful ravages in the late spring wheat, and nearly destroyed the Hungarian grass, which had been largely sown. The soil was never in better condition for working after the first

of August, and it so continued until the last Autumn furrow was turned.

The severe winter of '54-5, though destructive to orchard trees and shrubbery, was equally as severe on the insect tribes and small vermin, which were swarming in such myriads that the farmer and the orchardist became justly alarmed, and with the exception of the chinch bug last season, and in some few localities the Hessian fly, we have since been almost wholly exempt, but the two past mild winters have had the effect to renew their hoards to a large extent, which, with the now friable condition of the soil, only wanted a mild, open winter to again allow them to swarm in destructive numbers; but the long continued severity of the winter will have the effect to thin off their ranks and hold them in check. This cycle of seasons is therefore wisely ordained, and presented to the reasoning faculties of man, that in spite of all his genius, in spite of his scientific attainments he must still "eat bread in the sweat of his brow." We cannot predict the result of the incoming season with certainty, for the blighting cold, the whirlwind and the summer drouth, are held like thunderbolts in the hand of the Almighty, who will send them through space at his appointed time, and lay low at his good pleasure the hopes of years and "scourge the nations at his will." But under the present aspect of affairs, with the genial condition of the soil, the probable absence of either excessive rains or drouth, we may look forward with cheering hope to a most fruitful season. The northern counties of the State have been less fortunate, and from a somewhat attentive observation of the seasons for the past twenty years, we are inclined to the opinion that the cycle of seasons for that part of the State and of Wisconsin, vary from the central and south part of our State. The Illinois and Mississippi river belts of timber, the elevation of that portion of the country, so change the air current coming from the south, which with the aid of Lake Michigan produce a more marked continental climate, than in

other portions of the Mississippi valley which are in more direct communication with the vast volume of heated air, from the Gulf of Mexico that flows northward for so large a portion of the year. Not that we regard that portion less valuable, but that the same rules of climate do not equally apply to both. The soil also differs in many respects, and to apply either the same rules of climate or of culture to the whole prairie portion of the northwest is simply absurd. When we can convince our readers of this fact, so apparent to the close observer, we shall have made a long stride in that progress at which we are aiming. *Know thyself* is a trite aphorism, and know thy soil and the cycle of seasons that control its value, is also of great importance, for then by art he will so adapt his culture that he will reap a rich reward from their annual changes. What to us may seem untoward seasons, are but the throes of nature preparing for greater benefits. In the temperate climates it is the winter's frost that purifies the air and renders innocuous the miasma that the heats of summer had gathered like a cloud above our pathway; it also holds in check the insect tribes that otherwise would eat out our sustenance. At the south, the annual parching up of the land by drouth and the sweeping tornado perform the same offices. Winter, therefore, has its values, and if heeded, can be made one of the most pleasant portions of the year. In fact, we could not well spare winter from the calendar, not only for its uses to the physical, but the moral world.

Are you Insured?

The season for fires is upon us. Scarcely a paper that comes to hand that does not contain a record of some disastrous conflagration, and it becomes the prudent to seek without delay the insurance of their dwellings and other valuable property, in some responsible company. It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Illinois Mutual Insurance Company are taking risks upon exceedingly favorable terms. This company has earned an enviable fame for promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses. We have good reason to know that the company is exceedingly cautious in taking risks, and that its affairs are directed and controlled by gentlemen who have learned, that the interests of stockholders are the most surely advanced by faithfully protecting the rights of the assured.

The company is the oldest in the State, and is deserving of patronage in preference to the doubtful institutions from the eastern States. When our farmers can be accommodated on equal terms, it is a duty they owe themselves to encourage home institutions, and in this case we think they will make a large saving.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS POMOLOGICAL AND
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

BY HON. M. L. DUNIAP,

*At the Second Annual Fair, held at Tamaroa, Illinois,
December 20th, 1859.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—And this is Egypt? Not the Egypt where flows the classic Nile, or where stands in lonely grandeur the vast pyramids, whose dates have faded out beneath the hand of time, and whose arts and civilization have degenerated into barbarism; but it is the Egypt of the new world—of the great northwest—the wheat field and fruit garden of the valley of the upper Mississippi, whose genial slopes and wood-crowned hills are the pride of southern Illinois. With a climate soft and lovely as Italia, no wonder that the peach blushes like the cheek of beauty; that her great orb-like apples challenge the admiration of all; that the pear is full of melting richness, most pleasing to the palate; that the small fruits glow with health and beauty, while the vine brings forth its tempting clusters, and whose ruddy flow of juice sparkles in the cup. Has nature been more lavish of her gifts “on strand or shore?” Is not this the seat of Pomona? is it not here that she is to receive the homage of her subjects and send forth her orders in council.—Away south, along that line of rippling silver, whence come the zephyrs that have kissed the Indies, and now sway the leafless branches of your stately forests. Away north, where Min-ne-ha-ha sends up her winter spray; and yonder where Michigan pours her winter tide past the cities of the north, come claims upon your bounty. They ask you for the fruits that nature has denied them. Shall they ask in vain? Shall you turn to them a deaf ear, or will you fill their baskets to repletion? If you but will it, these wood-crowned hills and prairie slopes shall be redolent of rosy health, of wealth and domestic happiness. Your homes shall nestle beneath the vine and the leafy treasures of His care shall shut out the summer sun, and check the raging blasts of the frosty north. But even in this cherished spot, where the seasons touch so lightly, the fiat of Him who waters the plants from the fleecy clouds, and who says that “in sweat shalt thou eat bread,” knows no abatement; and if He has made the fruits to flourish, He has let loose the insect tribes, the floods of rain and the summer drouth. He has made man His gardener, and in sweat shall he eat the fruits that the summer's sun has ripened for his use; his sun-brownèd brow shall bow beneath the harvest toil and receive the blessings due to his watchful care. If we would see the apple tree sheeted in gorgeous hues, we must first plant the tree. If we would have the fruit

glow with colors that would shame the artist's pencil, we must cultivate the soil. If we would have its crude juices made rich under the glowing heats of the summer sun, we must give it the proper degree of light and shade. There is no climate so delightful, no fruit so fair, no flowers so gorgeous but that

“The trail of the serpent is over them all.”

If the great giver has made this the seat of Pomona, He has left it to the genius and care of man to crown her with her autumn glories. If you would have the peach rounded up to its maximum size, if you would have it blush with the deepest crimson, or pale like purest snow, you must toil beneath the summer sun and moisten the soil with sweat from the brow of labor. There is no retreat but the one built by your own hands—no asylum but that of the creeping vines and the waving leaflets of the whispering wood. Life is sweet with labor, when that labor brings us roseate health and all the luxuries of a teeming soil. Without it we would be subject to *ennui*, and rust out our lives in inglorious ease. But our business is not to moralize. We have met here for active duties. A task is before us, and one that will require all our energies, all our tact and our skill. Is it a secret to be kept within your own breasts, or shall I announce it to the world? You say, speak out. Aye, and it shall be spoken. The gardens of Egypt shall fill the tables of the north with early vegetables before the vernal showers shall have fallen from her more inhospitable skies. Her early fruits shall make glad the hearts of both young and old, and her luscious peaches shall carry health and joy to all. The fruit and vine shall bring memory back to the misty past and return to us one of the lost luxuries of the new world. June shall crown Ceres with the wheaten sheaf, and the north shall send to Egypt for bread. The persimon, our northern banana, shall be grown in orchard, and the pecan and the almond shall supply the winter evening luxuries of the young when the frost king holds sway. The Newtown pippin, the winesap, the bellflower, the white winter pearmain, the limbertwig, the belmont and others of the same class shall be carefully culled for the south, that when the frost king has laid an embargo on northern shipments, the sunny winter of the south shall receive her due share of our products. But how much is to be done before our trains will grow under the weight of shipments from the orchard. How oft shall the summons come and go, before the hill-sides shall pour forth the teeming harvest of the orb like apple, the luscious peach and the melting pear. To produce this result, to devise the best way to grow the best fruit, to select the varieties adapted to

the several markets that are within your reach by railroad, by lake and by river, is the object of your present meeting; to this end will you bend your energies; to this end will your investigations be directed, and to this end will you continue the work when you shall have returned to the scenes of your home labors. The soil, the tree, the fruit and the insect tribes shall be your study, when you brush the morning dew, when the birds first begin to chirp their matin lay, when with keen eye they seek out the sluggish grub upon which to feed their callow young, when the mist lays heavy in the valley, or when frosty air rolls down the hill-sides, these to you shall be notes and thoughts of stirring interest—themes that no slaggard can appreciate, no laggard can enjoy.

WHAT PROGRESS HAVE WE MADE.

After any new enterprise has been inaugurated, it is a matter of right, aye, a duty to sum up the results, and ascertain the rate of progress made, whether that progress be an advance or a retrograde one. We then ask, have the market gardeners of Jonesboro, of South Pass, of Ashley or Centralia paid a living profit. You shake your heads with an emphatic no! Well, why is this? The gardeners of Cincinnati are reaping a rich reward from the cities of the north; Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Rockford, Galena, Madison and others are paying them a large tribute for early garden favors. The climate of Cincinnati is no more favorable, the soil is no better, the distance for freightage is not much less; then why may you not successfully compete with them for this rich prize? "The Express Company?"—O! yes, the Express Company have crushed out your hopes and swallowed up your profits. Is this so? "Yes, two companies combined to eat us out." But this is no reason for your sitting down in despair. It should arouse you to further activity, for the trade of the north is your legitimate property by right of soil, of climate, and of position. If the great Illinois Central Railroad Company have for the time permitted the Express company to bear a heavy hand on you, this will not always be the case, for so soon as you call their attention to the fact, no doubt they will eradicate the evil by taking the matter in their own hands. From my personal acquaintance with the officers of this great highway, I can have no doubt that it is their wish, and that they take a deep interest in whatever tends to develop the resources of this part of the State, and in the giving of the freighting of fruits and vegetables to the Express company they thought that they were advancing your interests in the rapid transit of your perishable products. They, like you,

have been disappointed in the result, but the blame we will rather charge to the system than to the agents of either company. That some new arrangement must be made with the railroad company is evident to all. At Urbana the evening freight train is all that can be desired. At Centralia the morning express freight train arrives in Chicago in twenty-six hours. From Jonesboro the ten o'clock morning express freight arrives in Chicago in thirty-four hours, eighteen hours behind the express, and arrives, according to the present time-table, at a quarter past eight in the morning. Now, if a change of time could be made so as to arrive at four in the summer and five in the winter, this freight train would give you ready and cheap facilities for the safe transit of the products of your orchards and gardens. The rates of freight as at present established by the company, cannot be complained of, as I think they are as low, if not much less, than any other road in the State. Owning as the company do vast tracts of land along the line, it should be and has been their study to encourage the cultivators of the soil in their varied departments. If at any time this policy has been departed from, it has been more an error of judgment than wrong intent. No man could have given the vast interest of the freight department more attention or exercised a more vigilant supervision than the present incumbent. With him there is no favoritism, and all have been served upon the same terms. I wish I could say the same of the Express company, whose special rates and favoritism have disgusted the public. We see no reason why most fruits and vegetables may not go with safety on the freight train, providing that the cars are not allowed to lay over at the way stations. Green corn, lettuce and all berries must, of necessity go on the night express train with the baggage, otherwise they will soon sour and prove worthless. Many of you will recollect the attempt made by the wise heads of the Express company the past summer, in compelling this trade to take the day line. The result, you all know, was the entire suspension of the trade, and the thousands of bushels of blackberries that hung in rich clusters around your fields and through the skirts of your groves were allowed to go to decay—worthless alike to the farmer and the Express company. Mr. Ott, the Division Superintendent at Centralia, made an attempt to arrest this loss, but his efforts in your behalf came too late to save your favorite fruit; but his good offices are being felt in preventing this monopoly from continuing to ride rough shod over your interests.

YOUR SHIPMENTS ARE TOO SMALL.
It cannot be expected that with the

present limited shipments that the railroad company should make expensive outlays to accommodate you; they have no money to spare, and if they provide the facilities as fast as you need them, it is all that you can reasonably expect. This I believe they will do, and that, on this point, you will have no reason to complain.

FRUIT GROWING WILL NOT PAY.

No, it will not pay to set out a large orchard and let it grow up to weeds, to let the borer cut down the trees and the curculio sting the fruit. Nor will it pay to shake down the apples, bruising them in their fall, tumbling them into barrels and sending them to distant markets. If we had telegraph facilities for shipping, so that these fruits could reach the distant customer before these bruises produced speedy decay, this plan might answer. It will not pay to send poor peaches to a distant market, as the freight will *eat up* the profits. It will not pay to make cider of rotten apples, from the simple fact that people will not cultivate their tastes in accordance therewith. It will not pay to let stock run among your trees, browsing them at will, depending upon their crude ideas of pruning and thinning out the fruit. It will not pay to put several varieties of apples in the same bin, especially those that mature at different seasons, such as Fameuse and Limbertwigs, Milams and Rawles Janett, Bellflowers and Romanites, Fall Pippins and Winter Russets, or you may find too late that some of them in the pile will be rotten, and add no very agreeable flavor to the others. I could go on and enumerate a great many other practices, common in orchard management, that will not pay, but why need I point them out when there are many of you so familiar with them that I should give place to you to describe them in more glowing terms than it is possible for me to do. I have felt the blighting influence of my own neglect when borne down by an uncongenial climate, but here, where you all acknowledge a kindly soil and genial skies, the charge of failure must be mainly at your own doors. If your prairie slopes and wood-crowned hills are not laden with the blushing fruits—if the railroad trains do not groan under the weight of pomonal wealth—if the north does not send back the wealth of her forests, her mines and her workshops in return, lay the charge to your own want of wisdom in the development of the elements that lie within your own grasp.

FRUIT GROWING AND GARDENING WILL PAY when labor and a reasonable share of intelligence is brought to its aid. It is evident that the timber lands south of the Big Muddy river and the prairies north to where they meet the clay loam

soil of Central Illinois, require a somewhat different management. First, I will make some suggestions to my friends of the timber lands. To carry on any business, it is important to have all the necessary aids required in its successful prosecution. A lack of any of the predominant elements will always work to a disadvantage; therefore, care should be taken to ascertain the proper needs, and at once provide them. With but very few exceptions, those who have made fruit-growing their only dependence have been much disappointed in the net profits of the business. The want of native grasses for pasturage, the long, dry summer or floods of rain, the insect tribes that swarm in countless myriads, the autumn sickness and winter fever, have come in to mar the pleasures and profits of the fruit grower. In most cases we can account for disappointment. It is not in want of energy, not in want of ardent toil, and, in most cases, not in want of capital, but results in a general want of the knowledge of the climate, the mode of culture and the real needs or materials to carry on the business.

In preparing for an orchard, the land, if an old farm—which is often the case—should be plowed deep. To do this, the team must be heavy and well fed; not fed on corn alone, but good hay and pasturage—otherwise your team will not remain in good health. Then, of course, one of the great needs is a good clover, timothy or blue grass pasture, and a red top, timothy or clover meadow. These are among the first essential elements of success, and if neglected I will fearlessly predict a failure. Milk and butter must be had for the family, and this cannot be done without pasture and meadow. In the total absence of native grasses, leaves must be resorted to for food. One visit to Union county will show the small value of the woodland pasture range for milk and butter. It makes a good *rainbow* cow, with tight-fitting hide, but lacks the succulent grasses to give it value. Fat meats and gravies are for the north, but fruits, vegetables, milk and butter are for this climate. If we wish to enjoy uninterrupted health, these are among the needs to ward off autumn sickness and winter fevers. They cannot be dispensed with. Better to defer the planting of the orchard to another year than to put off these indispensable duties. In the next place, the house should be on an airy slope, not in the valley; and the first great need of the family is a supply of wholesome water, either from spring, well or cistern. In either case have it handy and in abundance. It is the gushing springs of the hill-sides that pleases me, and to have their rippling treasure forced up these wooded slopes to the kitchen, is an achievement noble as it is useful.

Order half the trees that you think you can plant, and then you may expect to get them in in time and in good order, for if drove with too much work it will be liable to be neglected and half done. Better have time to sit down in the shade for two hours, at mid-day, contemplating these glorious old hills, that have melted and crumbled beneath the hand of time since the ocean ceased to roll in silent grandeur above them, or watch the motions of the whispering leaves as they are kissed by the zephyrs as they pass on their way to greet the summer of the north. No man thinks of erecting a great house without ample time to provide the materials, and no man should expect to grow a great orchard without taking time for the preparation.

THE APPLE ORCHARD.

In making selections for the apple orchard, reference must be had to the wants of the markets. Early summer fruits are wanted at the north, and these should be liberally planted, as, taking all things into consideration, they will return the best profit. Among these, Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet Bough and Red Astrachan should stand prominent, with such others as are found both early and productive. With these early fruits you would be the first in the northern markets, and obtain a good price. Autumn apples, except for home use and for drying, would be of little value. It is probable that the Keswick-Codlin will prove valuable both for an early market cooking apple as well as for drying; and, for this purpose, equally or more valuable than the Horse apple, now so popular for this purpose. After the summer apples for the north comes the long keeping winter varieties, for the winter and spring shipments to the south. On the limestone soils I need not say that the Newtown Pippin stands at the head of the list. Others of high merit I have already named.

Of the protection to prairie orchards, I have spoken on another occasion, but of the protection required in the timber lands we must leave for future observation. I have no theory, much less practical advice to offer. I have observed that in some orchards the rot is much more destructive than in others. Whether this is effected by soil, aspect or accidental cause, I cannot say; but careful observation should be made on this point.

As New York, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana usually produce good crops of apples; and, with low freights in their favor, it cannot be expected that the northern winter market would offer the advantages of the south. In sending apples to market, they should be hand-picked and carefully assorted. It is the best fruit that sells. Poor fruit will not pay the expenses of shipping when put

up alone, and when mixed with good, it deteriorates its value in market, and leads to disappointment, and injures the credit of those who send it.

PEACHES.

Large peach orchards have been planted, but I have not seen one that has received any particular care. No attempt has been made to thin out the fruit or to destroy the curculio, and until these two matters, together with good culture, are attended to, you may boast of great crops, but for fine fruit, Alton will stand a head and shoulders above you. Here, too, you want the early varieties, for Michigan, Indiana and Central Illinois, with their cheap freights, will undersell you in the autumn market.

THE PRAIRIES.

I look upon the prairies of Egypt as of great ultimate value for the apple orchard, and a strong competitor with the pear and the peach. Draining and deep plowing will be the enchanter's wand that shall unlock their pomonal products and place them high in the list of fruit growing lands. On them the natural grasses abound; hence the first great need, pasturage and meadow, are supplied. Most of these lands are of the *lime mud drift*, but the sandstone overlaying the coal occasionally crops out, giving a sandstone soil with soft water. On such lands the Rhode Island greening is found in perfection, and doubtless the Swaar would also prove a favorite. The question of protection by timber belts I leave for you to discuss, merely suggesting that, if for no other purpose, you would find them useful in checking the severe winds of the south-west from blowing off your fruit before ripe.

BLACKBERRIES.

No fruit has so rapidly come into popular favor, and no soil or climate appears to be more congenial than this. The rocky frontlets of the grand chain, the woody slopes of the sandstone formations, the *lime mud drift*, where skirts the groves and cultivated fields, whether of prairie or woodland, alike teem with this invaluable fruit. Forty rod whisky and "red eye," said to have been a popular beverage in all this country, have given place to the more mild and healthful juice of the bramble, popularly known as blackberry wine.

POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

That this society must exert a vast influence on the future of this part of the State, is plain to the most obtuse observer. Embracing as it does, gentlemen of high practical attainments, both in the orchard and the garden, its deliberations will go forth to the world as an earnest of success, and show that the dark cloud of orchard abuses is rifted,

and that henceforth the light of science and of practical utility shall place the products of Egypt proudly before an appreciative people.

IN CONCLUSION,

I appeal to the ladies present, that they use their influence in persuading their husbands, sons and brothers to devote a small portion of their time to the beautifying of their homes, to add the beautiful to the useful of the homestead around which the loved ones cluster. It is the flowers that call back our thoughts to the Infinite and the beautiful; then why may we not drape our walks with these symbols of love, and festoon our homes with the nobler gifts of Flora? Shall the evening sun be sent back from forest aisle or waving field of grain, and his last rays not kiss the closing beauties of the floral world that should blush beneath the window of the homestead, and give a parting good night as she sinks beneath the prairie billows.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

Fawkes' Steam Plow as it is and what it may be.

That Fawkes has demonstrated that plowing can be done by steam no one will deny, but that he has demonstrated that steam can profitably compete with animal power is entirely another thing. In September, 1858, he plowed the first furrow by steam on the western prairies. His plow was pronounced a success by others as well as ourself, at the time, for it had turned six perfect furrows side by side, in the most workman-like manner, and of the length required by the committee. The shouts of the crowd of farmers present was a sufficient attestation that the much desired end had been attained, and Fawkes was the hero of the hour. But no one claimed that all had been fully demonstrated; its economy must still be proved; it must show in dollars and cents whether it had the vantage ground of the ox, the mule and the horse. To ascertain this point a day of trial was set at Decatur, to come off in November. The day proved a complete cross between rain, hail and snow; the wood was wet, the ground was slippery, and the whole thing, so far as a trial of any value, was a failure. But in the midst of these untoward circumstances it was discovered that the machine had not the capacity to generate steam in sufficient quantity for continuous work on long lands. There was no pump apparatus for pumping up water; the fire box and flues were too small for our Illinois coal, together with other minor defects. To those who looked at these defects they did not seem insurmountable; the boiler could be made larger, pumps could be attached, the fire-box and grates enlarged, and clipper plow could replace the ones in use.

Fawkes was urged to take his plow to some large farm and give it a thorough trial in the various kinds of plowing—such as raw prairie; timothy clover and old land. But the shouts of the crowd had elated him, and the fact that he could plow was sufficient in itself to convince him that it could be done with his engine cheaper than by animal power. His machine was housed at Decatur, where it still rests in masterly inactivity. Instead of remodeling this machine at some one of our railroad locomotive shops, and continuous trials made on our western prairies, (for if the machine ever succeeds, it must be here,) a new one was ordered and made at Philadelphia, and brought west for exhibition at the State Fair. In some respects it is an improvement, and in others a decided loss. The boiler is too small, (the old fault,) the fire-box and flues the same, the pump for filling the tank but little better than none, the pinion, spur and driving wheel too small, making a loss of leverage, liable to stop in passing centers, and preventing the use of a steam cut-off. The whole too heavy, weighing some thirteen tons without fuel or water; the plows were not adjusted, but run by guess. Such was the condition of this machine, which, all untried as it was, its inventor expected would carry off the premium of the State Society and that of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, being an aggregate of four thousand five hundred dollars.

A scientific committee pronounced in its favor, the gold medal of honor of the United States Agricultural Society was awarded it, the shouts of the multitude indorsed its powers, and it stood proudly forth as the great agricultural achievement of the day. But conservatism is yet an element, and claims a hearing in the affairs of men, and it is said to Fawkes, you must prove by actual trial the working power of your machine; you must go upon the prairie slopes of Central Illinois and show the number of acres you can break of the raw, uncultivated prairie per day, and the cost of the same, you must turn over the cultivated meadow and the stubble land, and demonstrate its actual cost. These you must do before capital will give you encouragement or the practical farmer will invest in your iron steed of the prairie. To this inexorable bidding Fawkes bowed acquiescence, and landed his machine on our farm. Like its predecessor it is housed in for the winter, and in the spring is to undergo the necessary alterations.—Fawkes has learned wisdom from defeat, and has pledged himself that his plow shall win fame from actual worth, or be broken up and sold for old junk.

Since our notes of the trial of the 22d of November, the gang of plows have been under the hands of one of our best

plow makers, and of course much improved in the arrangement of running. Only six have been put on as yet, and they did not require more steam to draw them than the four did at the trial, showing a decided gain. When they are all properly arranged they will cut about eight and one-fourth feet, or half a rod in width, and will not probably require over one hundred pounds of steam. That the machine is much too heavy is now conceded; that its gearing must be materially altered—the boiler and the fire box enlarged, a much larger pump, an extra tender for wood and water, and several minor improvements must be made before it be all that is expected of it. We have an abiding faith that Fawkes will make it a success, that is as much as a reasonable man could expect, but this will take him probably all of next season. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have given him all the possible aid, even more than money would have done. They can see the ultimate success of the enterprise and therefore have overlooked the whims and caprices of the inventor. Mr. F. is a carpenter and farmer, but has had no training as an engineer.—Had he put his machine in the hands of a good, practical engineer, he would have done much better. It does not follow *per se* that an inventor of a drum upon which a locomotive may be moved or to move itself is capable of running the engine, no more than that a general who conquers a country is capable of governing it; Mr. Fawkes is no exception to this rule, and we doubt, that without further training, that he could keep his place even as a fireman on one of our railroad trains. We would therefore advise him that when he again gets up steam, that he put a good engineer and fireman in charge, and that he devote himself to the arrangement of the machinery; for while at the throttle-valve how can he see whether the plows work right or wrong. There has been plenty of time, even with the bad weather, since the arrival of the plow, with the proper aid, to have made considerable progress, but that time has been frittered away without working any practical results.

It is no disparagement to Mr. Fawkes that he is not master of all the trades necessary to make his invention a great success. The motive power is made upon the usual plan of a locomotive with upright boiler, and his invention consists of the drum, and the application of the power to move it. That this power cannot be directly applied to the drum as stated in a recent notice of a Chicago model, is plain to every observer. The arrangement of plows in a gang is no easy matter. Many inventors have essayed it, but thus far without complete success. We can see no reason why this cannot be overcome; but it will require

patient, laborious effort, and when Fawkes brings his inventive energies to bear on this point, untrammelled with other cares, we shall expect to see him succeed.

WHAT THIS MACHINE MAY DO.

At present it cannot be expected that any other than that class of large farmers who use steam power would invest in this machine; but should it prove a success, small farmers will club together to purchase. As a stationary power, it is one of the best, as it can move itself from place to place over good roads, and can be used to saw wood, to thresh, to grind sorghum, to shell corn, to make brick and tile, and when the ground is dry and in proper condition, will do a large amount of plowing in a short time.

HOW MUCH WILL IT PLOW PER DAY.

In plowing on the 22d, the best time in half a mile was made in some ten minutes, add two minutes for turning, and we have twenty-two minutes to the acre—this would give less than three acres per hour—now add fifteen minutes as the average of each stop for wood and water and we have about two acres per hour. We therefore estimate that if this machine was in good running order that it would plow of raw prairie from sixteen to twenty acres per day. As the machine never has done a day's work, of course it is mere guess work what it can do, but from our stand point, the above is our guess on the subject. This will not please the inventor, and may disappoint the expectations of the people, and we confess that it is less than we had placed it before. We are not dealing with what improvements may do, but with the machine altered as contemplated.—We cannot estimate the speed it makes—over three miles an hour, stoppages included. We must wait another season for the full growth of this machine, and learn, that like other useful articles it may undergo material changes for the better. All valuable farm implements have had to gradually win their way, however valuable they may have proved, this may be the case also with the steam plow. The steam-boat and locomotive were years in being brought to perfection, and we should not be discouraged with the steam plow. Something of the kind is demanded and genius will bring it forth. For his efforts thus far Fawkes is entitled to no small meed of praise, he has shown a noble perservance and is richly deserving of warm encouragement in his future efforts. We think that the expectation has been raised too high in the quantity that any steam plow will be able to accomplish. The prairies of the west have asked for a steam plow, and genius that

has given us the steel clipper, the reaper and the mower will grant the boon.

RURAL.

West Urbana, Ill., Dec. 15th, 1859.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, Jan. 5th.

With the exception of the corresponding Secretary and Gen. Singleton the members were all present. The President read a letter from Simon Francis, the corresponding Secretary, saying that he was on his way to Oregon, but that he expected to return within four months, and that in the meantime, Capt. Barrell would perform the duties of the office. He tendered his regards to the Board for many kindnesses he had received at their hands, and wished them a full meed of success in the arduous duties before them.

Dr. Johns offered a resolution to the effect that in consequence of the absence of Mr. Francis the Office of Corresponding Secretary be declared vacant, and that the Board proceed at once to an election to fill the vacancy. After some little discussion and the examination of some unimportant matters, the Board proceeded to an election. John P. Reynolds, of Marion county, C. W. Murtfeldt, of Ogle county and J. T. Little, of Lee county, were put in nomination.

Dr. Johns moved for an informal ballot, which was had, and resulted in eleven votes for Mr. Reynolds and two for Mr. Little—Mr. Bunn being absent and not voting.

Dr. Johns then moved that Mr. Reynolds be elected by acclamation, which was done.

Mr. Reynolds is well known to our State Fair goers, having been Superintendent of the two last Fairs. He is a good scholar and a graceful writer, of the most strict integrity, and in all respects a gentleman. We learn incidentally that he is to take up his residence in Springfield.

ESSAYS.

The reading of essays had been gone through with yesterday, and this morning they came up for the awards. Charles W. Murtfeldt, of Oregon, Ogle county, received the premium of ten dollars for the best essay on practical farming. There were two competitors, both of whom had a higher regard for fine writing than for the practical. Miss Mary Murtfeldt was awarded a special premium of ten dollars, for a very excellent essay on Agricultural Literature. It is a matter of surprise that there was so poor a show of competition in this department, and we hope for the credit of the Agricultural press of the State that our writers will see to it, that this very important feature of the Society does not hereafter suffer.

REPORT ON FIELD CROPS.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, of the Tremont House, were awarded the first premium on potatoes. They grew three hundred bushels of pinkeye potatoes on one acre. The ground had been underdrained in the summer of 1858. Some eight loads of manure was used to the acre; plowed twice and planted May 20th, in rows three feet apart. The land was well cultivated with the shovel plow and cultivator. Ten bushels of seed was used, cut in pieces and planted in the usual way. Farmers of Illinois,

do you know the secret of this success? Do you suspect the cause of the wonderful productive powers of that worthless flat prairie, the great marsh that belts the city of Chicago? Let us whisper it in your ear; don't start! the words are simple; listen: UNDERDRAINING! When you become dissatisfied with your crops of forty or fifty bushels, see if you cannot subsoil this term so as to comprehend its value. Its meaning is apparent, being simply GREAT CROPS.

The second premium was awarded to Harrison Hancock, of Groveland for his crop of two hundred and eighty bushels to the acre, the variety Rhode Island Neshannocks, a worthless potato for culinary purposes, and hardly fit for stock, but is a great yielder, and so long as size wins, competitors had better plant it, providing always that the premiums are large enough to warrant it. A. & O. Barnard, of McLean county, planted forty-two acres, three-fourths of which were Pinkeyes and the remainder Neshannocks; the entire crop was 7182 bushels, or an average of seventy-one bushels per acre. The land was manured and plowed ten inches deep. The hills three feet by two, using seven bushels of seed per acre. The crop has three plowings. After awarding the premiums as above, a warm discussion occurred in regard to the value of this last crop over the one receiving the second premium, and the result was a special premium to the Messrs. Barnard, of \$5 for the large amount planted, and the fine quality of the crop. In this case giving a back hand stroke at size wins.

O. B. Galusha, of Kendall county, grew on half an acre planted with the Shaker potato forty-five and a half bushels, or 190 bushels per acre.

Hugh Hulls, grew sixty bushels on half an acre.

SPRING WHEAT.

Wm. Wyman, of Freeport, was awarded the first premium on his crop of Rio Grande of 37 32-60 bushels per acre provided that he amended his returns satisfactory to the Board at the next meeting. A sample of this wheat obtained the first premium at the State Fair.

Hugh Hulls, of Kane county, was another competitor, claiming to have grown twenty-six bushels per acre on five acres, but, the report was not well authenticated; nor would the Board send it back for amendment. Mr. Hulls takes too many premiums; and some of his neighbors are either jealous of his good fortune or have good reason to doubt his statements, and in consequence throw discredit on his statements, and it therefore requires strong proof to fortify his claims.

WINTER WHEAT.

Messrs. Chambers & Rhea, of Morgan county, raised nineteen bushels per acre, on Illinois river bottoms. Harrison Hancock, of Groveland, raised 29 55-60 bushels per acre of May Wheat. J. B. Turner, of Mattoon, raised 26 26-60 bushels, samples of which took the first premium at both the State and National Fairs. The proofs were imperfect, and the matter was referred to the President, with power to act.

CORN.

Harrison Hancock, 99 46-56 bushels per acre,

\$25. Plowed land ten inches deep; cultivated four times with shovel plow; variety large gourd seed. We suppose when this corn is ready for market in June next, it will weigh out about 84 bushels, as it must shrink at least eight pounds per bushel.

Hugh Esdale, Sparta, 83 47-56 bushels per acre, \$15. Plowed a foot deep; cultivated four times. The proof in both of the above cases was imperfect and unsatisfactory and the Board directed the President to have new proof in form, and if satisfactory, to pay the premiums. This was done in several cases and the paying of the awards will depend upon compliance. At this point the Board got pretty well snarled up, at one time, the rules must be enforced and at another not. The truth is that the Ex-Presidents have pretty much had their own way and what they chose to have done was made the order of the Board, but there was a growing disposition on the part of the President and Vice Presidents to have their say, and put a stop to this species of *dry nursing* by these *ex-officio* gentlemen, and upon examination the rules governing the action of the Board were found to be the *ipsi dixit* of these gentlemen. A great many curious things will turn up in relation to this kind of management; but as they are now defeated, it is probable that they will withdraw their valuable services from this institution for a time and repose in the shade of their laurels. The records of the society, as printed, do not show the list of applicants for premiums, nor the disposal of rejected essays or premiums. The summary manner of disposing of essays will account for the want of competition. When they reject an essay the reasons should be given, and the writer will then know what the Board expect. But this kicking them out of doors is no way to encourage this kind of literary labor. We have but a few who venture on this species of competition, and they are all too sensitive to be used roughly; they should be encouraged, for we cannot afford to do without them. We think there are few members of the Board who could write an essay on practical farming but what would show some crude points. Hard working, practical farmers are not polished writers in all cases, though their facts are invaluable. An essay on practical farming should embrace the practical minutia of culture, and is separate from general farm management, which is another matter.

FIELD PEAS.

Harrison Hancock, half an acre, 10 40-60 bushel, \$10. Plowed eight inches deep; sowed one and a half bushel of seed. A good result, considering that our soil and climate is not suited to this crop.

SWEET POTATOES.

John Anderson, Sr., Sparta, 90 bushels on thirty-nine rods, or at the rate of 369 bushels per acre. A quarter of an acre was the requirement, but the rule was waived and the first premium of \$10 given to Mr. Anderson.

H. Hancock, quarter acre, at the rate of 320 bushels; and Wm. Robinson, quarter acre, 324 bushels, and was awarded the medal. Proof in all three cases imperfect.

This shows that this is a profitable crop in this

part of the State, but it is too much neglected.

ONIONS.

S. Wilbur, Momence, Will county, 472 bushels per acre, \$10. Deep and thorough culture with abundance of well rotted manure; the seed drilled in, in rows eight inches apart; variety, large red.

SPRING BARLEY.

Robt. Jones, Cedarville, 43 1-3 bushels per acre; ground plowed deep in Autumn; sowed early to the four rowed variety; harrowed and rolled; one part of the field used manure; this part much the best; recommends thick sowing.

Wm. F. McAlmar, Dacotah, 40 bushels per acre. He also plows deep in Fall; sows two bushels seed, early in Spring; after cutting shocks to cure, and then puts in stack to sweat.

FLAX SEED.

W. Robinson, Flat Prairie, one acre, 12 bushels seed, \$10.

CLOVER SEED.

Hugh Hulls, one acre; seven bushels seed; cut the first crop for hay and the second for seed; \$10.

TIMOTHY SEED.

H. Hancock, 15 28-48 bushels per acre, \$10. Hugh Hulls, 4 bushels per acre.

BLUE GRASS.

H. Hancock, 23 6-14 bushels per acre, \$10. Blue grass is usually stripped by hand and sold in the chaff; this weighs 14 pounds per bushel; it is also cleaned, but this clean seed is seldom in the market; again it is cut up in the hay with common feed-cutters and sown; this is quite common for home use.

CASTOR BEANS.

James Crawford, Flat Prairie, 7 acres; 20 2-46 bushels per acre.

WHITE BEANS.

Harrison Hancock, half acre, 23 40-60 bushels; ground plowed in March; planted June 15th; peck of seed, of White Cranberry; \$10.

OATS.

Hugh Hulls 62 bushels per acre, \$10.

"Best improved and highly cultivated farm of not less than 500 acres." J. N. Brown, Island Grove, gold medal. This is a stock farm mostly in blue grass, is well cared for, buildings and fences in good repair, groves and belts of artificial forests make a valuable feature, warding off the severe winds and protecting the stock, which feed on the blue grass nearly all winter. W. S. Buler, Ogle County, \$15.

BEST 160 ACRES.

Andrew McFarland, Asylum Farm, belonging to the State, at Jacksonville, gold medal. This is really a model farm, of which our citizens and tax payers should be proud. J. S. Sherman, Rockford, \$15 00.

BEST 40 ACRES.

K. K. Jones, Quincy, gold metal.

The Committee commended this farm very highly. Mr. Jones has had no training as a farmer until he purchased this farm two years since, his early years were spent in the city of Chicago, where he graduated to the lumber districts of Wisconsin. Being enamored of the prairies of our State he removed to Quincy and purchased the farm in question.

With his own energy and good sense, aided with a liberal use of agricultural books and journals, he has carved a home out of one of our delapidated worn out farms that now stands a model among small farms. Old Fogies must wake up or the book farmers will carry off the prizes.

John Cook, of Springfield, \$15 00. Mr. Cook is another of the active book farmers; the modest and unassuming Recording Secretary of the State Board. Louis Clapp, of Lee Center, was highly commended. With all three of these farms the Committee were well pleased.

"Best arranged and economically conducted Prairie Farm"—A. & O. Barnard, of Bloomington, gold medal. This farm was the one to which a special premium was awarded for the large field of potatoes.

"Best arranged and cultivated nursery of fruit and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs"—Lewis Ellsworth & Co., Naperville, \$20 00, M. L. Dunlap, West Urbana, \$10 00.

"Best arranged and cultivated nursery of grafted apple trees from one to four years old"—O. B. Galusha, Lisbon, \$20 00, J. S. Sherman, Rockford, \$10 00.

"Best show of one and two year old grafted apple trees"—Overman & Mann, Bloomington, \$10 00, S. G. Minkler, Spring Grove, Kendall County, \$5 00.

PLOWING MATCH.

Fifteen teams entered. J. D. Brewster, Peru, \$15 00, Amos Washburn, Freeport, \$8 00.

Hugh Hulls claimed the gold medal offered for the "best improved farm for all purposes. His statement is interesting, and we copy it:

60 acres of Spring Wheat, 1132 bush., 80c	\$905 60
35 acres Oats, 1735 bush., 30c	520 50
26 acres Corn, 600 bush., 40c	240 00
1 1/2 acres Potatoes, 120 bush., 40c	48 00
40 acres Clover, 40 tons, \$4	160 00
150 bush. Clover Seed, \$5	750 00
35 bush. Timothy Seed, \$2	70 00
120 tons Timothy Hay, \$4	480 00
40 head of Cattle	
15 head of Horses	
8 head of Sheep	
9 head of Hogs	
900 lbs. Butter, 1Sc	162 00
Pork	50 00
Total	\$4614 10

Pretty good for a farm of 200 acres, worked at an expense of \$420 for labor. Some very plain talk was had on this and some other statements, which it would not be proper to repeat here, inasmuch as the Board directed the subject to be investigated by the President, and a report made upon the facts.

Ex-President Webster was much aggrieved that the Board would not concur in his recommendation to award a special premium on somebody's two year old colt, shown in harness. The Board thought that the colt list would answer very well, as they had no disposition to encourage two year olds in harness.

The Corresponding Secretary was directed to get up a printed certificate of awards, and to fill them up for those entitled to them, certifying for what the awards were given. This is an excellent move, and shows that the Board is out of leading strings.

In the miscellaneous department, the awards will be, in all cases, "Commendation," and "High Commendation."

There were no entries for Chinese Sugar Cane in any of its forms. None for rye, buckwheat, fall barley, hemp, flax, broom corn or millet seed; and no awards made for dairy, though several were entered, not being considered *worthy*—and the same of artificial groves. We think the committee must have had a high standard to pass over some of those we wot of.

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW.

The discussions on this subject occupied the evening until a late hour, and resulted in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be directed to make a report of the trials of Fawkes' Steam Plow at Freeport and Chicago, for publication, and also the reasons for donating J. W. Fawkes \$1,500.

It was further understood that the addition of overhauling the report of the scientific committee would be in order, and we may, therefore, look forward to a little raising of the veil from the brow of science.

The business to-morrow will be unimportant, and we close our notes at this point.

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

Corn is the great staple of central and southern Illinois, and it is doubtful if it is not the most valuable crop even in the northern counties.

The premium crops of this year for the State will be found in another part of the FARMER. The modes of culture are as various almost as the counties in which it is cultivated. It is conceded that on the whole it is the most valuable crop in the State, and should hold the first position in any system of rotation. The great prairie slopes appear to be peculiarly fitted for its growth, and their fertility seems but little if any impaired in a long series of croppings. Deep and thorough culture is needed to insure good returns. The system too much in vogue with our farmers of putting in a certain number of acres without regard to the manner in which it is done, cannot be too strongly condemned. Some farmers always have good corn crops, while others are as notorious for failures.

It is now too late to urge the necessity of fall plowing for this crop, and we will suppose that most of our farmers have stubble land, or where corn was grown last year upon which to put the new crop.

OF STUBBLE LAND.

Stubble land should be plowed as early in the spring as the ground will work free and friable, and eight to ten inches is deep enough unless a subsoil plow is used. By this depth the seeds of weeds will be buried below the point where few of them will vegetate. Before planting the ground should be thoroughly harrowed and marked off. Straight rows are very desirable and no pains should be spared to attain this end. The planting, whether by hand or machine, should be shallow, say an inch deep, and the field rolled with a heavy two-horse roller. This will prevent mice, birds and other vermin from digging up the seed, for as the roller obliterates all traces of the hills, they cannot find them, and hence must wait until the blades are above ground. Rolling pulverizes the soil and insures not only greater certainty of germination, but the ground being in

fine tilth the young roots soon spread themselves out in the soil and defy the birds from pulling up the young plant; they may break it off, but in this case it will continue to grow. We therefore look upon rolling as of great value in the culture of this crop. Sectional iron rollers are much the best and the cheapest in the end, but if these cannot be had a log roller should be made and used. As the time of planting varies in different parts of the State, we can only say that early planting is the most desirable. If manure is to be used, it should be drawn on while the ground is frozen, and before plowing spread out and plowed in. Manure is of great value to this crop, and we have yet to see the piece of land in our State that will not be largely benefitted by its use. As soon as the blades are above ground, some farmers go over their fields with a common two horse harrow. In case the ground is free of clods, sods or rubbish, this is a good plan and will not injure the corn plant, but kill the young weeds and let the air into the soil for the benefit of the corn roots. The single shovel plow is the best implement, but a good six tooth cultivator can often be used to advantage. The shovel plow should be slightly concave, but never convex, as a convex plow will seldom scour. Four or five workings should be had, the last one with a cultivator to level down the soil, that the roots may have a uniform level surface to spread themselves out in. Ammonia is an element that enters largely into this crop, the supply of which is obtained from two sources, the soil and the atmosphere. The showers condense this gas and dash it on the ground; if the soil is worked deep and friable it is carried down into the soil by the rain-water, and there retained for the use of the plants. On the other hand, if the surface of the field is compact, the water runs off and carries with it the ammonia which was held in solution in it, and thus it is lost to the crop. If the soil is deeply worked the most drenching rains are taken up in it, and either find its way out at the bottom of the furrow, or rises by capillary attraction and is evaporated. Underdraining is therefore valuable to dispose of the surplus water, after the soil has robbed it of its value. Land for this crop must be well drained, if not naturally so, either by underdrain-

ing, sub-soiling, deep plowing, or throwing into ridges or narrow lands. It is of no use to plant corn in the water, or on a sodden soil. If our farmers would plant less and do the work better, the profits would be far greater. We may be disposed at some future time to show up the corn fields of some of our would be great farmers, who boast of their hundreds of acres of half-tilled crops.

Advertising Gratis.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the Illinois Farmer:

DEAR SIR — We take the liberty of enclosing a grand scheme to you in the Delaware State Lottery Class 48, to be drawn January 28th. Our object in writing to you is to offer a very liberal proposition in this superb scheme. We will send you a very finely arranged package of 26 tickets in the enclosed scheme for the risk of only \$40; this package gives you the advantage of \$65 worth of tickets for the cost of \$40. This is the most successful way to purchase, and to convince you of our confidence in its success, we will promise to send you another package free of charge if the first fails to draw a three number prize, the lowest being five hundred dollars—see full scheme within. We make this offer in good faith, with a desire to sell you the grand capital of \$100,000, and we hope that you will accept it. Enclose us the \$40 and the package will be sent by return of mail, the result of which we confidently think will be satisfactory to you. Hoping to hear from you, we remain, respectfully,

[Box 546.]

& Co.

REMARKS.—The west has been and continues to be flooded with these swindling lottery schemes, and we regret to say that too many of our young men, sons of our well-to-do farmers, have been the victims of these leeches, under the garb of law. Their promises are as baseless as those of the confidence man or the counterfeiter, and their contact is almost as dangerous as the pickpocket. The only safe way is to give them all a wide berth. These vampyres have taken enough money out of our State to purchase a good library in every town, and yet they continue to find willing victims to their repeated rascalities. If any of our readers can give us a single instance where a dollar has been drawn on any of these sham lotteries, we shall be glad to make an extended notice of it.

OUR SCHEME,
for clubs of subscribers, is one that wil-

pay to canvass for, both morally, socially, intellectually and financially. The publishers are making propositions to print twelve thousand copies of the March number. Shall they not have the subscribers? We can work under almost any condition of things, but we will no doubt become eloquent when greeting our twelve thousand subscribers.—ED.

State Horticultural Society—First Day.

This Society met at Bloomington on the 16th January, 1860. The attendance was much the largest of the annual meetings thus far, this being the third one since the organization of the Society. It has been charged that this Society has been under the control of nurserymen, who were using it to advertise their wares. But such has not been the case. It is well known that nurserymen and fruit growers have differed widely on the subject of root grafting *vs.* budding, on high and low heads, on deep and shallow planting, as well as various nursery practices, more or less effecting the value of the tree for orchard culture. It was natural that these mooted points should be discussed and finally settled, for it is the nurseryman who lays the foundation of the orchard, and fruit growers have a right, and it is their duty to look into the nursery and criticise the various processes. These points have been mainly disposed off as preliminary to orchard culture, and hence, the discussions at this meeting have been more of a practical nature, and to the general reader will possess no small interest. Other engagements have prevented us from writing out our notes at the time, but with ample time before us we can now do them better justice than to have been compelled to sit up after the long sessions and when worn by the day's work to have, written them out at the time. With these remarks we will proceed to the subject in hand. The meeting was called to order by the President, C. R. Overman, who delivered an appropriate and eloquent address, going far back into the past and contrasting it with the present. He pointed proudly to our schools, those great aids in the onward progress in our beautiful calling. He spoke eloquently on the subject of an agricultural and horticultural department to the Normal Univer-

sity, and recommended that the subject be brought to the attention of the next Legislature, and that the farm of some one hundred acres belonging to the University, be put under the charge of proper persons in connexion with the proposed department for an experimental farm, garden and fruit orchard. This was subsequently acted upon as will be seen by the proceedings.

EVERGREENS.

Mr. Bryant, Chairman of the Committee on Evergreens, appointed at the last session, read an able report on this subject. The report is too long for our space and we condense it.

"Beautiful as are our prairies, when clothed with the green grass, the waving grain and the flowers of spring, summer and early autumn; they are at this season, where yet unornamented with trees, among the dreary spots of earth. Many farmers—some of them perhaps having failed in a few ill-directed efforts to cultivate fruit and other trees—appear to have adopted the idea, that as they found no trees upon the soil, nature never intended that any should grow there; and that it is useless to contend with her. And among the groves and belts of trees with which some residences are furnished, how seldom do we see an evergreen! Very few trees of that class are natives of our State, and those are only found in the most rugged and retired situations. Here then is a deficiency for the cultivator to supply. Let him who plants trees remember that a single fine evergreen attracts more attention and is more pleasing to the eye for at least six months in the year, than several trees without leaves; and that as a protection against the fierce blasts of winter, one row of evergreens is more efficient than twenty rows of deciduous trees. Experienced tree planters have asserted that a double row of Norway spruces is as effectual a screen against wind as a building of equal height."

The following is a list of evergreens which prove perfectly hardy in Bureau county—all of them will doubtless succeed much further north. They are all well worthy cultivation—those marked† are most desirable.

†White Pine,
†Austrian Pine,
Cembra Pine,
†Red. or Norway Pine,
Gray, or Labrador Pine,
†Scotch Pine,
†Yellow Pine,
Jersey Pine,
American Arbor Vitæ,
Siberian Arbor Vitæ,
Red Cedar,

†Norway Spruce,
†Black Spruce,
Red Spruce,
White Spruce,
†Hemlock,
†Balsam Fir,
Savin,
American Yew,
†Swedish Juniper,
†Irish Juniper,
Trailing Juniper,

The American European Larch, although not evergreen, belong to the family of Conifers. They thrive well in the soil of our prairies; the former better than in its native swamps. The

European Larch does best on a dry soil. Larches produce a fine effect interspersed among evergreens. The pines, the red cedar and the junipers are particularly adapted to high knolls on the prairies, but will grow well in almost any of our soils not absolutely wet. The spruces, and especially the arbor vitæ, thrive best in moist locations. They will grow well, however, almost anywhere in the deep loam of our prairies. In dry, sandy or gravelly soils, the Norway spruce is said to become stunted and short lived. The hemlock in this latitude does not thrive well unless protected from the hot sun of summer by a shade of some sort.

In planting evergreens singly, or in clumps upon a lawn, the soil should be prepared by spading it deeply at least a foot or two beyond the extent of the roots. Care should be taken not to set the trees too deep. It is better that the collar should be considerably above rather than below the level of the lawn. After the trees are well planted, give them a dressing of rotten chips and leached ashes if at hand. Then mulch thoroughly with prairie hay, old straw, or corn stalks if nothing better can be had. The mulching should be at least three or four inches thick, and extend considerably beyond the length of the roots all round the trees. This mulching should be renewed often enough to prevent grass from growing near them until their growth is well established, and they have attained a size to need no further nursing. The roots of most evergreens are near the surface; they therefore do not bear much digging near them.

For planting evergreens in belts for protection or screens, the ground should be trench plowed as deeply as possible. Plant the trees, if pines or Norway spruces, in two rows ten feet apart with spaces of ten feet in the rows; alternating so that the trees in each row may be opposite the spaces in the other. If but a single row is planted place the trees six or seven feet apart. If the red cedar or arbor vitæ be used, they should be planted closer—little more than half the distance. After planting give a dressing of rotten chips, stir the ground two or three times early in the season, and as soon as the first of July mulch liberally as above directed. The ground may be planted with potatoes, beans or other low hoed crops for a few years, taking care not to interfere with the trees. After two or three years growth the plow must not be allowed to pass so near as to disturb their roots; but grass and weeds should not be permitted to grow near them while small. Cattle must be carefully prevented all access to evergreens as they are certain to injure if not destroy them.

Evergreens of most of the hardy varieties, two feet high, twice transplanted, can be furnished in this State at from \$15 to \$20 per 100. Those six to ten inches high, once transplanted, at from \$5 to \$10 per 100. Native varieties of the latter size \$30 to \$50 per 100.

We would recommend early spring for the transplanting of evergreens, before the buds swell. We are aware that this is not orthodox, but we challenge any man in the west to show a greater success in moving these valuable trees than has fallen to our lot when we have moved them while in a state of rest, and we point with pride to the fine growth of all such trees so moved. We have yet to learn of a single dead tree sent out at that season of the year from our grounds. It is true that these trees can be moved at any period of their growth, even in July or August, but we would not commend the practice. We seldom mulch, preferring clean, constant culture.

ORCHARD CULTURE.

Mr. Bryant spoke at length on this subject. His soil is a strong clay, or rather clay loam, well adapted to the growth of spring wheat, corn and vegetables, and comes up close to the timber land, and much of it was at the time of his settlement covered with hazel, and protected on the south by the forest. It was nearly thirty years since he first put the old cast plow into the virgin prairie and turned up its rich mould. Young and buoyant with hope he entered upon orchard planting, and subsequently commenced his nursery. For many years the groves poured forth their pomonal products in profusion—the wild plum, the paw-paw, the persimmon and the crab apple, were the *avant couriers* of the more valuable apple, the pear, the cherry and the plum; but, alas, his hopes had been sadly disappointed. The severe winter had destroyed many of his best apple trees; the blight had killed his pears; the curculio had stung his plums, and the scalding sun had destroyed his finest cherries; but he did not despair, with protection and underdraining he believed that he could guard against the sudden changes of cold. That the blight, like other miasmatic diseases had abated, and might not again return; that the bark louse and the curculio could be successfully dealt with, and that we had in the May cherry, and a few hardy sorts, a fair show of this fruit; the Houghton gooseberry, the current, the strawberry, the Black Cap and Purple Cane raspberries, the blackberry and the persimmon—all that could be desired in these fruits, both as to hardiness

and fruitfulness. He urged deep and thorough culture—would throw up the ground into ridges and set the trees on these very shallow, rather haul up the earth on the roots than to set deep, *wet feet* for trees should be avoided. The orchard should not be seeded down to grass, but in case this is done, clover is the least objectionable. Hogs will do good service in the orchard by destroying the apple worm and in keeping the ground loose. With deep thorough culture no manure is required, nor would he recommend any stimulents unless he was certain the soil was becoming exhausted. On the whole, with the apple he has been successful, but has attributed much of it due to the forest and artificial protection around his orchard—on one side is a long belt of the black sugar maple set out some twenty-five years, and now forming a belt of trees unsurpassed in symmetry of form, and interposing a solid wall against the heavy winds that sweep over the orchard.

Mr. B. was listened to with a deep interest, as he is one of the oldest and most careful orchardists in the north part of the State.

Mr. Kennicott wished an expression of the Society on the subject of the proper age of trees planted and recommended the planting of young trees not more than two or three years old.

Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, coincided in favor of small trees, for three reasons—they were better than large ones, large ones were not so good, and small trees were not subject to such heavy freight charges. He objected to the tying up process, preferring to guide the direction of growth by careful trimming. If he used stakes at all it would be for the purpose of preventing injury in plowing, by wrenching off the bark by the whiffletree, this should be avoided. In cultivating among orchard trees a short whiffletree should be used, say one foot in length, this would seldom injure the tree.

EVENING SESSION.

A very respectable audience was present to hear an address by Mr. B. D. Walsh, of Rock Island, who proceeded to speak on Insects injurious to fruits and trees.

Mr. W. remarked that it was not necessary in this meeting to comment on the great extent of the injury done to crops by insects. It is tenfold that done by all other animals, and amounts annually to hundreds of millions of dollars in the United States. So multitudinous are the destructive insect tribes, that they would speedily lay waste the earth, were it not that by the wise arrangement of Providence, there is for each family of noxious insects another family to prey upon it and check its increase. Mainly by this agency, the numbers of the

noxious insects are kept down so thoroughly, that it is only occasionally they become numerous enough to effect a general destruction in any region. Thus in New York and New England, in 1791 and again in 1853, the "palmer worm" stripped not only the orchards, but even the forests almost entirely; yet between and since those epochs it not only did not become very destructively numerous, but was in some of the years so scarce that it was difficult to find a specimen.

The speaker suggested that fruit raisers would yet have to rear these cannibal insects (or insects which eat insects) to make war upon the noxious ones which attacked their fruits. This idea might be thought ridiculous, but since the French breed fish by artificial means, and the Italians rear the silkworm, and the Mexicans annually produce by artificial care a million pounds of the little cochineal insect, each pound containing some seventy thousand of the insects, why might not we study the habits of the insects which are hostile to our enemies, and breed them for the sake of securing their help?

Insects are divided into about one hundred and seventy-eight families, and each of these into numerous species. But all these families were grouped into only eight orders, and it was observable that through every group of allied families ran a similarity of aspect or appearance which would enable any one to easily recognize their relationship, and with this similarity of aspect also went a similarity of habits. Thus there were some three thousand species of ichneumons, all of which lay their eggs in the bodies of larvae of other insects; and there were several families of "digger wasps" all of which make nests and imprison spiders in them to serve as food for their young larvae when hatched. So it was far less difficult than might be supposed, to learn to know the general habits of an insect from his appearance, and to know whether he was a noxious or a useful one.

After dividing all insects into biters and suckers, and each of these into four orders, whose leading characteristics were pointed out at considerable length, Mr. W. proceeded, in answer to questions to suggest the employment of certain described "cannibal" larvae to rid plants of particular classes of destructive parasitic insects. The curculio might be contended against by the usual method of shaking the tree, or by paving under it or if overhang water, or by cutting off and burning the black knot, which he harbored the pest at one stage. He suggested burning the weedy edges of fields to destroy the chinch bug in its supposed winter haunt; and also advised springing corn with water when attacked by this bug, as

the habits of the bug make rain peculiarly fatal to it.

Mr. Walsh spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with undivided attention and interest throughout. Adjourned to 9 A. M., after passing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. W.

SECOND DAY.

After the order of business and some other unimportant matters were disposed of—on motion of Mr. Jones, of Quincy, a committee of three—L. Shaw, K. K. Jones and C. T. Chase—were appointed to devise ways and means for securing a more general circulation of the printed minutes of the Society's meetings among the people.

F. K. Phoenix was appointed chairman of a committee, consisting of himself, Dr. Schroder and Carew Saunders, to make out and forward to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society a report on vegetable gardening.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair to compose a committee of nine; three each for the north, centre and southern divisions of the State respectively—to report on the twelve best varieties of apples for cultivation in each division:—north, J. T. Little, L. Montague, S. G. Minkler; central, M. L. Dunlap, J. H. Stewart, F. K. Phoenix; southern, Chas. Kennicott, C. Montross, John A. Warder. The committee to report on Friday next.

The first article (preparation of soil) in the discussion of orchard cultivation was then taken up, upon which the following opinions in substance were expressed.

Mr. Jones, as result of successful experience, advised deep plowing, even subsoiling, with back-furrowing to secure surface draining, and plant trees on the ridge of furrow. He had plowed to the depth of sixteen inches.

Mr. Minier, of Tazewell county, trench plowed with two teams, and advised under drainage where not too expensive. Had planted in all soils, but gave preference to high or rolling ground.

Mr. Montague reported loss of many trees in the wet season of 1858, and thought low, wet soil more injurious than cold of winter; recommended planting on ridge of furrow, and rolling ground for drainage. Would plow deep, especially on clay soil, and back-furrow, giving decided preference to high lands for orchards.

Mr. Smith, a gray headed veteran, had had fifty years experience in orchard culture in the west, and had found a wet soil to be the great cause of failure. He insisted on deep plowing, and if possible underdraining, a dry high situation with clay soil is the best.

Mr. Minkler, had dug large holes for his trees in his early orchard practice, and set deep; he now, trench plowed his land a foot deep, ridged up and set his trees on the ridge. When he loses an animal he takes the carcass to the orchard or yard, digs a deep hole where he wishes to set trees, puts in the carcass, fills up with earth and sets a tree on it; the growth in all cases have been double that of other trees, and have proved both hardy and productive. He would prefer underdraining to surface-draining—sets his trees two rods apart in squares, and stakes his trees when planted; prefers low heads, but not so low as to prevent plowing close to them. (We have made repeated visits to Mr. M.'s orchard, and know him to be very successful—more so than any one as far north as Kendall county.)

Dr. Warder, digs one hole for the whole orchard, uses a double Michigan plow and subsoils, throws the land into ridges and plants shallow—would not seed down an orchard.

Mr. Bowman thought that upon sandy soil back-furrowing or subsoiling was not necessary, but clay soils should be plowed deep and holes made large to accommodate plenty of root.

Mr. Montague objected to stimulants, bones, &c., upon the ground that they hasten decay of the tree; that the richness of the soil was the principal cause of premature decline of orchards, and trees should not be forced. They would live longer, and be more hardy on indifferent soil.

Mr. Coleman thought an abundance of animal muscle, applied in the form of deep plowing and careful cultivation, the best stimulant in preparation of the soil.

Mr. Shaw had used slaughter house offal, but without any advantage—the soil was rich enough.

FORM AND SIZE OF TREES.

Mr. Phoenix preferred two and three year old trees; would rather have two year old trees than four at the same price. But he would here remark, that some varieties were larger at two than others at four years old, and of these slow growing kinds, four year old trees would suit him. He would rather fix upon size as a criterion than age, say trees four to six feet high. With upright growers he would head low, but the spreading ones head higher, so as in all cases to be able to plow the orchard—wants to work the land two to five feet, the last depth being the underdrain. Sets his orchard trees twenty to thirty feet apart, depending on the habit of the tree, whether upright or spreading.

Mr. Jones would have two or three year old trees; prefers to dig them himself, so as to have plenty of roots; would not stake his trees, if not stocky enough

to stand, would cut back; likes to see the branches come out singly, like the limbs of an oak, to prevent splitting down.

Mr. Bateham, Secretary of the Ohio Pomological Society, would prefer two year trees of the fast growing kind, and three of others. He was an advocate of low heads, but not so low as to prevent working up to the trees with a team. He thought the low head theory had to some extent been run into the ground.

Mr. DUNLAP would prefer two year old trees of fast growing varieties, and three of others; on the whole three year old trees are best. In setting out over two thousand orchard trees, he had selected mostly three year olds, always preferring two to the four year old trees. Plows deep, throwing into lands twenty-four feet—the width of the rows of trees, and intends to underdrain with tile. By putting the drains in the dead furrow two and a half feet deep. Has the heads so as to plow the lands. Never expects to seed down his orchard—uses no manure—prefers thorough culture—prefers fall planting of the apple, and banks up with earth; this keeps the tree in place until June, when the mound is leveled off, and the tree will stand firm. Uses no stakes; thinks them sometimes useful. The heads of young trees should be thinned out, not cut back.

Dr. Clapp planted 1500 two year old trees last spring; prefers such trees on account of their fine fibrous roots; large trees will lean to the north-east, and require staking, while the small ones will root firmly, and need little staking up.

Mr. Galusha had experimented in both large and small trees; when planted together the small did better, grew faster, and finally overtook the large, and proved more hardy in winter. Favored low heading and mulching, and thought thirty feet not too far apart. Thought fall a good time for planting if well mounded up.

Mr. Minkler would plant in the fall, as at that time the land is in better condition. In the spring the ground is apt to bake and the trees make less growth; another thing, we have more time in the fall; would bank them up.

Mr. Bryant suggested that the matter should be regulated rather by the size or height of the tree than by the age—trees in one portion of the State being as large at two years as others at four.

Mr. Montague thought fall planting in the north part of the State out of the question—would never do there.

Mr. Overman's experience was favorable to fall planting.

AFTERNOON.

Small Fruits were taken up; and first, the

STRAWBERRY—Mr. Dunlap was called

out. Trench plows his land a foot deep, without manure; sets out his plants while in blossom, in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in the rows; covers with long manure after the first freeze in winter, and if possible while snow is on the ground; rakes this off in the spring. For the second season, let them stand without any cultivation till the fruit is off; then spade under a strip some fourteen inches wide between the rows; rake the ground smooth; let new runners fill up this space. Next season, after the fruit is off, spade under the old rows in like manner, and so proceed from year to year. It was easy to raise strawberries.

A large number of members spoke, all approving Mr. Dunlap's culture, with unimportant variations, if any. The discussion was chiefly on a choice of varieties for cultivation, and on this point there was much diversity of opinion, scarcely any one plant securing an unanimity of voices in its favor. Finally, by votes more or less strong, the Early Scarlet, Neck Pine and Hudson, were recommended as suitable for general cultivation throughout the State, and Wilson's Albany and the Iowa or Washington were recommended for further trial. In addition to these, the Extra Red and Longworth's Prolific were strongly commended.

During the discussion, L. Shaw of Tazewell described his method of transporting the berries to market, in wide but shallow boxes of lath, only three or four inches deep, which he had found to keep them in best condition. The boxes are made of lath and hold four to six quarts. He said it would not do to ship in air-tight cans as they would sour and mold. The boxes cost about one cent per quart for material and making. Has Hovey's seedling from an undoubted source; it is stamine, and very productive.

Several members stated that this plant was a pistillate, but Mr. S. contended that it was as true a Hovey as any, and he would call the attention of gentlemen to the fact that it took Mr. Hovey sixteen years to decide on the sex of his strawberry, and he believed he was yet in doubt.

Mr. Henry Shaw had compared the plants of his father with some procured from Mr. Hovey himself, and that they were in all respects identical.

Mr. Bateham had tried over forty varieties, and found Burr's New Pine the best, and Hovey's seedling the worst; it won't bear in his grounds; Wilson's Albany was not of good flavor, but profitable for market; Prolific Haughtboy's with him is not prolific; thinks well of Hooker; Peabody with him is poor, but at Cleveland does better; Extra Red is

fine, a good grower and productive, the fruit is rather acid, but sells well.

Mr. Galusha finds the Neck Pine the most productive; Peabody is good, with large fruit, but less productive than Neck Pine, which was the berry for him.

Mr. Edwards had lost his last crop by the June frost; Neck Pine was his favorite for market; had a high regard for Early Scarlet, which had also proved profitable.

Mr. Kennicott had tried over thirty varieties. For all the State the Early Scarlet was the best, as it done well under almost all circumstances. He had found Neck Pine the most productive; Hovey's Seedling and Prolific Haughtboy not productive.

All agreed that when strawberry culture was divested of the mystery that quacks had placed around it, we should have plenty of this invaluable fruit.

THE Currant—was next taken up. In relation to this fruit, deep culture and manure were recommended by nearly all the speakers, and for central and southern Illinois some shade seemed also to find favor with most.

Mr. Edwards. The red Dutch is the best of all currants; the white Dutch and white grape, the best white currants; black Naples is valuable for jelly. He sets three by four feet and manures heavily; leached ashes are valuable—grows the bush form. The Victoria is a productive late variety, ten days later than others.

Mr. Phoenix said the Victoria was worthless. He was for the red and the white Dutch.

Mr. Dunlap, plants three by six feet, so as to work with a horse, manures. Had found those shaded in the afternoon to do the best.

Mr. Freeman, knew of a row on north side of tight board fence and another row through middle of the garden, both well cultivated, but the one next the fence did not produce one-fourth as much as the other.

Mr. Starr, said that on the north side of a picket fence they did much better than in the open ground; he would make a wide distinction between shade and the cutting off the circulating air; currants needed air as well as shade.

Mr. Kennicott, would use shade; but too much shade would tend to excess of acidity. In Egypt, the spring rains drown out this plant, and underdraining must be resorted to. The currant there is of less value than at the north.

GOOSEBERRY.—Mr. Galusha said the Houghton would mildew, but not to damage it materially; is the best variety. The general sentiment apparently was that the only plan is to plant a kind that won't mildew; and Houghton's Seedling was very generally concurred in as one that mildews very little if at all.

Mr. Bateham recommended also a variety known as the American Seedling, or Ohio Seedling, or Pale Red, &c., which is however supposed to be of French or German origin. Mr. Phoenix mentioned favorably kinds known as the English Green and the City. Houghton's Seedling and Pale Red were recommended by resolution for general cultivation.

SUBSOIL PLOW.—Mr. Dunlap introduced a steel subsoil plow, made by Messrs. Deere & Co., of Moline, Illinois.

A recess was had to examine it, when Messrs. Warder, Bragdon and Freeman, explained its use and value, and the thanks of the Society was voted Mr. Deere for this valuable implement, and it was also recommend for general use in the preparation of all clay soils for horticultural purposes. It is made after the pattern of Mapes' steel subsoil plow. Mr. Deere himself was present with it. In shape its share is like a somewhat elongated trowel laid on its face or upper side, ridged up but very slightly in the centre, and a little hollowing under. It has no landside. Team, from two horses to three yoke of oxen. Dr. Warder suggested that the share be fastened with a screw and nut, so as to take it off when sending to the shop to sharpen; as it was, the whole plow must be sent.

THE RASPBERRY—was then discussed, with general concurrence in favor of deep culture, and severe pruning.

Dr. Warder said the Purple Cane was the berry for the north country, it roots at the tips and thus sends up new shoots. It was also valuable for wine. Mr. Chas. H. Rosenstiel, of Freeport, had found it perfectly hardy. By some, the Doctor said, it was called English, but he considered it an American variety; it never suckers, needs severe pruning, and on the whole promises well for the State at large.

Mr. Galusha recommended the common Black Cap for general culture. Mr. Kennicott and others concurred, and it was so passed. The Allen Raspberry was also put down as promising well. Catawissa, Belle de Fontanay, and Ohio Everbearing, were recommended for fall crops.

Mr. Sanders, would prefer Catawissa for family; use it is too soft to carry, has a musky flavor, shiould be severely cut back in spring.

Mr. Bateham, prefers the Belle de Fontanay, but to have a fall crop it must be severely cut back; he would cut it back to the ground.

Dr. Warder, said those Everbearing varieties should be severely cut back in spring, or the fall crops would be light. The season of this fruit could be extended some weeks by cutting back, say

commencing at a foot high, graduating up to the mere tips. Those cut the least would ripen first and others in succession, according to the height of pruning.

The above fully explains the want of success in the Everbearing varieties, and we now hope that they will again come in favor.

Mr. Starr, had grown Brinkle's Orange, it was a little tender, and must be cut back to the ground when transplanted; if the plants were allowed to fruit the first season it would be the last of them. This was generally concurred in.

Dr. Warder, would plant in rows nine feet apart and four feet in the row; the usual custom was in hills five feet each way, but this is too close; the Allen would do that distance; but Purple Cane and Black Cap should have ample space, cut back in February and March.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, delivered a written lecture illustrated by diagrams, showing the process of growth in plants, and tracing the analogies between bud and seed, and between branch and root. It was long and able, but any abstract we could give would not do it justice.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

After the introduction of Dr. Brendle, of Peoria, as an honorary member of Society, the business committee reported the following programme for the day, First, Appointment of a committee to petition the Legislature, in the name of the Society, to pass a law making fruit stealing larceny. Second, Appointment of a committee to petition the Legislature for an appropriation of \$— to aid the Society. Third, Discussion of the pear, plum and cherry until eleven o'clock. Fourth, Election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

The committee on "stealing fruit" consists of Dr. Clapp, K. K. Jones, C. R. Overman and F. K. Phoenix. The one on appropriation was the President and the Corresponding Secretary, with authority to fill the blank with the amount they should see proper.

Discussion on the Pear was next in order.

Dr. Warder, although not much acquainted with the subject practically in Illinois, had seen some good samples on native stock and quince root, and thought they might do well especially in the prairies of the south part of the State, and on clay soil.

Several examples were noted where pear tree exposed to kitchen draining and soap suds yielded well, where those in the orchard died out. Others had failed on both sod and cultivated land, and seemed despairing of the cultivation of the fruit in this State, complain-

ing much of blight and premature decay.

Mr. Galusha recommended dwarf style, with good deep and thorough culture, and Mr. Chase dry gravelly soil, good cultivation and underdrainage with shelter. Had known both dwarf and standard to do well.

Mr. Shaw had known no blight with dwarf on trenched ground, and Mr. Ellsworth thought draining, or subsoiling to bring up the clay loam on prairie soil, necessary, as also protection by suffering the limbs to grow low.

Mr. Montague had succeeded tolerably well in the northern part of the State. His trees had not suffered from blight for several years, thought certain varieties more subject to it than others; did better on northern slope, than facing the sun. He manifested confidence in pear raising in Illinois; but thought better to adopt only the more hardy varieties, especially the Bartlett and St. Germain.

Mr. Kennicott advocated deep cultivation, underdraining, shelter in central and northern Illinois, avoidance of stimulants, standard growth and especially Egypt as the place to raise good pears.

Mr. Phoenix had confidence in the success of pear culture in this portion, particularly of the standard, and thought the dwarf would do well south. Recommend hardy varieties here.

Mr. Overman was desparing of general success in the cultivation of the pear, through the many obstacles to be overcome, the principal of which was the universal negligence among farmers in its cultivation. Several other members expressed desponding views, mostly considering wet soil detrimental, and drainage essentially necessary, and many instances of the beneficial effects of shelter from sun were remarked. A continued application of the plow and hoe was by others considered sufficiently stimulant. Altogether it seemed pretty generally conceded that in successful cultivation of the pear, deep and ceaseless stirring of the soil, effectual drainage, and sufficient shelter and protection, are more essential than a firm but inactive reliance on the goodness of Providence.

Messrs. Phoenix, Bryant and Kennicott were appointed a committee to recommend a list of the best varieties of pear for cultivation.

On cultivation of the plum, which came next on the programme, the experience of Mr. Shaw, of Tazewell county, seemed to prove favorable to what he terms the Chickasaw variety—a deep red plum. He had reared them to considerable extent and profit, missing a crop but once or twice in fifteen years; his trees bearing often three bushels each at three dollars per bushel. A good enough recommendation. He thought them superior to the wild plum, and the awarding committee at the State Fair seemed to think so too.

On the other hand Messrs. Bryant and Overman could not recommend the Chickasaw—the former reporting them a decided failure in Bureau county. The wild plum found several sanguine advocates, who thought them more hardy and a sure crop

when not inclosed from stock to trample the ground around them.

Mr. Phoenix thought the Dawson profitable here; there was much demand for them, and they were remarkably free from the curculio. Had done well, especially where the ground was trampled.

Mr. Shaw set his out from eight to twelve feet apart, with the ground well plowed; but recommended no cultivation after two years.

Mr. Minier coincided in favor of the Chickasaw, as bound to succeed, especially in Southern Illinois, and become the plum.

Mr. Kennicott found no trouble, with underdrainage, in raising plenty of plums, and was not confined to the Chickasaw, but recommended a selection of hardy varieties, among others the Imperial Gage. He would rather go east once in five or six years, take his fill of grand plums, and depend upon the remembrance of their luscious flavor, than to be compelled to eat the Chickasaw upon any condition.

Mr. Bryant thought budding more uncertain than grafting, and cleft grafting the surest to grow; considered underdraining an advantage. As to varieties he preferred the Lombard as hardy, and objected to the Nectarine as tender in winter. Had tried Brewster's remedy for curculio with success. Brewster's remedy is to syringe the tree with white wash, chamber lye and other offensive fluids.

Mr. Edwards in an experience of many had succeeded well with the Lombard, and as a protection against the curculio recommended a thorough whitewashing of the trees in the spring, and an occasional after application of chamber lye under them, with good cultivation.

Mr. Ellsworth presented Rosenstein's remedy for curculio—fumigating the tree several times a week with tobacco smoke, which was considered very effectual. Another method, presented by Mr. Starr, was to carry a canvas under the tree while it was shaken or bumped to dislodge the curculio. Should be used often.

J. Warder thought it an excellent method and that with the intermission of a few weeks in the last of May, the tree should be shaken every morning from the time the blossom falls.

Messrs. Galusha, Overman and Bowman were appointed a committee to recommend a list of best varieties of plums and cherries for cultivation.

The Society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Samuel Edwards of La Moile; Corresponding Secretary, J. T. Little of Dixon; Recording Secretaries, T. Starr, Alton, and H. C. Freeman, of La Salle; Treasurer, S. G. Minkler, Kendall county; Vice Presidents, one for each Congressional District, were elected as follows: 1st, L. Montague; 2d, J. W. Wakeman; 3d, R. W. Waterman; 4th, N. Overman; 5th, — Scarboro; 6th, J. A. Hilliard; 7th, — Hostetter, of Decatur; 8th, C. A. Montross; 9th, G. H. Baker.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society, immediately after dinner, accepted the invitation of Profs. Hovey and Wilkins to visit the Normal School building. Several large sleighs were speedily loaded

and after an absence of more than an hour the members returned to business evidently much refreshed and pleased with the trip.

The newly elected President was duly installed in office, and congratulated in a short speech from the recent incumbent, C. R. Overman, to which Mr. Edwards made a brief but pertinent reply. A vote of thanks was also tendered all the retiring officers by unanimous acclamation of the Society, for the faithful manner in which their duties have been performed.

Mr. Ellsworth, of DuPage, President of the State Board of Agriculture, referred to the kindly and efficient co-operation of the Horticultural Society with the former in their late State Fairs, and expressed the hope of a continued alliance of interests. To which Mr. Galusha responded on the part of the Horticultural Society, and a resolution was passed that its officers confer with those of the State Agricultural Society in regard to further co-operation at State Fairs.

The subject of *Orchard Culture* was again taken up, and after much loss of time in determining what branch of it was in order, Mr. Kennicott was permitted to remark that he decidedly preferred, in planting an apple orchard, to choose young and small trees. For Southern Illinois he would set out the free-growing kinds at one year, those of slower growth at two years; for Central and Northern Illinois he would take the free and the slow growers of two and three years old respectively. Among the reasons for preferring small trees he mentioned these,—that the roots can be got so much more perfect, the freight is less, the purchaser gets more trees for his money, and the young trees can be much more easily trained into a good shape than those of larger growth.

Mr. Ellsworth concurred in preferring young trees, yet not so young that they could not be protected in the orchard. Prefers those of two to four years, or an average of three years, in the North. Plant in autumn, if the ground can be well prepared. Plant twenty-five feet apart each way, as the best distance to suit a general assortment of both upright and spreading growers. Use no manure but mulching, for young trees.

Messrs. Warder, Whitney and Ellsworth concurred in letting small branches grow out below the permanent head of the tree, in order to increase the size of the trunk. Mr. Minkler gave his views on pruning. These speakers illustrated their remarks upon the branch of a tree which had been brought into the room. Mr. Minkler would have regard to the natural habit of the tree in pruning it to form a head.

Mr. Whitney described his mode of planting an orchard. Sets low-headed trees—or rather *leaves them standing* in nursery ground which is about to be abandoned,—as close as 10 by 16 feet for some kinds; 12 by 16 feet, and up to 20 by 24. Root-prunes pretty severely every alternate tree in the other rows; this dwarfs them and makes them begin bearing early; will bear themselves to death in some ten years, when they can be cut out, leaving an orchard standing. Root-prunes in the spring, just as the bud is bursting, or else after the June growth.

Mr. Ellsworth—would cultivate orchard in hoed crops until trees fairly get to bearing, then seed down with clover. Mr. Whitney concurred.

The gathering and preservation of the fruit next received some attention, Mr. Bryant leading off. The main thing was, to hand-pick very carefully, on a dry day; don't bruise them or *pull out* the stems; place them by hand in barrels, and head them up, immediately from the tree, without preliminary "sweating" in piles; keep the barrels where the temperature is low without reaching the freezing point. Several other members concurred in these views. Mr. Montague found apples keep well in bins not more than a foot deep, but best of all in headed barrels. Mr. Bragdon concurred in preferring barrels; has packed fruit in straw; but preferred to use nothing of the sort; simply put the apples into barrels and head them up. Several others concurred in saying that salt barrels or pine boxes will impart a taste to the fruit.

Dr. Worder called attention to the necessity of packing apples very tightly in barrels, even to crowding the head down with such force as to bruise the upper tier considerably; this is necessary where they are to bear transportation. Several others concurred heartily in this. Messrs. Overman and Bryant stated that if apples be packed in air-tight barrels, they may be left out doors or in other freezing places all winter, and the fruit will not spoil.

Evening.—At about 7½ o'clock p. m., at Phoenix Hall, meeting called to order. An interesting communication was read from Cyrus Thomas of Murphyboro', describing the climate and soils of Southern Illinois, and drawing the conclusion that Egypt was 25 per cent. ahead of the North in adaptation to fruit growing. He fixed the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad as Egypt's Northern boundary.

Prof. C. D. Wilbur delivered an eloquent and interesting lecture, on the formation of the prairies and prairie soils. His explanation of these wonderful formations, was that this part of the prairie country was once covered with a deep sea, like the sea of Saragossa, where the vegetation and drift of other climes settled and formed beds of coal—or drift borne down from distant mountains, and carried out into this sea, in the same manner that deltas are now being formed at the estuaries of our large rivers. Some mighty power with *Titan* force, raised the bed of this vast ocean from beneath its rolling billows; not at all once but gradually, leaving a lake whose Southern rim was the grand chain of hills, and its Northern border now marked by the gray or lime drift which form the Southern limit of the great corn zone of the State. At length this lake broke through this wall of silicious conglomerate and the windings of the Upper Mississippi presented itself to view. As his lecture is to be published we took no notes and shall not attempt even a synopsis.

FOURTH DAY.

The plan of exercises for the forenoon session was—1st. Discussion on the place of holding the next annual meeting of the Society; 2d, Discussion on the proper and most approved implements for deep and thorough tillage of the soil; 3d, Report of the three committees appointed to prepare a list of varieties of apples best adapted to cultivation in different sec-

tions of the State; 4th, Report of committee on fruits exhibited at this meeting; 5th, Miscellaneous business; 6th, Grape culture. Programme adopted.

In discussing the plan to hold the next meeting invitations were extended from citizens of Bloomington. Mr. Bragdon on the part of Chicago extended a cordial invitation. Mr. Dunlap invited the Society to Urbana, and assured them of a cordial reception. Mr. Waterman also gave them a cordial invitation to the horticulturalities of Willmington; but Bloomington was selected as the most convenient of access, and also that the Society had proved the genuine hospitality of the city for two sessions, and they had every assurance that they would not be wanting in the third.

Mr. Ellsworth moved a committee of three be appointed to prepare a programme of general subjects for consideration of the Society at its next meeting; committee to report before the close of the present session, in order to give members time to prepare views. Messrs. Galusha, Overman and Dunlap were appointed.

Upon Implements of deep culture, Mr. Minier spoke favorably of the working of Toby & Anderson's *Deep Tiller*, manufactured in Peoria. Had seen it do beautiful work on land covered thickly with high weeds, covering them nicely while turning a furrow ten inches deep. His good opinion was corroborated by several other speakers. Mr. Ellsworth thought it excellent for weeds or stubble, but for bringing up undersoil and thorough pulverization recommended the *Michigan Double Plow*, manufactured by Derre, of Moline. With four horses or three yoke of cattle, effectively worked up a double-furrow in timothy sod, leaving the fine soil on top. A marked advantage claimed for it over using two plows for same depth, was in turning the top soil containing weed seeds so far under as to prevent their growth until the crop had secured a good growth, at the same time mixing well the sub and top soils. Thought that by general adoption it would effect a great revolution in crops. As to the draft, it was allowed to be less than a simple plow running at the same depth and comparatively light at fourteen inches.

Mr. Dunlap recommended the Michigan highly as a prairie-breaker, for which the plows should be set about two inches apart, and the top plow cutting about an inch deep, turning under the turf like a scroll, cutting in all some three inches deep, he had broken seven acres in this way last February and first of March, and in September it was so thoroughly rotted that no coulter was required to cross, plow it. As a complete pulverizer of the soil, he would recommend them for old land also; but to his mind their greatest value was in breaking up prairie or meadow land. Mr. Deere, the manufacturer, testified to their popularity by stating sales of two hundred the present season, to be used mostly on old ground, where they would plow eight or ten inches with one span of horses.

Mr. Kennicott considered the Double Michigan ahead of all others, on *any* soil, and reported a perfect furor for it in Egypt. It would plow two acres per day, and with three horses turn a depth of from 14 to 18 inches, five acres of such work being in his opinion better than forty plowed in the old way.

In regard to the draft of this plow, some objections were made by those who had given it a trial several years ago, when it was first introduced. Great improvements in it since, have, according to ample experience of others who spoke of it, entirely obviated this difficulty. Its simplicity and ease of regulation to any gauge, from three to fifteen inches, was also adduced as likely to secure its general use as a deep tiller.

APPLES FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Best twelve varieties, considering hardness, productivity, quality and profit.

Summer.

Red Astrachan—Hardy, productive, and profitable.
Early Pennock—Early and abundant bearer, and best market fruit of its season.

Carolina Red June—June, productive, early bearer, growth slow.

Fall.

Malden's Blush—Very beautiful, an abundant bearer, excellent for cooking and drying.

Fameuse—Hardy, excellent, profitable.

Keswick Codlin—An early bearer, very valuable for culinary purposes.

Winter.

Dominie—Great bearer, good quality, profitable.

Jonathan—Hardy, excellent, profitable.

White Pippin—Good quality, productive, will take the place of the Newtown Pippin.

Winesap—Good and profitable in all localities.

Willow Twig—Good bearer and best late keeper, poor tree in nursery.

Little Red Romanite—Contains the dollars and cents.

For a Sweet Apple—Talman Sweet.

GREATER NUMBER OF VARIETIES.

Summer—Benoni, Sweet June.

Fall—Rambo, Lowell.

Winter—Fulton, Swaar, Yellow Bellflower, Roman Stem.

Messrs. Galusha, Overman and Montgomery objected to Little Romanite.

Mr. Overman moved to substitute Sweet Romanite. Lost.

Mr. Galusha moved to insert Rawles' Janet. Lost.

LIST OF APPLES FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—BEST TWELVE VARIETIES.

Summer—E. Harvest, Cur. Red June, Benoni.

Fall—Maiden's Blush; Fameuse, Rambo.

Winter—Jonathan, Yellow Bellflower, Rawles' Janet,

Dominie, Winesap, Willow Twig.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Summer—Sweet June, Astrachan, Early Pennock.

Fall—Haskell's Sweet, K. Codlin, Fall Wine.

Winter—Buckingham, Peck's Pleasant, White Pipkin, New-

town Pippin, Talman Sweet, Carolina.

LIST FOR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Summer—Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan.

Fall—Maiden's Blush, Buckingham, Rambo.

Winter—Rawles' Janet, White Winter Pearmain, Limber

Twig, Winesap, Yellow Bellflower, and Newtown Pippin.

EXTRA LIST.

Pryor's Red, Carolina.

Mr. Starr moved to strike out Rambo and insert Fall Wine. Lost. The lists were then adopted as reported by the committee.

Report of Committee on Agricultural and Horticultural Education was then read and taken up for consideration. The discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee to ask the concurrence of the State Board of the Agricultural Society, and to call a Convention to consider the matter. The plan is to ask the Legislature to give the use of the Normal farm for an experimental farm, orchard and garden, and to add lectures on agriculture and horticulture to the Normal School department. The amount asked will be about \$10,000 per annum. This movement has nothing to do with the exploded Industrial enterprise that has figured so largely in former times.

Mr. Chase, chairman of the committee to whom the address of ex-President Overman was referred, presented the following report and resolutions:

To the Illinois State Horticultural Society:—Your committee to whom was referred the President's address, would respectfully report that of the several interesting topics treated of in that document, most have been under discussion in the regular course of proceedings of your body. There is one, however, which from its importance demands especial attention at our hands. We refer to the subject of Horticultural Education for the youth of our State. No part of that excellent address has impressed your committee with more favor or given them a higher estimate of the forecast and wisdom of its author.

We view Horticulture as a branch of Agriculture. In this calling about three-fourths of the people of our State are engaged. Other branches of business have their schools in which their candidates for admission must go through a course of preparation. The training received by those who enter the learned professions is given in richly endowed and ably conducted institutions. They are not only qualified to fill their posts with honor, but we see them in after life taking the lead of men more worthy and more talented though less favored in their youth by educational advantages. The workshop, the manufactory and the office are schools in which are taught the theory as well as the practice of manufactures and commerce. Persons following these avocations are naturally drawn together in cities and villages, when commercial colleges and mechanics' institutes are appreciated and fostered. In them the knowledge of the past is treasured up and by them transmitted. They are the repository of every new fact elicited or improvement made, and through them the acquirement of that knowledge is rendered easy. With farmers it is otherwise. Their business and habits of life render them solitary. Scattered over a wide extent of territory, each one is forced to pursue his own plans in his own way, knowing little what his fellows have done, except through the intervention of the agricultural press. We therefore find the tillers of the soil lamentably ignorant of the first great principles which underlie the science and practice of agriculture. Farming in the west, including that elegant and important branch, Horticulture, is to a great extent a system of disastrous experiments, based on undefined and often falsely assumed premises.

It avails little that we, year by year, expend time and money in experiments, if our children must go over the same tedious process after us, being none the wiser for what we have done. Some method of transmission must be devised. The child should stand on the shoulders of his father, sweeping a wider field of vision; for so, every generation, rising in the light of its predecessor, can start where he left off, and thus, in process of time, attain a summit from which the whole field of science can be viewed.

To place the children on this vantage ground it is only necessary to teach them the reliable results of the experiments of the past. A single result may have cost the labor of a generation, and yet can be learned in a day. Knowledge stimulates inquiry. Children placed at the top of the knowledge of their time, would be especially stimulated to add new facts, and thus, by systematic advancement, we may gain access, one by one, to the secrets of nature, until she shall cease to be an unexplained mystery. Knowledge imparts delight. A secret learned, a fact gained attaches its possessor to the study investigated. The illiterate farmer merely stays and vegetates. The educated man is enamored of his profession, and follows it with a zeal stronger than the attractions of commercial pursuits, or the honors of public life. We regard this subject worthy of our ablest and best citizens, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to call a convention of the people of this State to concert measures for the establishment of a permanent system of agricultural instruction on a practical and economical basis.

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to lay before such convention, facts and statistics on the subject.

Resolved, That the committee be directed to confer with the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society at their next meeting, with a view to securing the co-operation of that

C. T. CHASE, Chairman.

The report and resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. C. R. Overman, Minier, Dunlap, Galusha and C. T. Chase were appointed a committee of five to act as referred to in the above resolutions. The reading of the report was the occasion of drawing out a fine expression of feeling from several of the members upon the important matters therein treated upon and contemplated. Messrs. Dunlap, Minier, Overman, Chase and others were eloquent in the advocacy of the incorporation of a school for the practical education of the agricultural community—a kind of manual labor branch of the State Normal School—wherein the principles forming the foundation of the science upon which two-thirds of the people of the State depend for a laborious livelihood shall be taught by practical teachers in a practical manner, instead of being slowly wrought out by uncertain experiment.

CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.—Dr. Worder being called upon, said that he should not prefer the prairie for vine culture, but if planting in that region would select the most exposed situations—elevated and airy. Prepare the ground by using the Double Michigan and the steel subsoil plows, such as that shown by Mr. Deere, of Moline; stirring as deeply as possible; drain it if possible; furrow the ground so as to plant five by six feet, setting two cuttings or one rooted plant at each intersection; cultivate well; keep clean and throw the soil to the vine so that they shall be on ridges eventually, and thus have surface drainage between the rows. Trimming—winter, when not frozen; remove all the shoots but one cane of last year's growth, and a spur from which to bring up two canes for the next year. The long cane is cut back to a point where sufficiently strong, say from three to six feet long, for bow training. In the spring, as the buds start, this cane is to be bent and tied to the stake. The summer pruning is very important; all

superfluous sprouts are to be removed as they appear. The bearing wood is to be shortened in during the summer by pinching off the end. The two strong canes for next year are thus encouraged to grow, and should be allowed to extend, only removing the ends of the side shoots that may appear. This is but a brief outline of the mode of pruning adapted to bower training stakes. The graft is easily propagated by cleft or saddle grafting, done beneath the surface, either on established vines or on pieces of root ten or twelve inches long, set in the soil so deep as to cover the graft, raising a little ridge over the grafts to protect them. By earthing up the soil they will root finely.

Hardy kinds only were recommended for general planting, such as Concord, Isabella, Clinton, Delaware, Northern Muscadine, &c.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

At 8:20 P.M. the society was called to order. Programme reported and adopted as follows: 1st, Unfinished Business. 2d. Deciduous Ornamental Trees. 3d. Ornamental Shrubs. 4th. Climbing Plants. 5th. Flowering Plants.

Under the first head, the matter of securing the publication of the full minutes of this annual meeting was considered. It appeared probable that to issue them in pamphlet form would not cost less than \$275. Mr. Galusha explained his action in the matter of publishing the minutes of last year in the third volume of State Agricultural Society's Transactions. He was informed by Mr. Francis that those proceedings could be so inserted if they were cut down to about one half their first extent and the copy furnished to the printers by a definite time, which was so short as to give him no opportunity to consult the other officers of the Horticultural Society. He had aimed, in abridging the proceedings, to leave out those parts which were least interesting to the general public, however important they might be to nurserymen.

In this connection, Mr. Spencer complimented the *Pantagraph* for its careful reports of the several sessions, and suggested that members could send copies of that paper to their local papers as a basis for a notice of the proceedings. Several members concurred in expressing obligations to the *Pantagraph* for its reports, and a vote of thanks to that paper was passed by acclamation. Subsequently a number of copies of the *Pantagraph Extra*, containing proceedings of the first three days of the meeting, were brought in and distributed gratis, among the members, and a number of packages of the Weekly were offered by different gentlemen for general distribution.

[We are also under obligation to the *Pantagraph* for many items in our report. Knowing that the editors of this enterprising paper would publish a pretty full account of the meeting we were less attentive than usual in taking notes.—ED. ILL. FARMER.

Mr. Bragdon offered the following resolution. Adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this society were highly pleased with their observation of the new Normal University building, in its size and adaptedness to the purposes for which it is intended, and we regard it as a nucleus around which much of interest for coming generations shall cluster."

On motion of Mr. Overman, the constitution was so amended as to make the Executive Committee more central and a more convenient working body; and the meeting appointed Messrs. Hamilton Spencer, C. T. Chase and C. R. Overman as such committee.

A considerable amount of correspondence being on the table, which there was not time to read, a committee was appointed to take it in charge, with power to publish, we believe.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Mr. Bryant was called up, as the leading authority on this topic, and gave his views and responded to questions. He thought the Silver-leaf Maple the best ornamental tree, all things considered, to plant on the prairies; it was a hardy and beautiful tree, clean and free from suckers, and a rapid grower. Silver-Leaf Poplar and Black Locust, objectionable in many situations for ornamental purposes, on account of their sprouting so freely from the root. Tulip Tree or American Poplar, a noble tree; one of the finest for ornamental purposes. He raises them easily; has no difficulty in getting them through the winter. *Magnolia Acuminata* or Cucumber Tree; a very fine ornamental tree, and very hardy. Sugar Maple, a very desirable ornamental tree, where one has time to wait for it to grow. White Elm, another very desirable tree. Box Elder, a beautiful tree for a small one. Horse Chestnut, does not succeed in this State, which is singular, since its cousin the Buckeye grows so rapidly.

CHESTNUT.—Will succeed with proper management. Must be very careful to get good seed; must take up the young trees at one year old and replant them, cutting off the tap root. Grows best on the highest ground.

Quite a discussion arose concerning this tree. Mr. Overman spoke of the great importance of saving the seed carefully; must not be allowed to dry so as to shrink in the shell; if they do they will never germinate; must be gathered from the tree and packed immediately in clean sand, with all the soil previously washed out of it; wet the sand and let it freeze and thaw during the winter.

Mr. Montague would not freeze them at all; thought Mr. Overman's treatment in that respect likely to kill them; otherwise he approved of it; kept his sand dry.

Mr. Overman said seeds treated by him as already described had germinated and grown well.

Mr. Montague had raised the tree successfully on high land. Mr. Minier thought it best not to transplant them at all; plant the seed where they are to stay.

Others thought they would infallibly winter kill the first or second winter, if not taken up and partially buried.

Mr. Minier would protect them then. There were chestnut trees growing in one or two places in and near Oldtown Timber in this county.

Dr. Clapp described a chestnut tree standing in Gov. Wood's yard at Quincy, fully two feet in diameter, from a nut planted by Gov. W. himself; trees near it of twelve to sixteen inches diameter, from nuts grown on the first tree; trees in bearing condition from nuts grown on these second trees and produced nuts of the same character as the original tree. But all this was away up on a high Mississippi river bluff.

Mr. Spencer suggested some slight experience going to confirm the belief that the chestnut grows slowly in our soil until it strikes the gravelly subsoil, after which it advances rapidly.

Mr. Dunlap would recommend packing in mass as soon as

gathered from the tree; keep till spring in a cool cellar, and plant early where the tree should stand, and protect the first winter.

Mr. Bryant resuming. American Linden (Basswood,) often makes a beautiful tree when standing alone. Blue Ash was a fine tree. Had always failed with the Spanish Chestnut; would not stand the northern winters.

[Mr. Starr remarked that he had raised them at Alton.]

The European Mountain Ash succeeds; single tree very ornamental. Red-bud, strikingly beautiful when in bloom; handsome when only in leaf. Beech, very slow grower; difficult to make succeed. [Others concurred.] Larch, very desirable; suits prairie soil well, and is very ornamental. The American species or Tamarack, is at home in a swamp, yet does about as well on upland. European species rather finer, but succeeds best in dry soil. Weeping Willow, preferable to any other willow, but unfortunately won't stand the winters north. Golden Willow, rather desirable. Birches succeed well with him. (Mr. B. lives at Princeton, Bureau county,) and are fine trees; the kind known as Paper, Canoe or White Birch is finest.

Mr. Minier made some eloquent general remarks on the desirability of planting trees.

Mr. Spencer, as one who was not a nurseryman, gave his testimony to the advantage of getting trees from a good nursery, instead off from the forest. They were much more likely to live and grow well.

At about this time a number of members left to take the early afternoon trains, and the further consideration of the regular programme was virtually given up. Some miscellaneous business was however done. A communication was read from the Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association, inviting Illinois Horticulturists to attend the meeting of that society soon to be held, or to send communications on matters appropriate to the meeting.

Letters from Dr. Kennicott and from Mr. Hazeltine, President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, were read, and those gentlemen were elected honorary members.

A paper on Landscape Gardening by Mr. Kern of Alton, was presented and referred to a committee; we believe the same committee which was selected on motion of Mr. Galusha, to make out a list of ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flowers to be recommended for amateur cultivation in the several parts of the State, committee consisting of Messrs. Bryant, of Bureau, Phoenix of McLean, and Kern of Madison. Dr. Shroeder moved a committee of three to report on best variety of grapes, mode of cultivation, &c. Carried, and Messrs. Shroeder, Freeman and Smiley Shepherd appointed.

The following resolution of thanks was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That this society tender our sincere thanks to the people of Bloomington for the kind reception we have received at their hands, and that we shall ever remember with sentiments of gratitude the noble-hearted friends residing in this beautiful and growing city, and shall look back upon the few days spent among them as the happiest of our lives."

Mr. Kennicott here jumped upon a bench, declared he was not satisfied with the society's recognition of the kindness received here, and called for three times three cheers for Bloomington, which was given with a will. In response, Dr. Shroeder led off with three cheers for the society.

Mr. Galusha moved the appointment of three committees for the three divisions of the State, to act *ad interim* in examining and making notes on fruits *at the time of their ripening*, and report next year. Carried, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. G. H. Baker of South Pass, Union co., J. M. Hunter of Ashley, and George Berry of Alton, for the south; F. K. Phoenix of Bloomington, H. Shaw of Tazewell, and Dr. Clapp of Peoria, for the centre; C. H. Resenstiel of Stevenson, B. Galusha of Kendall co., and Edgar Sanders of Chicago for the north.

SHOW OF FRUIT.

The show of fruit was not large, but specimens all good. E. K. Jones, S. G. Minkler, Dr. Warder, C. R. Overman, F. K. Phoenix, Mr. Montague, W. H. Hanson of Lee co., and N. G. Verman, were exhibitors.

There was a committee appointed to make a report, but it did not fall in our way.

Mr. Minkler presented Winesap, Yellow Bellflower, Esopus, Spitzenburg, Minkler, which by the way we consider identical with Brandywine of K. K. Jones. Mr. M. distributed a large dry goods box of the scions of this fine fruit, English Russet, Harrison, Ortley, Domine and Green Everlasting.

The society then adjourned *sine die*, and the late evening and night trains carried most of the members homeward.

Thus ended one of the most important meetings of pomologists ever held in this State; important, as explaining many failures in fruit-growing, and showing how they are to be avoided; important, as giving a reliable list of fruits for the State, not only of apples, but of the small fruits. The subject of the Peach and Cherrry was not reached, but these, together with vegetable gardening, will receive due attention at the next meeting.

We spent the time most pleasantly and profitably, much preferring to listen than to take part in the discussion. Our first night at the Nichol's House, under the management of G. A. Smith, we made two discoveries, the first that this hotel has the best beds of any hotel at which it has been our good fortune to stop at, during cold weather; and secondly, they have excellent coffee that puts one in mind of home. The traveling public will thank us for telling them these facts, for Bloomington hotels have not in past time stood very high. For the remaining portion of our time we were the guest of Prof. Hovey and Sheriff Withers, to whom and their kind ladies and return our thanks for their many attentions.

THE STATE FAIR.—The *Magnet* is trying to stir up the Decatur folks to make an effort to secure the holding of the State Fair in that thriving city. This question will be determined at the next meeting of the Executive Board to be held in this city, Feb. 21st. Jacksonville, Peoria and Bloomington are competitors for the honor; but the Chicago papers say the Fair must be held in the Garden city. What are our people about? Is there to be no effort made to secure the Fair to Springfield?

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE SEEDING MACHINE.

The progress of cultivation has been marked by the introduction of new machinery and of a more scientific course of developing the riches of the earth. The measured beat of the hand flail is hushed in the music of the thresher; the cast iron plow, has become a matter of history, as the morning sun flashes from the polished surface of the steel clipper; the hand sickle and the huge cradle, have given place to the Automac reaper, that now sweeps down the harvests of the prairie slopes. The revolving rake rolls up the lengthened windrow, which the iron mower had spread out to cure in the morning sun; and in yonder field stands the iron horse, ready to be harnessed to the plow, when winter shall have receded back to the icy north. But the genius of man has not been circumscribed to the development of the productions of Northern earth; the snowy fleeces of the Saxon flocks, are now twined by iron fingers, and the hum of the spinning wheel is lost but to memory; the clanking of the looms and the lightning flashes of the shuttle, are but the sport and plaything of steam, and its ceaseless din is far away from the household; iron fingers are plying the busy needle, and the cadence of revolving wheels beat in unison to the pulsations of the laboring mind.

The genius of the sewing machine was born poor, aye, steeped in poverty, the pitiful sum of twenty-five dollars was denied him, but he struggled on, his object was noble, he would snatch the wife from an early grave, and she should no longer ply the needle in the long watches of the night, henceforth her task should be easy, and that which was heretofore the greatest dread should now be but a pleasant pastime; but capital grasped the prize and her toiling mother toiled on, it was after all but a gift to the indolent, a parlor ornament to the rich; its life-like motions and fidelity of purpose was circumscribed to the wealthy; it mocked the widow in her poverty, for it deprived her of labor, it made the sewing girl an outcast, for it took from her the patronage of the wealthy; it brought no solace to the overtired mother, for its cost was out of her reach; it was a gift beyond the ability of the masses, a beacon of hope, but to mock them with disappointment; but capital cannot always hold her sway and must yield to the patient plodding of the mechanic. Her useful implements cannot always be dressed up in the costly trappings of expensive show to place them beyond the reach of those, who would be benefited by their use. Such has been the history of the sewing machine, and now with valuable improvements added, it is presented at a price within the reach of all. The sewing of the farmer's household is now but a pleasant task, as compared with the hand needle. At my side is a machine which never tires. It is always ready to do the bidding of busy feet and ready hands, the work of half a score of busy sewers and yet its cost is but forty-two dollars with its various appliances of "guage" and "Heimner." It will "stitch, bind, hem, fell, tuck, gather and em-

broader." In the multiplicity of cheap machines there are many of course perfectly worthless and others of little value. Our readers will no doubt consider it a favor to have us point out to them a good and reliable machine, one made near home, so that if any of the parts should meet with accident that it could be quickly and cheaply repaired. In our family are twelve persons, who of course will require many thousand stitches in a year to keep their wardrobes in order, besides the necessary bedding for a large number of workmen, this work formerly occupied nearly the entire time of one person, but for the past year we have had one of L. Cornell & Co.'s machine, and the task has been comparatively light; at the same time the saving in wages and board has been no small item. Many people suppose it is necessary to go in person to make the purchase of a machine, but this, we assure them, is not the case, as by sending their orders, with money inclosed, they will get an equally good machine. These gentlemen are old residents of Chicago, and well known for their fair dealing and strict integrity.

The "Universal Hemmer and Guage" is new, and we have but lately added it to our machine; but we find it a most valuable addition, nearly doubling its value. Extra needles have been all the repairs needed the past year, as no part has given out, or shows even the appearance of doing so.

To those of our farming friends who complain of the want of help in the household, we say, most decidedly, get one of those valuable machines and you will have disposed of one of the most laborious parts of female labor. A boy or girl of a dozen years will soon learn to run it, and will consider it but a pleasant pastime to do so during the odds and ends of the day's duties. We had rather give up the reaper and return to the old cradle than to forego the use of the sewing machine.

We cut such portions of these gentlemen circular as will be of interest to those wishing to purchase.

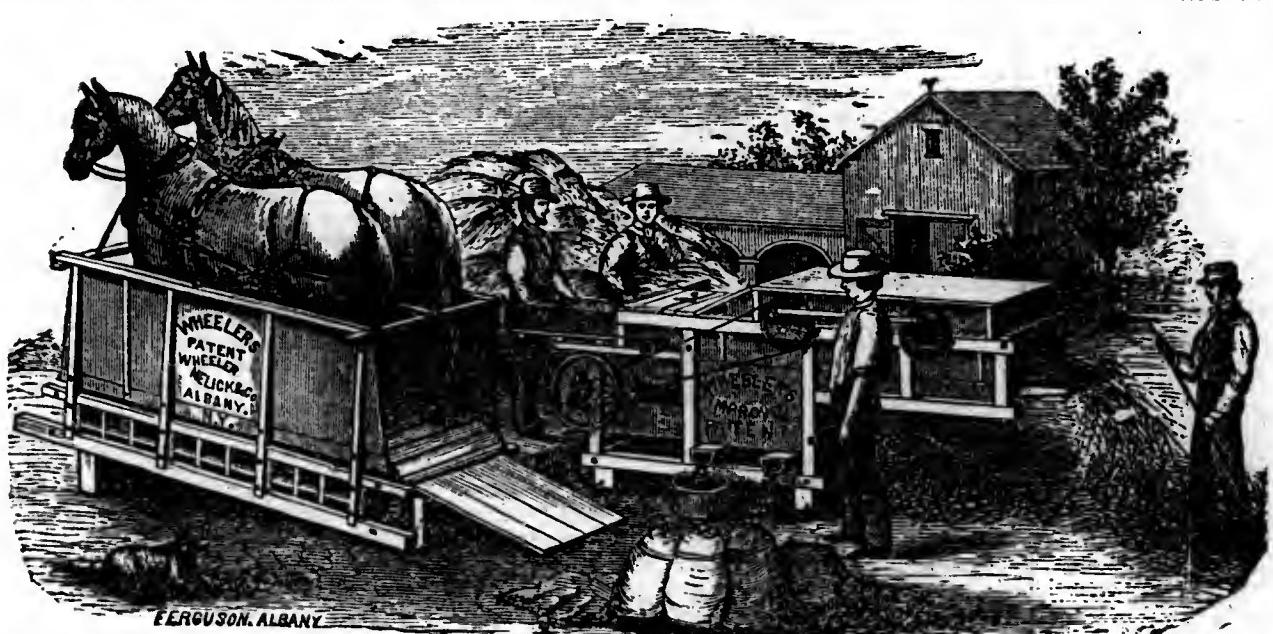
L. CORNELL & CO.'S. new and improved two thread double thredd tight fast stitch.

STYLES AND PRICES.

Cornell & Co.'s Small New Family Sewing Machine, (Young's Patent,) Table with Drawer..	\$25
The same, in Cabinet Case, locked.....	27
Needles, assorted sizes, per dozen.....	1
The Universal Hemmer, for the above or any other Machine.....	5
Thread and silk of the best quality can be found by inquiring of us.	
L. Cornell & Co.'s late Improved Family Machine, Table with Drawer, (Taggart & Farr's Patent).	\$35
The same in Cabinet Case, locked.....	37
L. Cornell & Co.'s Improved Large Manufacturing Machine, complete, (Taggart & Farr's Patent).	40
The same, in Cabinet Case.....	42
With each Machine goes a set of Needles, an Oil Can filled with Sewing Machine Oil, a Screw Driver, Pair of Tweezers, Two Spools Thread, Sample Cloth, FULL PRINTED DIRECTIONS, the whole boxed and delivered free anywhere in the City.	

We have the last named machine, which with hemmer costs \$42. The Young's machine is not as large but makes beautiful work. It requires some little time and patience to learn to use any sewing machine, but with the printed direction any ordinary person can master the art.

GIVE YOUR DOGS WATER AND KEEP OFF HYDROPHOBIA.—A freeze up like the present is always dangerous on account of dogs. They can get no drink and become mad. Every person owning a dog should be careful to supply the animal with water daily, as the best preventive against hydrophobia. Frequent cases of this terrible disease occur in winter weather, simply because the poor dogs find it impossible to supply themselves with water. Ice and snow only aggravate the thirst—they must have water.



WHEELER'S IMPROVED PATENTS.

Within the past few years great improvements have been made in the threshing of grain. It has been the ambition of our farmers to obtain the largest machines of this kind, or those that would thresh the most in a day, without regard to economy, either in the cost of threshing or saving of the grain.

In the autumn of 1848, we made a visit east, and in our sojourn spent a day at Rochester, in attendance at the county fair, then in session. One of Wheeler's horse-powers, thresher and separator was there on exhibition. It was not put up as such things are now-a-days, to look at and its value to be guessed, but was set to work, putting through several loads of oats, well charged with Canada thistles. We thought if it could do as well on our western grains and weeds, as with the oats and thistles it would be valuable, and the next season five of us farmers ordered one of these machines to do our threshing, the cost of which was considerable less than what we would have paid one of the large machines to do the same work. This machine did the threshing for the five small farms for three years before the first dime was paid out for repairs, and the same machine is now in good order and giving entire satisfaction, being owned by one of the original purchasers. For two winters it was but little housed, and the whole amount of repairs for the time has been but a few dollars, and that mostly for new lags. In that time it has done an immense amount of threshing; it has sawed some hundreds of cords of wood; it has stripped over a hundred tons of corn husks for the Chicago market; ground thousands of bushels of corn meal; crushed sorgum; cut posts and

pickets, and various other work, all with the aid of two horses, and now the owner would not trade it for the best eight horse power in the State for his own use.

These horse powers are among the most valuable, and can be applied to various farm uses. Two or more small farmers can club together and purchase, and in most cases they can save the cost of the machine the first year. The same power is used to drive the winnower (in the above cut,) and by having a saw frame costing some \$40, a Pitt's grinder, a clover huller, and a sorgum mill, you are rigged for most kinds of work where power is required.

Our farmers have run wild after expensive agricultural implements, and in many cases have overlooked the really useful. We have seen several of these winnowers at work and giving excellent satisfaction. It is always a pleasure to present cheap, well made and valuable implements to the farmer, and especially those that our own hands have tested.

Ottawa, Ill., Jan 7, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—I wish to make inquiry in relation to a reaper trial for 1860. I would like to see a thorough trial, with premiums sufficient to insure a large attention. The trial to be at Urbana or some other accessible point on the Illinois Central Railroad. Such a trial, with practical judges, would be of great value to the farming interest. The points of merit should be settled upon before the trial, and the awards made accordingly.

I feel no small interest (1) in the matter, as I have made important improvements in my machine within the past year. I want to see a "grand gold medal of honor" (2) awarded to the

machine that will perform satisfactorily as a grain reaper, header or mower. * *

A farmer ought to have a machine that can reap, head and mow; (3) this can be done, and is done in my machine by a change of motion in the sickle. What say you to this proposition?

Yours truly, G. H. Rugg.

REMARKS.—The manner of awarding premiums on reapers and mowers at our fairs, is one of the most glaring "humbugs" of the day, and should be discontinued; such awards are of no value and only tend to bring the whole system of premiums into contempt.

1. The same interest that prompts our friend Rugg, will probably prompt others who have also made valuable improvements, and we think an actual trial in the harvest field would be of great value in advertising these new improvements. Go ahead gentlemen, our pen shall be at your service in setting forth the new values, and pointing out your defects.

2. Bah! A GRAND GOLD MEDAL. Medals belong to the war department and are awarded on the sanguinary field, not the field where waves the golden grain, bending its wealth of food beneath the keen blade of the reaper. Give us the approval of the farmers who buy reapers, mowers and headers, and your gold, pewter or leather medals may go to the dogs. A statement of actual facts; the quantity and quality of the work, the cost and durability of the machine on the ground, are the grand desideratum in such a contest.

3. The heading might be left out of the contest, or made a special matter. But few reapers can be so changed as to be used for headers. In Central and Southern Illinois, headers are valuable, but in as damp a climate as that in the vicinity of the lakes, they are of less value.

We vote for the trial, and would suggest that the State Agricultural Society offer liberal premiums, and charge an entrance fee of \$20, to make up the premiums to be awarded pro rata.

ED.

Underdraining.

The cost of tile draining is made up of three items—the digging, the price of tiles at the kiln, and the expense of hauling them. It will readily be seen that each of these may vary considerably, and the total cost of the improvement be influenced accordingly.

If tiles are made on the farm, or in the

immediate neighborhood, the cost of hauling is reduced to its lowest figure. Where they must be drawn several miles, the trouble and expense are great; five hundred of the smallest size being all that can readily and safely be put in a common two-horse wagon. Taking this item into account, the desirability of concert of action among farmers is apparent, if several can agree to enter upon such improvements at the same time, they may manufacture in company, or what is better, give their contracts to the nearest and best brick maker, and get their tiles made at the most convenient point. Every farmer should consider it his interest to sustain any tile maker who has enterprise enough to commence the manufacture in his vicinity. There ought to be one or more good tile yards established immediately in every township in the State.

The price of tiles must vary in different localities, the cost of manufacture depending on the nature of the clay, the price of fuel and of labor; but these matters relating to the manufacture of tiles may be deferred to another time.

Tiles are at present sold in Ohio at prices ranging from \$8 to \$12 per 1,000 for the smallest size, or two inches in bore. Four inch tiles are about double the cost of the two inch, and six inch tiles are about double the cost of the four inch. A thousand tiles of ordinary length will lay sixty rods—thus, at the lowest figure stated above, the cost of tiles is a trifle over a shilling a rod.

The cost of digging, where men accustomed to the work, and proper tools can be obtained, will not exceed a shilling a rod for a three feet drain. The cost is proportionally greater for deep drains than for shallow ones; so that if the depth is diminished one-third, the price should be lessened one half; or if the depth is increased a third, about half the original price should be added. It will doubtless appear to some that such prices are low, compared with what they have been used to pay for ditching; this difference arises from the fact, not more than a third of the earth is removed in making a drain, that must needs be lifted in making an open ditch of the same depth.

The cost of thorough draining will depend, of course, on the frequency of the drains. At two rods asunder, there will be eighty rods to the acre, and this, at the prices already stated, or two shillings a rod, will amount, to twenty dollars. To this, it will be sometimes necessary to add ten per cent. for main drains. In general, about one-tenth of all the drains in a field are main drains, and made at nearly double the cost of the minor drains. The profit or loss of underdraining, at such prices, will next be considered.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Could our brick makers be persuaded to try the experiment of tile making, we have no doubt that it would pay as well, if not better, than the making of brick. Thousands of rods of wood drains have been laid the past year—on our farms—in cellar drains, and kitchen drains, and which have cost more than for tile, at the same time will last but a few years, when the same process must be repeated. It will be seen tile draining

costs but little more than mole draining, while in the real value there is no comparison.

ED.

STEAM PLOWS.

Fawkes, Waters, Bassett.

Such is the heading of an article in the Kewana *Advertiser* and we give below its main points.

We hope friend Bassett will be patient and not make a fortune too soon. Steam plows are a success; that is, they will plow; but another point is yet to be settled, and that is, "will they pay?" We hope they will, but we must wait patiently for this solution.

We have paid considerable attention to this subject of steam plowing, but we must confess that the paying point of the enterprise still looms in the far off distance.

ED.

* * * But just at this time the hopes of the public seem almost to have been "crushed out" in consequence of the failure of those which have been produced, to meet the expectations of their inventors and the public.

* * * The causes of their failure are natural causes, easily accounted for and will enable others to profit by their experience.

* * * Samuel K. Bassett, of Galesburg, has partially constructed a steam plow, which is pronounced, by the best judges, practical engineers and machinists, to possess every quality necessary to obviate the difficulties which have existed in those which have been exhibited to the public, and that there is not a reasonable doubt that when completed it will prove a complete success. We have ourselves examined this machine and we are convinced that it will answer the purpose for which it was intended, and not only prove the practicability, but the utility of such machines for farm purposes, on a large or small scale.

Mr. Bassett's machine will not weigh or cost over one half as much as either of the others, and the ease with which it can be managed—turning on a small space of ground—the facility with which it can be changed from a moving to a stationary power, and its adaptation to travelling over common roads, must make it the favorite machine for farm purposes.

From the New York Daily Tribune, July 22, 1859.

PREPARED GLUE.—Little conveniences for general family use, are often of more value than what are called "great inventions." There is no housekeeper that has not been often annoyed by squeaky, rickety chairs, sofas, tables, etc., which have become so by the joints where they are put together becoming shrunken and loose, and so long as furniture is left in this condition, there is constant danger of a general smash-up. And again, such accidents as breakage of furniture do occasionally occur "in the best regulated families." To remedy the annoyance and perplexity occasioned by these troubles, we keep in the house a small quantity of Prepared Glue, which can be applied to the affected parts by any person of ordinary skill, with much less trouble than sending the article to a cabinet-maker, to say nothing of the saving of expense. The kind we use is labeled "Spalding's Celebrated Prepared Glue—useful in every family," and as we have found it a valuable addition to our cabinet of "little conveniences," we fully concur in the sentiment of the label.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

In the January number occurred several typographical errors, which we hope our proof reader will avoid hereafter. The editor's sanctum is nearly ninety miles from the place of publication, and hence little opportunity for him to look after vagaries of the types. We fear few mistakes from our own pen as those who have seen our chirography can attest. It is at least equal to that of Greeley, Choate, and others of the same style. One our friends undertook to imitate it one warm day last summer, but he failed. He caught a dozen ants and placing them in the ink took them out one at a time and let them run dripping across the paper, and at the end of the line hit them a lick, when of course they made a period, but the i's and t's were not finished, and though a pretty fair imitation were not quite up to the original.

OUR PAPER.—The report of the State Horticultural Society occupies considerable space, but we could not think of putting over a part of it to the next number, and have added four extra pages, which no doubt our subscribers will appreciate. They will observe that nearly all the matter is either from the pen of contributors or the editor. Our scissors are of little use while we have so many home subjects to discourse about. Our good friends will continue to send us facts for its pages, and subscriptions to the publishers. This month the publishers will send out bills to those in arrears, which we hope will meet with a ready response, accompanied with additions to the clubs. If subscriptions continue to pour in the two thousand will soon be reached.

Go ahead, good friends, we can work all the better under such a pressure, and with twenty thousand subscribers we think it no hardship to work an extra hour each day.

HORSE TAMING.—Last week, at Springfield, we attended the class of Prof. G. Belew of St. Louis. Upwards of twenty persons received instruction, including new and old pupils. Prof. Belew gave, we think, the most entire satisfaction to all. The subject was a three year old colt from the farm of Mr. Crowder. He was simply a high spirited colt; a few minutes under the manipulation of the Professor of the art of horse taming, and the colt was completely subdued—could be rode with or without a bridle—an umbrella had no effect upon him, and to all appearances he was as docile as the most staid of work horses. This is certainly a great achievement in the art of managing this noble animal. Five dollars worth of labor could not have so completely subdued this colt by the best horsemanship under the old method.

No man who has the management of horses should neglect an opportunity to obtain this management.

Prof. B. claims that his system has advantage over that of Prof. Rarey, but not having attended this latter gentleman's class we cannot decide the matter. The lectures to the class are private and under the injunction not to teach it.

No drugs or mesmerism are used, nothing but straight-forward common sense, and yet so simple that it is a matter of surprise that the discovery had not been made a thousand years ago. When farmers learn to break and use their horses in a rational way we shall hear of less runaways, and the pleasure of riding after spirited horses will be enervated just in proportion as the danger is lessened. We wish Prof. B. the most unbounded success in making up classes wherever he goes.

SILVER MAPLE SEEDLINGS.—We take especial pleasure in calling attention of ornamental tree planters to the card of Mr. Pullen. We have purchased largely of Mr. P., and have always found him upright in all his dealings. Last spring we set some of these trees in our orchard belts and intend to set more the coming spring. The freight is but trifling when sent by freight lines. We have had them three weeks on the way and nearly every plant live. The average growth of our plants last season was over three feet. We think this tree the most valuable for timber belts and shade. It is a rapid grower, of fine form, and little troubled with insects. Farmers can club together and obtain a cheap and valuable addition to the shrubbery.

CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Officers for 1860—President, James Jenkins; Vice Presidents, Reuben Rutherford, O. A. Henry and Smyth Moore; Recording Secretary, Zephron Case; Corresponding Secretary, O. B. Nichols. Receipts for 1859, \$281; expenses \$269. The show of vegetables very fine. We hope to hear good results from this part of Egypt the coming season.

GENESEE FARMER.—The January number of this well known agricultural journal is received. It is a splendid number. There are forty-eight articles on various agricultural, and twelve on horticultural, subjects, besides many short articles! It is illustrated with twelve beautiful engravings. It is one of the very best agricultural and horticultural journals published. Price only fifty cents a year! Address Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

FAWKE'S STEAM PLOW.—We have a rumor that several gentlemen of wealth, both in New York and Chicago, are about forming a company with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of perfecting this plow and for manufacturing them. The head-quarters are to be in Chicago, and a well known wagon manufacturer is to be President of the company. We hope for once, that Madam Rumor will prove true.

ENGRAVINGS OF STOCK.—Several of our stock growers are anxious to furnish us electrotypes of their stock, but the difficulty is in finding a person who can make correct drawings. So soon as this can be done we shall be able to present several fine animals. Mr. Crowder has several splendid Berkshires and Durhams, and Dr. Johns has also some of the finest Durhams in the State; all of which we hope soon to present. In this number will be found an engraving of a fine cow from the well known herd of Hon. J. Wentworth, Chicago.

THE WEATHER.—Of late the weather has been mild and the roads somewhat muddy, but marketing of corn has been regularly prosecuted, and the cribs at the various depots in Central Illinois are fast filling up. Various reports are afloat in regard to winter wheat, but it is too early to form any opinion on this head. The breadth of winter wheat sown in Central Illinois last fall was comparatively small, consequently there will be little to lose in any event.

We were promised an article on the value of music in the farmers' household, by a person well qualified for the task, but it has not been received. We need more attention to this valuable and desirable accomplishment in the rural districts. If the piano is the instrument *par excellence* for the city, the melodeon is the one for the country. The clear notes of childhood accompanied with the swelling tones of the melodeon, is to our ear, richer than the music of the piano.

Another important point that should not be overlooked is, the difference in cost. A fine octavo melodeon in plain case, costs only seventy-five dollars, and in piano case a hundred, and certainly this last is in our opinion equal to an ordinary piano. We have had one of Prince & Co.'s fine octavo piano melodeons for our household for the past season. Six members of the family use it, and several of them are taking lessons. This, of course, must subject the instrument to a deal of thumping, tending to put it out of tune, but as yet, every note is as perfect as the first. No piano could have stood this amount of practice without re-tuning. Messrs. Prince & Co. have built up a very enviable reputation for their instruments; their durability is now unquestioned. It makes little difference as to the room in which they are placed, whether the kitchen of a prairie cabin, or the parlor of the millionaire. Its tones float out as sweet to the touch of the hand of toil, as the dainty fingers of the pampered sons of wealth. And when accompanied with the full, round voice of rosy health is most pleasing to the ear. Many of our farmers suppose that the melodeon is only suited to the capacity of the female, but we can assure them of their mistake. If you want your boys attached to their home, give them home amusements, and they will have no desire to seek the village haunts of immorality. We know nothing more valuable than music to draw the bond of union and cement the household than this. It softens down the rough corners of our nature, and gives us a better opinion of our kind. We cannot too strongly commend this subject to those of our farmers who have a young family growing up. We know the times are hard and but little money to spare for luxuries, but you will find this one of those luxuries that have a large per centage of profit attached, and you cannot do without it, for it will pay you in dollars and cents. You will find your children more cheerful, always at home, always ready to share in the daily toil. These instruments are sold as low as fifty dollars, and some of them as high as three hundred and fifty; these last are for churches. The card of Messrs. Prince & Co. will be found on the outside of our paper.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Last week we took a look through the sales rooms of B. F. Fox, Springfield. The first floor is devoted to shelf goods, hardware, carpenters' and builders' tools, blacksmiths' tools, cutlery, guns, pistols, saws and carriage trimmings. Second floor—Store Room for extra stock of shovels, chains and heavy hardware. Third and fourth floors—Agricultural implements, including Manny's Reapers, (of Talcott, Emerson & Co.'s make,) Wood Pumps, Gang Plows, Straw Cutters, Messrs. Deere & Co.'s celebrated Clipper, Double Michigan and Subsoil Plows, Subsoil Plows of Prof. Mapes, three patterns; Corn Crushers, etc. The main building fronts on the north side of the Public Square, and is twenty by one hundred feet, to which is attached a back building twenty by fifty-six feet, two stories high. This is filled with wood work for wagons and carriages, plow handles, etc. At the Depot he has a warehouse for the storage of Reapers, Thrashers, Plows, Corn Mills, Fanning Mills, and other heavy goods. It will thus be seen that there is little need of looking

beyond Springfield for such goods as Mr. Fox keeps on hand. We learn that it is also his intention to add a large stock of garden and field seeds next month.

ROOMS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—These are now on the south side of the square, opposite to the entrance of the Capitol. The new Secretary, Mr. Reynolds, is hard at work, and everything about him wears a cheerful and progressive look. Our farmers, on visiting Springfield, should make him a call. They will find a plain, good, common sense farmer—one who takes a deep interest in the cultivation of the soil—one who has not only the will but the ability to make himself useful in the great field of progress before him. This is the eighth year of the Society, and yet the library is of no account;—but few even of the Transactions of kindred Societies are on the shelves. He is making efforts to remedy this defect. Eight hundred copies of the Transactions have been sent out to those entitled to them, and others will be sent as fast as the proper address of County Agricultural Societies can be had. There are ninety-six County Societies organized out of one hundred and two counties in the State. The Corresponding Secretary has sent circulars to all the Societies directing them to send delegates to the next Fair for the election of officers, and acting upon the proposed change of the Constitution. Specifications are also out for the holding of the next Fair. Chicago, Bloomington and Jacksonville are the competitors thus far. The next premium list is also under the Secretary's charge, and will be ready for the next meeting of the Board.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY.—This valuable work comes to us in octavo form, changed from the quarto. We like the change, as when bound it will make a sizeable book, convenient for future reference. The work, as its name implies, is devoted to kitchen and ornamental gardening, and is the best work of the kind now published. Mr. Mechan is one of the best and most practical writers, in his various departments, that we have, and the "Incoq." publishers are deserving of great praise for the manner in which the work is presented to the public. The papers on new grapes, in the January number, are worth twice the subscription price: \$1. Address the Publishers of the Gardener's Monthly, box 406, Philadelphia. We club it with the FARMER at \$1.75.

We were promised an article on the value of music in the farmers' household, by a person well qualified for the task, but it has not been received. We need more attention to this valuable and desirable accomplishment in the rural districts. If the piano is the instrument *par excellence* for the city, the melodeon is the one for the country. The clear notes of childhood accompanied with the swelling tones of the melodeon, is to our ear, richer than the music of the piano.

Another important point that should not be overlooked is, the difference in cost. A fine octavo melodeon in plain case, costs only seventy-five dollars, and in piano case a hundred, and certainly this last is in our opinion equal to an ordinary piano. We have had one of Prince & Co.'s fine octavo piano melodeons for our household for the past season. Six members of the family use it, and several of them are taking lessons. This, of course, must subject the instrument to a deal of thumping, tending to put it out of tune, but as yet, every note is as perfect as the first. No piano could have stood this amount of practice without re-tuning. Messrs. Prince & Co. have built up a very enviable reputation for their instruments; their durability is now unquestioned. It makes little difference as to the room in which they are placed, whether the kitchen of a prairie cabin, or the parlor of the millionaire. Its tones float out as sweet to the touch of the hand of toil, as the dainty fingers of the pampered sons of wealth. And when accompanied with the full, round voice of rosy health is most pleasing to the ear. Many of our farmers suppose that the melodeon is only suited to the capacity of the female, but we can assure them of their mistake. If you want your boys attached to their home, give them home amusements, and they will have no desire to seek the village haunts of immorality. We know nothing more valuable than music to draw the bond of union and cement the household than this. It softens down the rough corners of our nature, and gives us a better opinion of our kind. We cannot too strongly commend this subject to those of our farmers who have a young family growing up. We know the times are hard and but little money to spare for luxuries, but you will find this one of those luxuries that have a large per centage of profit attached, and you cannot do without it, for it will pay you in dollars and cents. You will find your children more cheerful, always at home, always ready to share in the daily toil. These instruments are sold as low as fifty dollars, and some of them as high as three hundred and fifty; these last are for churches. The card of Messrs. Prince & Co. will be found on the outside of our paper.

FLEISHMAN'S NEW MODE OF PLOWING.—We are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of twenty-one pages, describing this new mode of plowing, supposed to be particularly adapted to corn culture. We shall discuss its merits in our next number.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.—When at Bloomington a few days since, we had a look into this nursery, and were pleased to find a large and well grown stock of trees, plants and shrubs. From his eighty acre patch, he can supply orders, both at wholesale and retail. Mr. Phoenix is a progressive man; his motto is cheap and reliable trees, adapted to the soil and climate of the West. His catalogue will speak for itself; send for one if you want good trees.

GOOD BUTTER.—In a recent visit to Egypt we saw several specimens of very fine winter made butter. Even in summer, the butter is light colored, which we have attributed to the excess of brine in the soil, and to find golden butter in winter was rather a surprise to us, but clover hay and corn explained the secret. Mrs. B. G. Roots of Tamaroa, had on her table a good sample of Hamburg cheese made with her own hands. This was the first specimen of Egyptian cheese that has fallen under our notice. Clover, timothy, blue grass and good husbandry will do wonders for Egypt yet.

OHIO FARMER.—This old and popular journal is out with a new head and new type. We could not well do without this paper, as we made the experiment for some three months, and failed. It is in every sense a farmer's home journal. The articles on draining for the past year is worth to every farmer a half dozen subscriptions. Cleveland, Ohio, \$2 weekly.

WESTERN TREES.—Mr. Jonathan Huggins offers a large stock of trees adapted to the prairies of the West. Among them is a large stock of extra sized silver maple, the very best of all shade trees for rapid growth and beauty. The price is by far the lowest that we have seen, even less than the wholesale price of the same trees at the east. Farmers, you should have these trees, including the maple, of Mr. Huggins, to fill up your fruit gardens, orchards and house grounds. You will

find him not only a careful nurseryman, but a gentleman in all respects. We beg of you not to give your orders to itinerant eastern peddlers, when such trees are offered you at home on such advantageous terms.

THE HORTICULTURIST.—The January number of this journal comes to us under the editorial charge of Mr. Peter B. Mead. It shows no signs of lagging, but on the other hand it is improved in practical matter; we have of late needed a little more of the useful, and we see evident signs of this result in the practical pen of Mr. Mead. We have an abundance of engravings of fine suburban residences along the Hudson and thereaway, and now we have a treat of **A HOUSE IN THE WEST.** Yes, a house West equal to many of the suburban residences of the East. It was our good fortune to furnish Mr. Bryant with several thousand trees that go to make up the gems in the outer fitting of the **BIRD'S NEST.** O. M. Saxton, Barker, & Co., N. Y., \$2, We club the Horticulturist and Farmer at \$2 60.

SWEET POTATOES.—Mr. Tenbrook announces a supply of the Nansemond Sweet Potatoes for seed. We have had our seed of him for several years, and can most cheerfully attest to their good quality. We have tried several other varieties from time to time, but none of them have proved of any value. This variety always matures with us. They took the first and second premiums at the National Fair in Chicago, one of which it was our good fortune to secure. Many of our planters have been cheated with spurious sorts for the Nansemond by peddlers, most of which are valuable in Missouri and Kentucky, but will not mature at the North.

HELPER'S CRISIS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Helper's Impending Crisis, which will be found in another column of our paper. It is said to be selling at the rate of from 12,000 to 18,000 copies per week, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

COMMERCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—JAN 31.

WHEAT—90c@ \$1 3/4 bbl;	BACON—Sides, 12 1/2c 3/4 lb;
FLOUR—\$5@6 3/4 bbl;	EGGS—15c 3/4 doz;
CORN—New, 30c 3/4 lb;	LARD—10c 3/4 lb;
CORN MEAL—50c 3/4 lb;	SUGAR—9@10c 3/4 lb;
OATS—25@30c 3/4 lb;	COFFEE—13@15c 3/4 lb;
BEANS—\$1@1 25 3/4 lb;	MOLASSES—60@65c 3/4 gal;
BRAN—10c 3/4 lb;	SALT—\$2 3/4 sack;
SHORTS—15c 3/4 lb;	SALT—\$2 3/4 bbl;
TIMOTHY SEED—\$1 75;	MACKEREL—12@13 No 1;
HUNGARIAN G'R S'D—none.	CODFISH—\$6 50 3/4 lb;
MILLET—None;	APPLES—Dried, \$1 75 3/4 lb;
CLOVER—\$6 50@7 3/4 lb;	WOOD—\$3@4 3/4 cord;
POTATOES—New, 40@50c;	COAL—11c 3/4 lb;
HAY—\$8@9 3/4 ton;	WHISKY—25@28c 3/4 gal;
TALLOW—\$1 2@9c 3/4 lb;	VINEGAR—10c 3/4 gal;
SOAP—Bar, 4@6c 3/4 lb;	BROOMS—\$1 50@2 50 3/4 doz;
CANDLES—12 1/2c 3/4 box;	BUTTER—18@20c 3/4 lb;
PICKLED P'K—\$8@10 3/4 100;	HIDES—Dry, best, 12@12 1/2c;
BACON—Iiams, 12@13c 3/4 lb;	HIDES—Green, 4@5c;
CHICKENS—\$1 50 3/4 doz;	APPLES—Green, \$1@1 25;
BUCKWHEAT—\$3 3/4 100;	FEATHERS—35@40c 3/4 lb;

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKET—JAN. 28, P. M.

With light receipts of produce, and a good market South, the general market has been rather buoyant all week. The weather has been open and pleasant, but not sufficiently warm to open the upper rivers to any extent.

Freights for the South have of course been limited in quantity. The rates to New Orleans have continued about as follows: Flour 40c 3/4 bbl; pork 70c; whisky 80c; corn 25c 3/4 sack; pound freight 25c 3/4 100 lbs. Shipping facilities have increased, but at the close there was but little doing.

The grocery trade has been comparatively small, with heavy receipts. On Tuesday the receipts of sugar, molasses and coffee amounted to about \$200,000 in value. On Tuesday and Wednesday a dealer sold 900 bags coffee on private terms; also 200 bags nearly prime at 12 1/2c; the range of prices is 12 @13 1/2c. Sugar is 7 1/2@8 1/2c, and it can be bought at almost any price for cash; there are a great many common or low grade sugars here; fair goes in lots of ten or fifteen hds at 7 1/2c, and fully fair at about 8c; common at 7 1/2@7 1/2c. Molasses, good plantation, 45@47c.

Flour has been in fair demand, with an advancing tendency all week, closing to-day with the market steady and firm. Sales to-day of 100 bbls city superfine at \$5 50; 500 do do private; 40 bbls country at \$5 25; 50 bbls double extra at \$6 25, and 75 do at \$6.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK MARKET—JAN. 31.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 8,700 bbls at \$4 55@5 for super State; \$5 15@5 25 for extra State; \$4 90@5 for super western; \$6 15@5 30 for common to extra western; \$5 60@5 70 for inferior to good shipping brands extra R H O. Canadian flour dull; 150 bbls at \$5 50@6 75. Rye flour quiet at \$3 75@4 45. Wheat very dull and nominally unchanged. Rye quiet at 90@92c. Barley dull at 70@80c. Corn dull and heavy; sales of small parcels at 75@80c for new white and yellow. Oats dull and heavy at 44@45c for Western, Canada and State. Pork quiet and firmer at \$17 25 for old mess; \$18 12 for new mess; \$12 12 for old prime; \$18 75 for new prime. Beef steady. Cut meats steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 23 1/2@24c.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO MARKET—Jan. 31.

Flour, demand limited, and market is dull. Wheat market inactive, but firm; sales 390 bu No 1 spring at \$1 in store;

300 bu No 2 spring at 97c; 600 bu rejected spring at 87c for milling; there was a fair demand with sales on track; 700 bu No 1 red at \$1 15; 300 bu club at \$1 03; 300 bu do at \$1 02.

Corn, receipts light and demand good, under which prices advanced 3/4c; sales 1500 bu No 1 at 45c in store; 500 bu do at 48 1/2c; 1300 bu No 2 at 45c in store; 1500 bu do at 44 1/2c.—Oats in fair demand and steady; sales 700 bu No 1 at 36c.—Rye in good demand and firm.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—JAN. 25.

Beef cattle have come in rather sparingly, the receipts of fresh animals (3,140) being less than during any single week since May 25, when there were only 2,694. There were a few stale cattle, left over from last Wednesday, which swelled the supply for this week, and a few such animals have been hanging along from week to week, for some time past. There seemed to be a determination to-day to clean up the yards, and make a clear start. To do this some of the closing sales were at figures no better than the average last Wednesday, though there was an advance of about 3/4c on most of the preliminary sales yesterday, and those of to-day up to noon. To answer the inquiries of some new subscribers, we explain that bullocks are usually sold at a gross price—so much per head—but the prices are based on a certain price \$2 10 from the *estimated* weight of the dressed carcasses, on four quarters. The "fifth quarter," or head, rough tallow and hide, is not taken into account here, as at Boston and some other markets. Sometimes, but not frequently, the animal is weighed alive and the net weight calculated at so many pounds in the hundred. The estimate varies all the way from 50 lbs to 65 lbs in the 100 lbs of live weight, depending upon the build, age and especially the fat or lean condition of the animal. For fair bullocks, in moderately good condition, the average dressed weights is about about 55 lbs for each 100 lbs of live weight. Milch cows are not here in large numbers, but the supply is in excess of the demand, which is still very limited, and no improvement in prices is visible. Veal calves are in fair supply, but the demand is moderately good and former prices fully maintained. Sheep have come in rather less freely, and with a good demand prices are stronger, though no material advance can be quoted. A number of extra good sheep have been offered, some of which have sold as high as \$15@20 3/4 head. Of live hogs, the arrivals have been very small, less than during any week for a year past. Fewer dressed hogs are coming in during the present warm weather, and prices have advanced about 3/4c \$3 lb, live weight. A still greater advance would have been obtained, but the effect of previous excessive supplies have not yet been overcome. We quote heavy corn hogs, prime, live, 5 1/2@6c; dead, 7 1/2@8c; light corn hogs, prime, live, 5 1/2@5c; dead, 7 1/2@8c.

The following droves from Illinois were at this market:

A. R. Jones 28, W. Robbins 44, Flynn & Thompson 56, C. L. Fisher 78, J. W. Taylor 59, Martin & Valentine 44, J. Nichols 59, Carr & Scroggin 33, E. C. Sumner 74.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

Today.	Last week.
Premium cattle..... None.	10c. @10 1/2c.
First quality..... 10c. @10 1/2c.	9 1/2c. @10c.
Medium quality..... 8 1/2c. @9c.	8c. @8 1/2c.
Poor quality..... 7c. @8c.	6c. @7c.
Poorest quality..... 6c. @7c.	5c. @6c.
General selling prices... 7 1/2c. @9 1/2c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales.... Sc. @8 1/2c.	7 1/2c. @7 1/2c.

The transportation from Illinois of medium beef cattle, including feed and attendance, will average \$15 a head. A car from Hancock county, Illinois, to Chicago is \$47 50; from Chicago to Suspension Bridge, \$75; from the bridge to Albany, 275; from Albany to New York, \$15; making \$212 50, and averaging, 12 or 13 cwt. cattle, 16 head.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.—A LIVE BOOK.

75,000 COPIES SOLD IN FOUR WEEKS! This is the work that is creating so much excitement in Congress.

Get the unabridged edition and you have all the power of Helper's keen pen! Unabridged large 12mo. vol., 420 pages, price \$1. Octavo edition, paper covers, 50 cents.

For sale by booksellers and news agents everywhere.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED

to sell this work the country through. Terms liberal. Send \$1 50 for sample copies in both styles, with terms to agents, and begin operations at once.

No other book is selling one quarter as fast.

Single copies sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address A. B. BURDICK, Publisher, Jan 31 d6t w4t f1t No. 145 Nassau St., New York.

SWEET POTATOES

FOR SEED,

THE NANSEMOND.

SWEET POTATOE IS THE ONLY VARIETY that has given entire satisfaction in the Northwest. My stock now on hand is large and of the best quality.

I want fifty agents to sprout on shares in such parts of the West not yet supplied. All such applicants will be required to give good references. Directions for sprouting will be sent to all customers.

I regret to learn that some have sent out late maturing varieties, resembling the Nansemond in color, much to the damage of this production and early maturing variety.

Prices low; no charge for delivery at Terra Haute Railroad Depot.

Address, J. W. TENBROOK,

Rockville, Indiana

feb1

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

S C A L E S

OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

35 Lake Street, Chicago,

Sold in Springfield by

may 1-1 E. B. PEASE.



GREAT REDUCTION TO CLUBS!

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE

Illinois State Journal,
A reliable Newspaper, and a faithful advocate of Republican principles—Published at Springfield, Illinois,
BY DAILHACHE & BAKER.

The season for forming clubs is at hand, and in order to enable our friends to compete with the agents of Eastern publications we have determined to offer the Weekly JOURNAL at the following low prices, for the next thirty days:

TEAMS TO CLUBS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Six copies for one year \$7 50
Ten " " 12 00
Fifteen " " 16 50
Twenty " " 20 00
Thirty " " 30 00

All persons sending clubs often, fifteen and twenty subscribers at the above rates, will be entitled to an extra copy free; and all persons sending clubs of thirty subscribers, shall receive two extra copies of the paper free, or a copy of Godey's Lady's Book for 1860, if preferred. We hope our friends will respond liberally in view of the above reduction of rates. Each paper will be addressed to the person for whom it is intended, and will be forwarded to any desired post office.

Clergymen and teachers supplied at \$1 a year.
Money inclosed in registered letters sent at our risk.
Address BAILHACHE & BAKER,
Springfield, Ill.

dec30

"Spalding's Prepared Glue!"
A Stitch in Time saves Nine.
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 30 Platt Street, New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.
Box No. 3600 New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.
40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY STOCK, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

ILLINOIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.



CAPITAL
UNLIMITED
AND CONSTANTLY
INCREASING.
PRESENT FUND
for the payment of
LOSSES BY FIRE
\$1,000,000 00

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT ALTON, ILL.

This company was chartered in 1839, and insures, at a moderate cost, almost every species of property in Illinois against Loss or Damage by Fire. The rates of risk are so arranged that each class of property insured will support its own loss.

Every one insured becomes a member—the Company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. The capital augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks; the security for which remains in the hands of the insured; therefore, every member is the treasurer of his own money until the same is required for the purpose of paying losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Timo. Turner, Lyman Trumbull, H. W. Billings,
Benj. F. Long, Samuel Wade, M. G. Atwood,
John James, L. Kellenberger, Robert Smith,
Henry Lea, Elias Hibbard, Alfred Dow,
F. A. Hoffman, B. K. Hart, John Atwood.
B. F. LONG, President.

L. KELLENBERGER, Treas.

M. G. Atwood, Sec'y.
JOHN ATWOOD, Ass't. Sec'y.

JOHN BLAISDELL, Gen'l Agent.

Application for insurance may be made to the Local Agents, one or more of whom may be found in every county in this State. JAMES L. HILL, Agent.

jan10-d3m-wly

B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.)

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, volum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosseman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June7-1859

PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,
Agent for Springfield.

A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand.
Call and see. West side of the Square.

Eugene L. Gross,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Correspondence Solicited.

Refers to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria.

decl-ly

TO

Architects, Builders,

CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS,

AND

DECORATORS.

NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE

Architects' and Mechanics'

JOURNAL,

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The Scientific American, of October 29, in noticing the Architects' and Mechanics' Journal, says it is "Edited with evident ability..... Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Harthill, 128 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.

feb1-tf

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.

T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS
AND UNIMPOVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF
TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO
Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assort-
ment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring
planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse
and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at
lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscriber.
F. K. PHENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

WOODBURN NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISH-
MENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants,
more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest
piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST
SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES,
both for market and family use. Also,
Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant,
Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,
Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides
Evergreens,

Shade and

Ornamental Trees
and Shrubs,
Roses, Dahlias,
Phloxes,
Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois.

feb1-far-tf

B. F. FOX,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND SEEDS,

Washington Street, between 5th and 6th, Springfield, Illinois.

MY STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IM-
PLEMENTS and Seeds will be very complete for
Spring sales. I shall keep on hand a complete assortment of
the Moliae and Peoria Plows. Also Mares, Ruggles and
other makers of Sub-Soil Plows. It shall be my aim to keep
for sale none but the VERY BEST articles for

FARMERS' USE.

Farmers are particularly invited to call and examine goods
and prices, assuring them they shall receive every attention
and be furnished with any information they may desire.

feb1-2t

B. F. FOX.

BIRD SEED—MIXED AND ALL KINDS—

Always on hand at CORNEAU & DILLER'S.

POTASH—POTASH—A NO 1 ARTICLE—
at CORNEAU & DILLER'S.

Illinois Farmer

VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH, 1860.

NUMBER 3.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	8 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

CONTENTS:

March.....	37
Rearing Calves.....	37
Milk Sickness	38
Chinese and African Sugar Cane.....	38
Value of Sorgho as food for stock.....	39
Chinese Sugar Cane.....	39
Vegetables tried by us in 1859.....	40
The Appliance	41
Manny's Patent Adjustable Reaper and Mower	42
To keep Potatoes from Rotting.....	42
South Pass Horticultural Society.....	42
Pear Culture.....	43
The Weed Hook.....	43
State Natural History Society.....	43
Spring Duties.....	44
The Culture of Potatoes.....	44
The Farm and Garden.....	45
Bethlehemite Apple.....	47
Newtown Spitzenburg Apple.....	47
Vetches.....	47
King Phillip Corn.....	47
The Wholesale Nursery Trade and the Tree Peddlers	47
Young's Adjustable Cultivator and Weed Exterminator	48
Commercial.....	49
EDITOR'S TABLE.	
Meeting of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society.....	49
The corn market.....	49
Scarlet fever.....	49
The Orchard.....	49
Engravings.....	50
Osage hedging.....	50
Subsoil plow	50
Care of plants.....	50
Edwards' Lamoile Nursery.....	50
Sweet potatoes.....	50
Melodeon agency.....	50
Bloomington and Woodburn Nurseries.....	50
Dunlap's Nursery.....	50
Silver Maple Seedlings.....	50
Fairbanks' Scales.....	50
Double Michigan Plow for prairie breaking.....	50
Steam Plow Lancaster.....	50
The Rural New Yorker.....	50
The Architects' and Mechanics' Journal.....	50
Gardener's Monthly.....	50
Cincinnatus.....	50
Wisconsin Farmer.....	50
The Homestead.....	50
Trade and Commerce of Chicago.....	50
Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	50
Personal.....	50

MARCH.

March is here, just ushering in the spring, born of winds, frost, sleet and rain. Winter is moving out with his household goods, leaving the debris of his camping, in house, in court yard and in field, and before the laughing, joyous, leaping Spring can settle down in her quiet home, so long usurped by grim, stern, hyperborean winter, and his thousand satellites, who have held high carnival on the stores that the summer sun threw into the lap of autumn, she must clean up the ground thus desecrated; the orchard trees must be looked after for dead and decaying branches, and their heads like a school boy's, must be thinned of superabundant locks and insects. The garden walks must be put in order, for winter, with his ever busy frost, has been crumbling down their borders; trees must be tied up, roses uncovered and cut back, and every part of the garden searched and carefully examined, with pruning knife in hand. The farm fences must be examined for decayed posts and nails broken by the frost. Water courses must be opened to carry off the heavy showers that come to the aid of spring, to wash out all trace of the bad housekeeping of winter. The stock must also be looked after, that no bad effects of the winter's ordeal shall rest upon them, when the new grasses first greet their longing appetites. The busy bee should be also looked after, for to make sweet honey for us, it is necessary that it has sufficient honey for himself in the first place, and before the balmy spring has opened the flowers. But a few weeks hence and a grassy carpet shall be spread at our feet, the vernal flowers shall greet us with a smile and fill us with thankfulness, that the Great Ruler of the Universe has wisely ordered the seasons in their course.

From the *Rural American*.

Rearing Calves.

MR. EDITOR:—With a little care and attention, it is as well to raise good cattle as poor ones; but in order to do this, care must be taken in the first step; so I will speak of calves.

I deem it wrong to let calves remain with the cows a week, or any number of days—better not be allowed to suck at all, as they will learn to drink much quicker, and if the cow be a heifer, the longer she remains with her calf, the more she will resist being milked.

I will here mention, although it is a little from my subject, that a heifer's calf should not be fattened for veal, as a heifer becomes so attached to her calf, while remaining with it so long, that unless she be of an uncommon mild and pleasant disposition, it will worry her much, when the calf is taken away from her, and it will be very hard to make her comply with the milker's terms. I have known some to break so hard to milk, that they were obliged to be dried up, and were lost for the season.

Force should never be used to get the calf's head into the pail. I have frequently had calves drink on the first trial, but I never force their heads into the milk, as it does no good. Humoring them is better than force.

In about a week, when the calf gets well learned to drink, a little sour milk can be mixed with the sweet milk, and by gradually increasing the quantity of sour milk, in a short time it can be fed on all sour milk, which is just as well for them, and they never will observe the change.

I warm my milk some, in the cold days of spring, but not so much as to separate the milk from the water,—it had better be cold than too warm, as this nearly always produces scours. Calves should have an even mess, and be regularly fed, although the quantity may be increased with benefit, as the calf increases in size.

I have now seven calves, for which my neighbor has offered me seven yearlings. But mine are far preferable.

Franklin Co., N. Y.

Q.

Milk Sickness.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—In the January number of your interesting paper, which greatly aids me in keeping myself posted in regard to my prairie friends, I find on page six an article on the poisonous plants of Ohio, in which the *Eupatorium ageratoides* is accused of being the cause of milk-sickness, or at least of being injurious to cattle. The article is credited to the *Ohio Farmer*, but I see it in your paper, and you appear to think the theory of its causing the disease is plausible. Many years ago I had a quantity of this plant sent me, with a similar accusation. My investigations at that time satisfied me of its harmless characters. My proof amounts to this, it grows abundantly everywhere in half-cleared woodland, cattle eat it frequently where no such disease is known.

The account of Mr. Vermilya, in the Ohio Agricultural Report, is very circumstantial, and he arrays testimony of many individuals in confirmation of his assertion, that animals died after eating this weed; these I unwillingly question; but do know that my stock constantly browse off this weed every autumn, without injury.

Further, I also know that the whole genus is possessed of very little active properties; some have a small amount of essential oil, and one, the common and well known *boneset* or thoroughwort, is mildly emetic-purgative and bitter; whereas, the leading character of the disease referred to is obstinate constipation, it is indeed *dry murrain* in cattle and *enteritis* in the human family, a condition of the system that may arise quite independently of food.

While in Decatur the other day, Dr. H. C. Johns informed me that a Dr. Rice, of Mowequa, Illinois, treated the cases called milk-sickness, very successfully with minute doses of sweet oil, frequently repeated and constantly increased as the patient could bear it, until relieved by evacuation of the bowels. This is no secret nostrum and perfectly safe.

Beyond this I have nothing new to offer on the subject of *trembles*, which I learned to consider a myth, when, an ardent devotee of medicine, I set out in its pursuit, like another Quixote, but for years could never approach within two miles of the *ignis fatuus*.

W.

The above is from the practical pen of Dr. J. A. Warder, well known as an able Bontonist and Pomologist.

This most singular malady has thus far baffled the Bontonist and Minerologist as to its producing cause. It is a singular fact that only certain districts are subject to its attacks. The prairie everywhere is free from it. It is no myth, we have been on the farms subject to it, and in the houses made sad with its deadly powers, and know many who have been snatched from its fatal grasp, but at the expense of impaired constitutions. We have the same dread of it as of the coiled rattle snake, whose bite is death, without the use of remedies promptly applied. Sweet oil is one of the best

remedies for the snake bite, and now we thank the Doctor on behalf of our readers for the information of its value in this case also. No family should be without a bottle of sweet oil, not only for the above cases, but in case of accidental poisoning. In the districts where this malady abounds, a sure preventative is in confining stock to cultivated grass lands after the first autumn frost.

ED.

For the Illinois Farmer.
Chinese and African Sugar Cane.

It will, we think, no longer be denied that the Northern Sugar Cane is entitled to a rank among the staple products of our latitude. Its cultivation has ceased to be regarded as an experimental or a fancy enterprise. Year by year it has grown in the confidence of the agriculturalist, until it has achieved by its intrinsic merits a name and a place in our list of staples.

The amount of cane grown last season was considerably greater than that of any former year, while it is probable from present indications that the amount which will be planted the coming season will be greater than that of all previous years. This assumed increase is not attributable to any extraordinary success attending the operations of the last year, but rather to the fact that the results were for the most part remunerative, notwithstanding the season was a most unpropitious one. The spring, as will be remembered, was wet and backward, delayed the planting nearly a month. The plants had then made but little progress against the hard rain packed soil, when they were overtaken by a protracted drought. This arrested their upward development while it favored an extraordinary extension of root, preparing them for a rank and vigorous growth when the rains should return. But the rains were delayed until the middle of August, and until the time when the cane should have been making its seed and concentrating its saccharine juices. Upon the occurrence of rain the plants took on a rapid growth, re-absorbed their saccharine secretions and continued to grow and thrive until cut down, or until arrested by the frost early in October. The degree of maturity or ripeness attained by the cane in the whole period of six or seven weeks, from about the middle of August, was less than is ordinarily acquired in two or three weeks. The canes when cut and pressed were abounding with crude sap, or water loaded with the vegetating elements. The sugar which had not been absorbed by the rapid growing plant, or that which had begun to be deposited at the latest period, was contained in a great excess of water; the juice exhibiting saccharine proportions, in many cases as low as 5° and 6° Beaume.

Yet notwithstanding the combination of adverse circumstances, and the meager quality of the juice, the product of the cane in sirup was an ample compensation for all the labor and expense incurred, and such as to warrant the most sanguine expectations from the crop in the future.

The true science of cultivating the cane, and the soils best adapted to its growth are as yet undetermined. Those who know

nothing of all that is supposed to be known, are perhaps as well off as if they had conned all the voluminous lore with which the subjects have been invested. As a general rule, the soil and cultivation required for corn is adapted to cane, at least it will be safe to pursue this treatment until a better way shall have been demonstrated.

In the treatment of the ripe cane and of the juice, much has been learned, though it would be presumption to assume that we have attained to anything more than a rudimentary knowledge of this department of the subject. Cane sugar is one of the highest and most delicate organizations in the whole vegetable kingdom. It exists in a combination of elements and conditions which cannot be imitated or approached by synthesis. Formed only in the alembic of nature, the delicate affinities upon which its atomic constitution depends, once disturbed, it is degraded never to be restored. It readily enough falls into the states of starch, glucose and other less subtle combinations, but these never reciprocate, and no power of art has yet enabled them to do so. For this reason the art of extracting crystallizable sugar from sugar bearing plants and roots is attended with many difficulties. Moreover, the sugar is always found intimately associated with a great variety of vegetable and inorganic substances, and these substances occur in ever varying quantities, qualities and conditions which oppose by intricate and changing phases any fixed system of treatment. All the resources of science were exhausted before sugar was successfully produced from the beet root in France. Ten years elapsed before the cultivation of cane and the production of sugar was fully established in Louisiana; and yet, in both these cases, perseverance triumphed in the end.

The Chinese and African canes transplanted to our soils and peculiar climate, should be expected to exhibit peculiarities of constitution differing from all other canes; and it should not be surprising if the same cane should behave quite differently in different soils, and yet these peculiarities may all be learned and the difficulties overcome. The advantages and the honorable distinction of a man's being his own sugar planter, is worth more than all the trouble likely to be incurred. And we might certainly afford to face the difficulties which the enterprise presents, when we have the assurance in advance, that even if we fail in the highest results, pure crystallized sugar, we shall not fail to reap more than a compensation for our labor in sugar of only a little inferior quality —pure clear sirup.

Mr. Arthur Folsom, of Cherry Grove Farm, near Pana, planted last season 150 acres in Sorgho and the different varieties of Imphee cane, and erected machinery capable of handling 300 acres, which it is his design to plant this season.

Mr. Folsom had been for many years an extensive sugar planter in the West Indies, and his confidence in the productive value of the Northern Cane was unbounded.

His mill and apparatus was made by Messrs. Hedges, Free & Co., Cincinnati, and consisted of a three roller horizontal mill, rolls three feet long, twenty inches diameter, total weight 11,500 pounds. Engine, thirty

inch cylinder, ten inches diameter; two double-flued boilers twenty-eight feet long, forty inches diameter; one evaporating pan twelve and a half feet long, nine feet wide, heated by 185 feet one and a half inch steam pipe; one pan eight and a half feet square, heated by 125 feet one a half inch steam pipe. Water and juice tanks, coolers and other appurtenances adapted to the requirements of a first class sugar house. The mill is furnished with an ample cane carrier, extending outside of the building and to a point from which it receives the cane from the wagons as they come from the field. The buildings consist of a boiler house 40 by 20 feet; engine and machinery building 30 by 24 feet, surrounded on two sides by a gallery 16 feet deep; boiling house 60 by 24 feet, adjoining the machinery building, but having its floor eight feet below the level of the latter, affording a descent for the juice from the mill in the upper building to the juice tanks, from thence to the first or defecating pan, from thence into the concentrating pan, from thence into the coolers, from which it is measured into barrels; thus obviating the use of pumps for elevating the juice at any of the stages. It was, however, discovered by Mr. Folsom, that at a certain stage in the process of boiling, shortly after the heaviest scum had been removed, that a large amount of suspended matter could be precipitated by allowing the juice to repose for an hour or two. He then arranged a series of tanks in which the juice after leaving the first pan was permitted to remain for any convenient length of time before it was passed into the last pan to be finally concentrated.

The full grinding capacity of the mill is from 300 to 400 gallons of juice per hour, which is equivalent to grinding in a day of twenty-four hours, six acres of cane, producing 150 gallons of sirup to the acre. The capacity of the pans for evaporating, employing steam at a constant pressure of seventy-five pounds to the square inch, is 250 gallons of juice per hour. The boilers have a capacity to furnish steam for grinding and boiling at the rate of 200 gallons per hour, or at the rate of between three and four acres per day. The consumption of coal is at the rate of four tons per day.

The capacity of the mill, boilers and pans is thus seen to be 4,800 gallons of juice expressed and evaporated, producing say 600 gallons of sirup in twenty-four hours and consuming thirteen and one-third pounds of coal for each gallon of sirup. Allowing for accidents and unavoidable delays, it would perhaps be proper to state the capacity of the apparatus at 500 gallons of sirup per day, and the consumption of coal at fifteen pounds per gallon.

It will be seen that by the addition of another boiler and another evaporating pan the capacity of the apparatus would be nearly doubled.

The whole cost of the establishment, including the buildings, was about five thousand dollars.

The cost of manufacturing sirup with this apparatus may be stated as follows: Estimating for two sets of hands working alternate watches through a day of twenty-four hours, and assessing interest, depreciation,

insurance, &c., for the year upon 75 days, comprising the grinding season:

2 Engineers.....	\$3 50
2 Fireman.....	2 00
4 Mill hands.....	4 00
6 Skimmers.....	6 00
2 Bagasse hands and carts.....	3 00
2 Hands of all work.....	2 00
Superintendence.....	3 00
Oil.....	75
Insurance on \$5,000 at 2 per cent per annum.....	1 38
Depreciation and Taxes 10 per cent.....	6 67
Interest on \$5,000 at 7 per cent.....	4 66
3½ Tons coal at \$325.....	12 19
	\$49 10
Cost per gallon on 500 gallons 9 cents and 3 mills.	

By a proposed increase in the evaporating capacity of the apparatus, estimated to cost \$650, increasing the daily product to say 750 gallons, and adding for increase of coal and attendance required, the cost of manufacturing would be reduced to less than eight and a half cents per gallon.

The foregoing estimate is upon the basis of one gallon of sirup for eight of juice. A substantial gain will generally be obtained upon this estimate.

A product of one volume of sirup for seven of juice, would reduce the cost of producing the syrup, other things being equal, fully one and a half cents per gallon.

But a small portion of the crop planted by Mr. Folsom reached maturity, and before that portion of his cane from which the best results were anticipated had been reached, he was interrupted by an accident to his boilers, which delayed his operations until about the first of December, and until the weather became so severe that he was obliged to abandon the remainder of his cane. At the time of the hardest freezing weather in December, that portion of the cane which had been left in the field in windrows, unstripped, was entirely sweet and apparently unchanged by the protracted exposure, while other portions of cane which had been stripped, though in some cases carefully housed, were entirely spoiled.

The observations of the writer, upon canes variously exposed, all seem to establish a decided superiority of resistance to the acetous change in the Imphee over the Sorgho canes. Without feeling fully warranted in asserting that such is the case, he cannot refrain from calling attention to even a possible peculiarity of so much importance. It is hoped that other testimony may be elicited upon the subject, or at least that attention may be especially directed to it another season.

The sirup made by Mr. F. was of a very superior quality, much better than is made by the ordinary protracted processes. It would fully answer the most fastidious demand for a rich table sirup, while in the culinary department it was found infinitely superior to the Louisiana molasses.

The yield of sirup was found upon different measurements for quantity, from 100 to 203 gallons per acre, the measurement being upon different lots of custom cane and the amount of land cultivated reported by the producer. The average product upon ten or twelve lots was between 150 and 160 gallons per acre, though in every instance the party reporting his crop, remarked that he could have produced from 50 to 100 per cent more upon the same ground, had he been assured of having it manufactured.

Value of Sorgho as food for Stock.
Editor Illinois Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—About the fourth of June I trench plowed about one-third of an acre, by using two plows, or rather two plowings in the same furrow, turning up the solid earth ten inches deep. After harrowing I sowed at the rate of four bushels of Sorgho seed to the acre, harrowed fine and finished by rolling. It came up well and made a fine growth, until killed by frost in October; let it stand some four days, when the leaves became cured, and then cut it with a common grass sythe, and shocked up without further curing, putting some two hundred pounds in each shock—making forty shocks, or about four tons to the third of an acre. It has now been fed out, making ample feed for eighteen head of cattle for twenty days, equal to feeding one head a year. It will require half an acre of corn to winter a cow, while half an acre of this cane will winter two cows equally as well, while the labor in its production will be less, and at the same time it is as equally valuable, in my opinion, for horses, as they eat it with avidity.

In cutting I would recommend the use of a cradle, as it will facilitate the shocking. To obtain the large supply of seed required, a piece will have to be planted for that purpose early in the season.

I have tried the Imphee, but thus far find it a much later variety, being full ten days behind the other.

Can you inform me where I can obtain twenty bushels of Sorgho seed?

Yours truly, J. M. BEACH.
Springfield, Dec. 24, 1859.

REMARKS.—Such facts as these given us by Mr. Beach, are valuable, and go to establish a disputed point in the value of the Sorgho or Chinese sugar cane. His manner of curing is certainly a cheap one, if not the most valuable. Frost and drying winds are cheap commodities in October, and in this case easily made available.

From the first season's experience with this cane, we have had confidence in its value. Such a vigorous grower of foliage when thickly sown, must produce a vast amount of feed. One season cannot settle its value for forage, and we hope, therefore, the experiments will be continued by others as well as Mr. Beach. We do not know who has seed for sale, probably some of our seed stores could furnish it. There is considerable demand for this seed and those having it would do well to introduce themselves through our advertising columns.

ED.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Jan. 25, 1860.
M. L. Dunlap, Editor of Illinois Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—I received your's of the 3rd inst., requesting information as to my experiments with the Chinese sugar cane, a few days since, and though, not aware that I can supply you with any additional information to what, I should suppose is generally known, or has been conveyed to the public through other sources, I will simply state my

experience of last year, leaving to your discretionary power its disposal.

I would recommend to those who design raising the article this year, to put in six or eight seeds to the hill, as my experience has shown that the cane is not liable to sucker when a large number of stalks come up together. As regards the amount of molasses produced per acre, I find, from several acres measured, that I made last fall only from 150 to 175 gallons per acre. Olcott's statement of 468 gallons per acre, I can hardly conceive correct, though I am aware that my cane last year was very inferior, yielding not more than 17 deg. of saccharine matter; also, my mill, though a good iron one, runs too fast to extract the entire amount of juice.

In making for other individuals, or on the halves, (as I did,) I was accustomed to note down the comparative strength (amount of saccharine matter,) in each separate amount of cane, so that by the use of a scale I made, I was enabled to give to each individual (before boiling the juice,) an estimate of molasses his cane would produce. The variations, by my saccharometer, were from 11 deg. (poorest) to 25 deg. (best.) I obtained my instrument in Chicago.

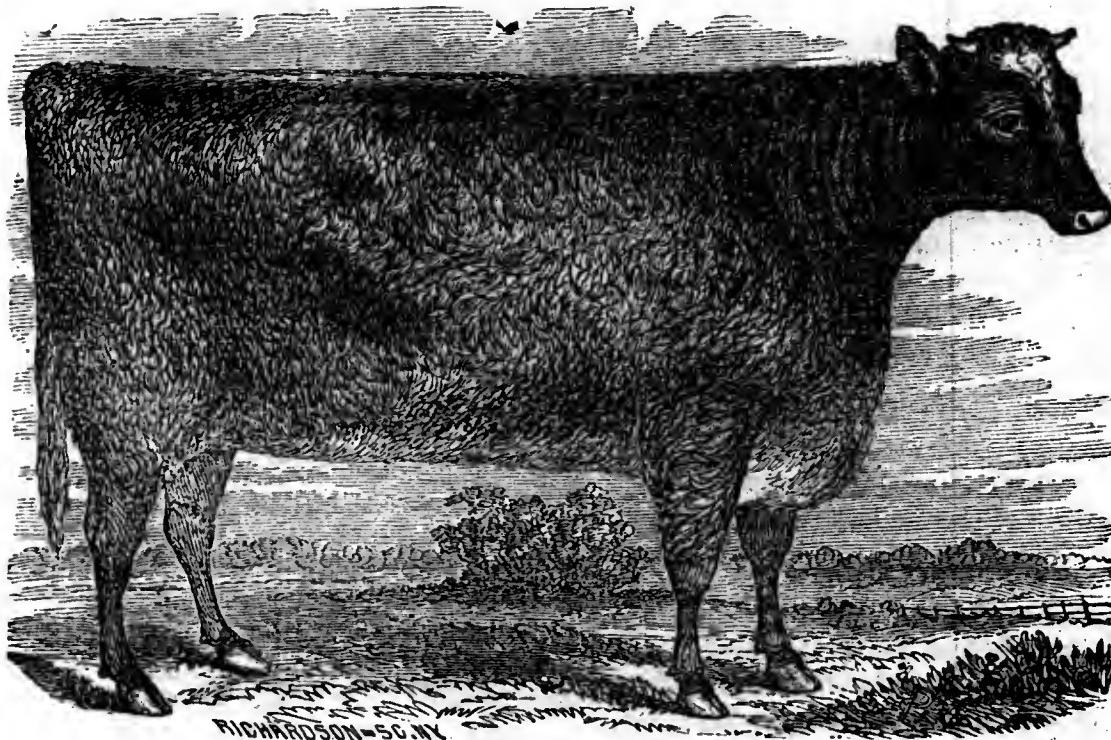
And not knowing whether it is graduated as Beaume's, I am unable to tell whether the cane in this neighborhood is as good as elsewhere. As regards the quality of last year's cane, compared with that of the year before, it was not generally so strong in saccharine matter, averaging not more than 20 deg., while the year before it averaged 25 deg. This, I imagine, may be accounted for by the circumstance of its not having fully ripened before the frost.

From 8,330 gallons of juice, which I boiled down, I obtained 1,190 gallons of molasses, or a trifle more, being in the ratio of seven gallons of juice to one of molasses. The best cane yielded in the proportion of five to one, the poorest, thirteen to one.

In reference to my mode of making the molasses, for the benefit of those of your readers who may wish to make this year, I would state that my experience of last year was altogether different from the preceding. I used wooden boilers with sheet-iron bottoms. I used no clarifying substance, simply skimming the syrup as often as requisite, and boiling down with the greatest rapidity. The fire should not be slackened in the least until the sirup is nearly or quite finished then, if possible, lift the boiler off the fire, if this is impracticable, draw the fire instantly. There need be no apprehension of scorching it, if the fire is well kept up until it is finished, but should the fire be allowed to go down, and again replenished when the article is nearly done, the molasses will be inevitably spoiled. The quality I have made has been universally of a very light color, and much approved by all to whom it has been furnished, being considered much superior to what the merchants have on sale.

I have made but one attempt to obtain sugar, and at the time was unsuccessful, the sirup becoming glutinous. A small quantity, which I allowed to stand for a time, became crystallized in large firm crystals. Should you ever gain any information concerning the process of making sugar, I shall be pleased to hear from you by letter or by

DURHAM HEIFER—JUBILEE OF ALBION



Bred R. AITCHISON ALEXANDER, of Woodford County, Kentucky.
The property of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, Illinois.

the number of the ILLINOIS FARMER, containing such information.

Respectfully, JAS. SCRIPPS.

P. S. The disparity between Olcott's statement of the amount of molasses produced from the acre, and my own experience, being so great, I should like to hear through the statements of your correspondents the amounts obtained by others.

J. S.

REMARKS.—We have not seen a sample of Mr. Scripps' sirup, but have been informed that his samples are very superior. It will be seen that he uses no chemicals, simply rapid boiling in a shallow pan, and when done, turns out to cool. There is no secret in this, no formula that any person may not successfully imitate. The wonderful minute details of some of our professional men have been laid aside as worthless, by the good, practical, common sense of farmer Scripps, and the whole process stripped of its chemicals and of its mystery.

We have little faith in making sugar, to any extent, from this cane in our latitude, and shall spend no time over it, but for sirup it must prove valuable. ED.

Vegetables tried by us in 1859.

JAPAN APPLE PIE MELON.—This melon sustains its character established last year and is destined to be grown in garden and corn field throughout the prairie States.

INDIAN BEAN.—This bean, lately brought from Kansas, where it was obtained of the Indians, grew and ripened where the common white bean was destroyed by frost. It is equal to the Lima and produces luxuriantly. We have some to spare.

HUBBARD SQUASH.—This needs no commendation at our hands—it's character is established and known, and it speaks for itself to all who eat of it. No one should grow a poorer squash than this.

JOSEPH'S CORN.—This was grown by a neighbor, and is very highly recommended

by him. The seed came from California, where it is said to have yielded 210 bushels per acre. It grows upon a strong stalk, an inch or more in diameter and eight to ten feet in height. The head is compact, and when ripe hangs down like wheat. It is good cooked as rice, and is also good feed for horses. It is we, believe, well worthy of cultivation.

(We suspect this to be the well known Doura corn, which has figured on more than one occasion. ED.)

TURTLE SOUP BEANS.—This bean is famous for soup. It grows well and is easily cultivated. We have a fine parcel of them.

THE NECTARINE SQUASH.—This is something new. The friend of whom we procured our supply of seeds was offered fifty cents each for all his seeds last winter. His seeds came from Honolulu (Sandwich) Islands. The flesh of this squash has been eaten by such men as B. P. Johnson, Secretary of New York State Agricultural Society, Luther Tucker, Editor *Country Gentleman*, and others, who pronounce it by far the finest squash they ever tasted; its flesh, without any sweetening of any kind, more resembling jujube paste than squash. It must be tasted to be known. We will send sample to all who will send us a letter stamp for postage. These seed we sell this winter at the low price of fifteen cents each. They are not ours—we sell them on commission. Send and get the testimony of those who have eaten of it and a sample. But one man has the seeds in the United States.

AN OFFER.—We will send a package containing of each of the above varieties of seeds, except the last, to any one who will join our club for either of the following papers, thereby getting them at *lowest club rates and seeds in the bargain*. Send singly or in clubs—

The Illinois Farmer.....	\$.75
The Prairie Farmer.....	1 50
The Rural New Yorker.....	1 25
The Genesee Farmer.....	.40
The Atlantic Monthly.....	2 00
With two red stamps extra for each name, to pay postage on seeds. Address	

W. H. GARDNER,
Leland, LaSalle County, Ill.

THE APIARY.

CLEVELAND MED. COLLEGE, Jan. 28th, 1860.

MR. DUNLAP—*Dear Sir:* While attending the State and National Fairs in Illinois last autumn, I found that many of your people took a deep interest in the management of the Honey Bee. The inclosed article may not be adapted to the tastes of all classes of your readers; yet, to the entomologist and apiarian it may afford some important facts. It embraces the substance of an article which I read before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences. Very truly yours,

J. P. KIRTLAND.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we lay this interesting paper on the Honey Bee before our readers, and we trust that they will profit by it. By this it will be seen, that to lessen the number of drones in the hive is simply to cut out the drone comb, and this is easily done in the movable frame hive. As the natural habits of this useful insect becomes better known, we shall have an increase of its rich products.—ED.

Parthenogenesis in Bees and Moths.

Read before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences, by Prof. J. P. Kirtland, M.D.

Physiologists, in their investigations, are wont to consider the mammalia as of a higher order of creation, in comparison with certain other classes.

As a consequence, they conclude that the latter must, to a great extent, conform to the former, in their structure and functions. The Creator, in his wisdom, has, however, constructed them after types peculiar to themselves, and adapted them for the fulfilment of duties not appertaining to the former.

The aphorism, "*Lucina sine concubitu*," a birth without a co-habiting, has been generally viewed as untenable—an impossibility. Facts to sustain its correctness have been gradually accumulating, though they have hitherto been disregarded, or received with much skepticism by men of science.

Minute investigation, aided by modern improvements, with the microscope, have, however, established the point beyond contradiction, that individuals of a number of species of animate beings can, under certain circumstances, be produced or propagated *sine concubitu*. This event may occur in three different ways, to-wit: 1st. By Fissiparous re-production. 2d. By Gemmiparous re-production. 3d. Parthenogenesis.

1st. Fissiparous re-production "takes place only in *polypi* and in some *infusoria*. A cleft or fissure at some part of the body takes place, very slight at first, but constantly increasing in depth, so as to become a deep furrow, like that observed in the yolk at the beginning of

embryonic development. At the same time, the contained organs are divided, and become double; and thus two individuals are formed of one, so similar to each other, that it is impossible to say, which is the parent and which the offspring. (*Vid. "Principles of Zoology,"* by Agassiz and Gould, 1858, p. 157.)

2d. Gemmiparous re-production. The impregnated ova of the *Aphis*, or plant louse, are deposited at the close of summer, in the axils of leaves of the plant infested by the species, or some neighboring plant; and the ova, retaining their latent life through winter, are hatched by the returning warmth of spring; a *wingless, hexapod larva* is the result of this development. This larva, if circumstances, such as warmth and food, be favorable, will produce a brood, and indeed, a succession of eight larvæ, like itself, without any connection with the male. In fact, no winged males, at this season, have appeared. If the virgin progeny be also kept from any access to the male, each will again produce a brood of the same kind of *Aphides*; and carefully prosecuted experiments have shown, that this procreation from a virgin mother will continue to the seventh, the ninth, or the eleventh generation, before the spermatic virtue of the ancestral coitus has been exhausted. When it is so exhausted, a greater proportion of the *nucleæ germ-masses*, retained by the last procreant larvæ, is used up. Individual growth and development proceed farther than in the parent. Some members of the last larval brood are metamorphosed into winged males; others into oviparous females. By these the ova are developed, impregnated and oviposited. (*Vid. Owen's Parthenogenesis*, p. 23.)

This method is analogous, perhaps, to the reproduction of vegetation from buds, and both of these methods are referable to alternate generation.

3d. By Parthenogenesis. A case of true parthenogenesis is afforded under certain circumstances, by the queen honey bee, *Apis mellifica*, a "*Lucina sine concubitu*,"—a birth without a co-habiting of the two sexes. Nor is this event confined exclusively to this insect, but Seibold has observed it in the *Psyche helix*, *Solenobia triquetrella* and *S. lichenella*. It may probably occur with the Cynips or Gad-Fly, other species of *Lepidoptera*, and perhaps with some species of the *mollusci*. Seibold has demonstrated its frequently happening with the queen bee, in the most clear and satisfactory manner, in his recent work, entitled "On a True Parthenogenesis in Bees and Moths," a publication which has not yet come before the American public. For the details of his experiments and observations, we must refer the inquirer to that work.

We will briefly add the following remarks, to explain the outlines of the subject. In a colony of honey bees may be found one queen, several hundred drones and some thousand workers. The queen is the female, the drones are males, and the workers are females whose organs of reproduction are not developed sufficiently to admit of producing eggs. The virgin queen, within three days after metamorphosing into a perfect insect, leaves the hive, flies high into the air in search of a drone, copulates and returns to the hive, never again to leave it, except to lead out a swarm. This act of copulation makes its impress on her for life, and is never repeated. To the drone it is fatal. When the queen left the hive, her virgin spermatotheca was small, and filled only with mucous. On her return, that cyst is enlarged, and teems with myriads of spermatozoa, precisely of the character of those detected by Prof. Leidy, in the seminal fluid of the drones. She now will commence laying her eggs. Such as are deposited in the larger or drone cells, will hatch out males, and these placed in the smaller, or worker cells, will develop worker bees. If, however, the virgin queen be confined in an observing hive at the time of her exit from the pupa to the perfect insect, and for three or four days subsequently, and every drone be excluded from the colony, in that event she will commence depositing her eggs as early as the fourth day. These eggs will prove fertile, but produce drones only. In a few days she will become incapable of copulating, but will continue to deposit hundreds of drone eggs exclusively. Thus it will be seen that, *sine concubitu*, she may, under such circumstances, give birth to a numerous male progeny, without ever having met with a drone.

This, surely, is a case of true Parthenogenesis, *Lucina sine concubitu*. The eggs in the ovaries are unimpregnated, but on passing down the oviduct, may or may not receive from the outlet of the spermatotheca one or more spermatozoa. In the one event, the queen will produce workers, in the other drones. Seibold, in a course of well conducted experiments, found, invariably, spermatozoa in the workers, producing eggs, while those in drone cells were as invariably destitute of those animalculæ. German investigators have detected in hens' eggs, and those of certain other insects, a peculiar structure, denominated *mycropyle*, adapted for the passing of the spermatozoa into the egg at the period of impregnation. Seibold supposes that the queen bee has the voluntary power to lay an impregnated or an unimpregnated one, as she determines. In this he is probably incorrect.

**JOHN H. MANNY'S
PATENT ADJUSTABLE REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED, AND SINGLE MOWER.**



THE MANNY PRIZE.

We present the readers of the **FARMER** with the accompanying cut, of the Manny Reaper and Mower that is offered by Messrs. Talcott, Emerson & Co., of Rockford, to the farmers of Illinois for the **BEST WHEAT FIELD**.

The prize is to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society this year, and we hope the competition will be worthy of the wheat growers of the State. It will be a munificent gift to the winner and a prize well worthy of the best efforts. We shall be pleased to record the names of the applicants at the time of putting in their crops.

The Board of the State Agricultural Society is now in session, and we shall hope to have the conditions of the award for this number of the **FARMER**.

Manufactured by TALCOTT, EMERSON & Co., Successors and Surviving partners of Manny & Co., Rockford, Illinois.

A suggestion is contained in Langstroth's work on bees, which gives a better explanation of this matter. The size of the cell determines the process of impregnation. A drone cell allows the queen to insert her abdomen without compression. The egg passes down the oviduct without the expulsion from the spermatotheca of any spermatozoa.—Such eggs are unimpregnated, and will produce drones. A worker's cell impinges tightly on the queen's abdomen, and forces from the spermatotheca some of its contents; at the moment the egg is forced down the oviduct, the spermatozoon enter the egg at the opening, called micropyle. These eggs, thus impregnated, hatch out workers.

The queen is only a passive agent in the matter. Her volition decides nothing, only the process of laying the eggs. The sexual result depends solely on a trifling mechanical operation—compression or non-compression. The queen by age and repeated laying, may have expended from her sac all her spermatozoa. Her progeny will then soon become drones. The colony of course rapidly runs into ruin and decay. Last summer, an old queen in this condition, in one of my hives, died, and left drone eggs only in the cells. The remaining workers constructed at least one dozen of queen cells, and attempted to create a young queen from these drone eggs.

We will add that queens are reared successfully from impregnated or workers' eggs only. The size and form of the queen cell, and the kind of food fed

to the young larva, by some means not well understood, occasion the full development of workers' eggs into queens.

In some instances, unimpregnated workers will be sufficiently developed to allow them to lay eggs. Such eggs produce drones only.

Langstroth's movable comb frames afford great facilities for examining all these, and many other interesting points, in regard to the habits, anatomy and physiology of this interesting insect, a knowledge of which can be of great benefit to the practical apiarian.

To keep Potatoes from Rotting.

ED. ILLINOIS FARMER: It may be interesting to some of the readers of your valuable paper, to know my experience in preserving potatoes from the rot after they are dug. Two years ago my potatoes rotted very badly in the ground. I dug them, and put about one hundred bushels into a dry cellar. They still kept rotting so fast that in the space of two months, having sorted them three or four times, I had lost one-fourth of them. I then put about half a bushel of air slaked lime among them, and they kept perfectly well until the next spring. I have tried it since with success.

BURLEIGH DUNLAP.

Peoria, Feb. 10th, '60.

At all times when potatoes are affected with the rot, dry air slaked lime has proved of great value when sprinkled over them, whether in the cellar or pits,

and from this, some have supposed that sprinkling with lime at the time of planting would prevent the malady, but this is not well established. Lime has a strong affinity for various substances and when placed in the soil soon forms new compounds, but not so when sprinkled on the dry potatoes, as it then acts directly on the growing fungus.—ED.

South Pass Horticultural Society—Monthly Meeting.

ROMA BEAUTY.—Mr. Lamer had gathered a bushel of this fruit from grafts set two years; thinks highly of it for good quality and early bearing.

Benjamin Vancil planted one hundred trees twelve years since; those with high heads are either dead or dying; begin to decay on south west side. It was recommended to let hogs run in the orchard to pick up the wormy fruit, but large hogs (Land Pikes) sometimes injure the roots. (China and Essex would be valuable for this purpose, as they have a less propensity to dig.—ED.)

Col. Bainbridge said the Quince was short lived; knew several trees at Jonesboro, standing in a hog yard, which were healthy and productive.

Mr. Baker recommended salt for the Quince.

THE CURCULIO.—Mr. Clark said we must destroy this destructive insect, by jar-ing the trees in the morning and catch them on a sheet; he had caught over a hundred at a time from a single tree. Col. Bainbridge said that a large flock of turkeys would take care of the Curculio. (Better depend on the sheet and jaring process.—ED.)

The thermometer has been three degrees

below zero three times this winter. The peach buds are safe. On the highest knobs the cold is less than in the valleys, often two degrees difference in one hundred and seventy-five feet. The buds on the high land being in a dry atmosphere are less liable to be killed.

EGYPT.

South Pass, Union County, Jan. 19, 1860.

For the Illinois Farmer.

MR. EDITOR: We have a school library here, and one of the books is, "Pear Culture," by Field. This writer seems to think that the Angers quince is much better than any other kind of stocks on which to work the pear. Now I wish to know if we can get any dwarf trees conveniently that are really growing on that identical variety of quince root or stock, and what the price and where obtained?

O, if I could only raise some nice pears, how happy I should be! And it might make my boys happy too.

X.

Bates, Ill., Jan. 10th, 1860.

REMARKS.—The Angers quince is now mainly used, upon which to work the pear. Good trees can be had at most of our nurseries. If you will order a catalogue from any of the parties in our advertising columns, the needed information will be obtained. We shall devote some space to pear culture before the season of planting.

Last season we grew over a bushel of luscious pears on three year old trees, planted in the spring of 1859. A large number of these containing from one to half a dozen specimens, made our yard look rather pleasant, and the trees are again filled with fruit buds. We say most distinctly that dwarf pears are a living reality, but you must know when, where and how to plant them. Special manures and pear quackery has well nigh ruined this valuable fruit. Dry feet deep, and thorough tillage and protection is what we want.—ED.

NAPERSON, BUREAU CO., Feb. 14th, 1860.

M. L. Dunlap, Editor Ill. Farmer:

DEAR SIR—I have read with great pleasure your communications in the *Press and Tribune*, and some time last fall you mentioned an attachment that could be affixed to the end of the plow beam, for the purpose of burying corn stalks and rubbish, out of the way of after cultivation. Either my skull is thick or you were not sufficiently explicit, for I confess as yet I do not understand your plan.

As we farmers are in the very general habit of planting corn after corn, we find the old rubbish very much in the way of cultivating the young corn. Last ear, not owning one myself, I hired a

cornstalk cutter, a simple roller, with horizontal knives that cut the stalks into pieces of about foot in length. This takes too much time in a busy season, besides these short pieces are not well covered, and as a consequence, do not rot quickly.

Will you have the kindness to have published in the April number of your journal, a diagram (hope you have no patent applied for) of your Rubbish Attachment, or any other way in which it can be understood by the mass of your readers.

As I am a new subscriber, and have only seen the January number, having just remitted my subscription, perhaps you have already elucidated this subject. Wishing success to yourself and journal,

E. STETSON.

The *weed hook* is a piece of bar iron two inches wide and three-eights of an inch thick, two feet long and curved. This is fastened to the under side of the beam with a strap or clasp, just forward of the mould board, and at right angles to the beam, and so placed that the outside end will pass along in the furrow, and not permit any stalks to go beyond the reach of the upturning furrow. We intended to have had a drawing of it for this number, but have not done so, but will have it for the April number. No patent is or will be applied for. Its cost is but trifling, and it cannot fail to please.—ED.

From the Pantagraph.

State Natural History Society.

EDITOR PANTAGRAPH—*Dear Sir:*—Allow me to present through the columns of the *Pantagraph* for the gratification of many of our fellow-citizens some of the results of the scientific survey of the State, a work which has been undertaken by the Illinois Natural History Society.

This work was commenced in July 1858, directly after the organization of the Society, and has continued without interruption, except for the winter months. The whole number of specimens collected, including minerals, fossils, shells, plants, insects, birds, reptiles; including also foreign collections—is not far from 60,000. Of these a small portion only have been sent to Bloomington, the larger portion being at various points in the State, awaiting the completion of the museum room of the Society in the Normal University.

The collection of insects by B. D. Walsh, of Rock Island—our principal entomologist,—during the past summer, is quite extensive,—numbering 10,000 specimens—which represent about 2,000 species. These have all been taken by him in their peculiar habitats; most by day, while the work of preparing and putting up in cases has been done at night, after the pursuits of the day

were over. It is difficult to show an instance of greater energy and success. His study of insect-life and the relations to fruits and grains will doubtless have an important bearing on our horticultural and agricultural interests. The collection of plants is not less extensive; several floras have been added to our own. In this department the work at home has been done by Dr. Geo. Vasey, Dr. Mead, Dr. Brendel and M. S. Bebb and a few others. The collection of Dr. Vasey is already arranged for the purpose of instruction or reference.

Of shells from our various rivers, lakes, ponds &c., including also several foreign collections, we have about 6,000. These are not arranged or classified—a work requiring much time and careful study. Prof. Sheldon, of Iowa, J. W. Powell, Dr. Clark, of Rockford, M. S. Babb, of Salem, and Dr. Roe, of this city, have been the principal contributors to the home collection. We have obtained besides, several valuable collections from the Sandwich Islands, West Indies, Key West, and the Atlantic States; including corals, corallines, starfishes, echini, &c., &c.

In the department of geology, including minerals, ores, coals, and fossils, our estimates are somewhat uncertain as to the number of specimens. Besides our home cabinets of ores, we have received several large shipments from other States, as follows: Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and also from Lake Superior.

The collection of crystals, spars, carbonates, silicates, dendrites, &c., (or crystals of manganese) is not only extensive but very beautiful. Several rich localities have been discovered during the past season. An attack has not been made on our fishes, reptiles, turtles, &c. We shall invade their moist retreats as the season comes on. A letter from Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, informs me that a general collection of the reptiles of Illinois, made by Robert Kennicott, will be sent to our Society, on his return from the Russian Possessions. Ornithology, or the Birds of Illinois, is for the most part under the care of Richard H. Holder, of this city, whose skill in taxidermy needs no comment. We may safely say that the work thus begun by the Natural History Society, has some hope of ultimate success. With no State Treasury to sustain us, as is usual in all surveys of this kind, with no incentive except the alternative of success or failure, with simply, the encouragement of our fellow citizens who feel some pride in Illinois, we have thus far cheerfully sustained the work for which the Society was organized. Truly yours, C.D. WILBER,

Supt. for Ills. Nat. His. Society.
BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 23, 1860.

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, MARCH 1, 1860.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

March begins the active duties of the year in this latitude, and everything is preparing for the annual change. The birds of passage are winding their way to the north, and the song warblers are seeking out their summer homes. The careful wife is overhauling the garden seeds and considering the quantity to be planted. The farmer has his mind on spring wheat, grass and clover seeds and barley; the pasture fence is repaired and the stock is indulged in an occasional airing, and when blue grass shall have its full meed awarded it, they will need little other feed after this time than this succulent grass. The wood pile and coal bin should be looked after, as the farmer cannot afford to go to the timber after a load of wood during harvest, nor can he spare a hand to cut up the daily supply when the crops need his attention.

During this month there are a thousand things to be looked after, a thousand cares on the farmer's hands. The year's plows must be put into working order, and the whole machinery set up and put in motion. From this time forth the duties are all of an active kind, and no laggards are wanted to clog the wheels of progress. The useful and the beautiful must be cultivated, that we may not only labor but enjoy the products of that labor. The wife or daughter who plants and cultivates flowers, makes no dollars and cents out of it, and to the sordid miser she throws away her labor—but it must be remembered that man was made for other purposes than the love of dollars—a love of the beautiful in nature and in art. Before man, was the garden, with its beautiful walks, its trees, its flowers and its fruits—tended by celestials—but out of which he was driven for his vaulting ambition; but his love of the beautiful was left him, and now he is his own gardener and in sweat shall he enjoy the fruits of his labor.

The past winter has been favorable for farm work and to enable the farmer to close up the last season's work, and to

make adequate preparation for the new year.

We send our sympathies to our editorial brethren of the agricultural press, who are cooped up in the cities and who have to write of good butter from the recollections of last year; who think the potato has degenerated because it has lost the freshness of the country cellar; that hens no longer lay fresh eggs, and that milk is drawn from cows fed on chalk; that vegetables have a withering habit, and that flowers have lost the fragrance of spring.

The Culture of Potatoes.

Those near large cities grow large quantities of this vegetable, which always affords a good profit. There labor is to be had at cheap rates, to keep down the weeds and secure the crop; but this is not always the case on the farm, yet the farmer not only should have a good crop, but should not be compelled to pick them out of a weed fallow, which he so often does. It is well known that south of the Terre Haute and Alton R. R. the soil is not so well adapted to the culture of potatoes, though very good potatoes for summer and fall use can be grown, yet for winter and spring use, the quality is poor. Most farmers in that part of the State prefer to purchase seed at the north annually, under the impression that it does much better, which is doubtless the case. This seed is grown in Michigan, and the counties near Chicago, and occasionally a part of the supply is from Wisconsin, but nearly all of the supply is first sent to Chicago, as a distributing center, and thence to the points where wanted. Now, the whole prairie region north of this road is well adapted to the growth of this vegetable, and when treated in a rational way, cannot well fail to bring remuneration. We can safely say, that as ordinarily cultivated, that every bushel of potatoes grown in Central Illinois, costs the farmer twice what they ought to have done. Now, instead of going on in this way, we should not only grow them at a cheap rate for our home consumption, but should supply the southern demand. We have Springfield, Bloomington, Decatur, Mattoon, Urbana and Kankakee, natural and convenient centers, in which to gather the crop for shipment to the south, and our farmers in this part of

the State should secure the trade, that now goes to Michigan. In fact, they have imported thousands of bushels from there annually, for home use and for seed. To some extent, this has been done under the impression that seed from that locality is better adapted to the prairie soil. To this we subscribe; at the same time we think that a change of seed once in three or four years, from our own timber lands equally valuable, at the same time the cost of transportation is saved. That potatoes can be grown at a large profit we are willing to admit, but when we have counted up the cost per bushel as usually grown and secured for winter, we must admit that they are after all rather an expensive luxury.

The planting of potatoes by our farmers is looked upon as a great drudgery. To cover an acre of the seed, one hill at a time with the hoe, to work them out with a cultivator and then to hill them up hill by hill, under the blaze of a June sun, with the thermometer at ninety, is rather more than the corn growing anti-hoeing farmer can stand. Well, we do not blame him, for we are free to confess that it is not on the whole either a pleasant or desirable exercise. Because the Michiganders or city gardeners choose to use the hoe in the culture of the potato, it does not follow that in prairie farming the same routine must of necessity follow; but on the other hand we have held that the prairie soil requires a treatment peculiar to itself. If this be so, it is time that we made up our own formula for the cultivation of our crops. We will now proceed to give our practice in the cultivation of the potato. In the first place, it is proper to say that the potato is not to be planted indiscriminately on all soils or after all kinds of crops. It delights in a light, loamy, rich soil, deep culture and a moderate amount of moisture. The next crop after a sod crop is the true place in the rotation for the potato. It can be grown to advantage on old land, that is land that has been cropped three or four years, only by the use of coarse stable manure. The ground should be deeply plowed in the fall, but when that has not been done, it should be attended to at the earliest possible moment in the spring. Ten inches is not too deep, nor should it be less than eight inches; it would be

still better to subsoil below this, to insure against excess of rain or drouth, as it has been demonstrated that underdraining is of great value for this crop, but as few of our farmers have subsoil plows, we would recommend in this case trench plowing to insure the breaking up of the soil eight to ten inches deep at least. After plowing, the land should lay until the time of planting in April. We prefer to cut our potatoes for seed, leaving one to two eyes on a piece; in this way eight to ten bushels of seed will plant an acre. From our experience and observation, we can see no difference between small and large potatoes for seed, but if we should make any distinction, it would be to throw out the seed end and use the eyes on the other part of the potatoes. When ready to plant, we take a light, free scouring plow, cutting twelve to fourteen inches, and strike our potato field into lands, running the plow shallow as possible, say not over three inches deep. We have the seed deposited at convenient distances, ready cut for planting, and with one boy or man to drive the team, and one to drop the seed, we commence by dropping in the furrow single pieces a foot to fifteen inches apart. One row around the first land is thus dropped, and the dropper then proceeds to drop around the next land in the same way. In the meantime the plowman will have passed around three times, covering the seed with the first furrow, and leaving two others. The dropper now comes back to the first land, and the team goes to the second, and thus alternately. In this way an acre and a half to two acres can be planted in a day, with two hands and one team. At the same time if the plowman attends to his duty and makes straight furrows, the potato rows will also be straight and workmanlike. Thus the hoe is dispensed with, and the covering the seed which is the most distasteful and laborious part of the process is dispensed with. But we must caution the plowman not to plow too deep, for two reasons. First, the seeds of weeds that have been buried by the first plowing should not be disturbed, and secondly, the seed must not be covered too deep, for if the planting is followed by cold rains the seed may rot in the ground. So soon as the young plants begin to show themselves here and there about the field,

it will also be observed that the weeds are presenting their appearance. At this time we now go on with a two horse harrow and harrow the entire surface in the most thorough manner. This will not disturb the seed, but will destroy the entire crop of weeds then presenting themselves, it will put the ground in fine tilth, and in a few days the young plants will be up and present a most promising aspect. They are then to have weekly workings with the cultivator (we think Young's cultivator will prove invaluable for this purpose,) until the plants are six inches high; we then use the shovel plow to hill them up slightly, for the purpose of smothering out the weeds that at this time begin to show themselves in the rows. The weekly workings are continued with the cultivator, until at the time of blossoming, when we hill them up with the shovel plow. After this we give them three or four workings with the cultivator to keep down the weeds between the rows, but do not disturb the hills. Should any weeds grow on the hills after this time, we go through and cut them off with a sharp hoe, and when ready to dig the ground is clean, the hills are small, and a potato hook or fork will take them out rapidly, if operated by an active man.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.
The Farm and Garden.

West Urbana, Feb. 14, 1860.

A CHAPTER ON SPRING WHEAT.

The cultivation of spring wheat has now become one of the great leading features of agriculture in the northwest and extending as far south as the line of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois. To a great extent, the culture of winter wheat has been abandoned in the same territory as unprofitable. This grain delights in a heavy clay, or clay loam, but will not thrive on sandy or dark loamy soils, especially if the latter prove rather moist. In the early settlement of the country, this crop was looked upon as very uncertain, and as a whole, unprofitable; but further experience has demonstrated that the fault lay mainly in ignorance of the proper preparation of the soil and the time of sowing.

OF PLOWING AND THE SOIL.

This must be done in the autumn, for it is useless to sow on spring plowed land, as the chances are two to one against success. Plow deep, at least eight inches, and if the land is not very rolling, throw it into narrow lands, say

twenty feet wide, with a deep, dead furrow to carry off the water, as it is absolutely necessary that the surface water is quickly carried off, as a few hours by standing it will seriously injure the young plants. If these dead furrows are not sufficiently deep already, they should have the plow passed once or twice along them, after the harrowing is completed. The outside coating of the straw is composed of sand and potash combined, or what chemists denominate silicate of potash, or liquid glass; this is common to all the cereals and grasses. In our clay loams there is about seventy-five per cent. of sand or silex, and less than one per cent. of potash. Had not nature made a wise provision for the preservation of this substance, so important to the wheat crop, this small supply would soon become exhausted and wheat growing would prove a perfect failure. Potash must be exposed to air and moisture in order to disintegrate or dissolve its particles, that it may in turn form a new combination with the silex to supply the outside coating of the straw, in order to give it the desired strength to stand up. This disintegration of potash is a slow process even in summer, and hence the value of summer fallow for winter wheat. When land is plowed in the spring, the potash which has become dissolved during the winter's exposure being buried by the plow beyond the reach of atmospheric influence to any extent, soon becomes fixed and requires re-exposure to again dissolve it. Thus to all practical intents the spring plowed land is deprived of its potash to that extent and the crop supply is deficient. Oats requiring less of potash, will produce a fair crop, yet not as good as on fall plowed land. Corn also requires an abundant supply to coat its immense stalks, but for the continued summer fallow consequent on its culture, would also languish. The harrowing of winter wheat in spring, or of spring wheat when a few inches high, after heavy rains have beaten down the soil and encrusted the surface, is of great value in preparing the soil, in order to increase the supply of potash, as well as to retain that already disintegrated, which, otherwise, from cutting off the supply of air by this thin clay incrustation, would soon be beyond the power of the young rootlets to absorb it. Every intelligent farmer will thus see that autumn plowing is in accordance with nature, assisting her processes in the preparation of the soil. The winter frost acts on the upturned furrow, and crumbles down and disintegrates its elements of fertility; and to farm successfully we must study and observe the natural laws or our labor is thrown away.

We have thus explained the main rea-

son for fall plowing as a general thing; we will next consider the effect of THE PRECEDING CROP.

Wheat, of all the cereals, requires the largest amount of potash, and hence the crop that will retain the largest quantity in a free state is the best to precede it. Thus the crop of corn, of potatoes, of beans and of roots or green crops, as they are termed, by the culture required and the exposure of a large part of the surface, are admirably adapted to prepare the soil for a wheat crop; so also of a clover or timothy meadow, which always retaining the free potash near the surface are of no small value, and when our farmers resume the culture of winter wheat, which they will at no distant day, it will be on under-drained meadow land turned over in August and sown immediately after.

If the corn crop has been well cultivated it is of little consequence whether the land is again plowed before sowing or not, so far as regards the yield, provided that the seed is thoroughly harrowed in. When the corn is husked early in the fall, the entire crop of stalks can be plowed under by applying our weed-hook to the plow-beam, and they will not be in the way of the harrow, when sowing in the spring. The stalks thus plowed under will serve to drain the soil and to keep up its fertility by returning to the soil the whole amount of potash drawn from it by the preceding crop. Potatoes, beans and green crops have the effect of summer fallow without absorbing the potash, hence the luxuriant growth of spring wheat after all these crops; but these crops are often put upon the black loamy soils, and in such cases the growth of straw is increased and the grain is often shrunk. Flax is another crop deserving of attention, as valuable to precede wheat. At present so little is grown as hardly to be worth noticing, but we have reason to know that American genius is not sleeping over the idea of flax-cotton as a myth, but is slowly yet surely perfecting the process that shall ere long place it among the triumphs of the age.

WHEN TO SOW.

This will depend much on the latitude and the season. As a general rule for this State, we would say as soon after the first of March as the weather will permit. We would not wait for the frost to get out and the land to settle, but so soon as the top was sufficiently thawed to harrow well, would put on the seed, no matter if a sudden freeze should close up the ground for a fortnight after; if the land is well drained the seed will not rot if well covered in. In sowing thus early, the ground will be for a long time encrusted with frost in the morning; in the meantime the

wheat will come up and will extend its roots ready for a vigorous start when the warm April showers shall fall on it. After harrowing, the ground should be rolled so as to crush all the clods. The night freezing and morning thawing process will pulverize the surface and leave it in fine tilth, its pores will be open to heat and air, and the dense foliage thus stimulated will smother out the weeds and the wheat crop will monopolize the soil. The land being well drained, the heavy spring rains will soon pass off and leave the soil in good condition, and as the luxuriant growth will cover the soil and prevent evaporation, a long continued drouth would have little power to check its growth.

ENEMIES AND DRAW BACKS.

Among these are weeds, oats, cockle, wild mustard, rust, smut, the chinch bug, and other insects. The weeds we have already disposed of in the course of culture recommended.

The oats should be washed out, or rather swam out in brine made sufficiently strong to float an egg; after being put in a basket to drain, mix with the yet damp wheat a small quantity of dry slaked lime, just sufficient to whiten the grain; this will prevent any smut on the crop and need not be repeated every year. Cockle and wild mustard must be destroyed by cultivating hoed crops. By sowing early and keeping the crop in a growing condition through the spring, it will have attained such a state of maturity before the hot weather of July, that the danger from rust will be materially lessened. On the other hand, if the growth is checked by winter, heavy rains or drouth, a favorable condition of things so stimulates the growth, that if followed by hot showery weather, or by clear hot days, the crop will be in danger. The chinch bug seldom damages the early sown spring wheat, while the late sown or that in which the growth has been checked by bad culture, falls a sure prey to its ravages; and in view of this we can only again urge early sowing and such culture and preparation of the soil as will induce early maturity of the crop.

CHANGE OF SEED.

Much stress has been laid on the change of seed; that is, bringing seed from distant points. To some extent this is of value; seed from heavy timber land or the stiff clay of the burr oak opening, transferred to the prairie, and *vice versa*, we would commend, even if the distance was less than a mile; we would prefer seed from the South rather than from the North, as tending to more early maturity, but the changes need not be made oftener than once in three or four years.

VARIETIES.

Here doctors will disagree, and it seems quite necessary that enterprising seedsmen should rename and introduce old sorts that have for a time been superseded by others. Some years since the "Red River" was all the go, but it became, from some cause, perhaps the want of change, unproductive. It has been returned to us rejuvenated and made popular under the name of "Canada Club," and we have the old "Siberian" under the cognomen of "Rio Grande." The bald wheat make pure white flour when of good quality, while the bearded wheats all give a yellow tinge to it, but without impairing its value.

SPRING WHEAT VS. WINTER.

Under our present system of farming, labor applied to the culture, harvesting, thrashing and marking of winter wheat, is of the most expensive kind, being at that season of the year when farm labor is most in demand; besides, winter wheat is a biennial, and is at the expense of two years' rent. We do not say this is a matter of necessity, for we think it is not, but it is the common practice. On the other hand, the plowing for spring wheat is done after the hurry and heat of summer, when both man and team are capable of a large day's work. The seeding is done before any other spring work can be accomplished, and hence at a cheap rate. The wheat will stand well in the stack, as the upright heads are better for stacking than the bending heads of winter wheat, and should be left in the stack until winter, when labor is cheap, and the straw and chaff is valuable for fodder; for these, if no other reasons, spring wheat will pay a better net profit than winter wheat, even if the same number of bushels per acre should be grown, but which is not the case.

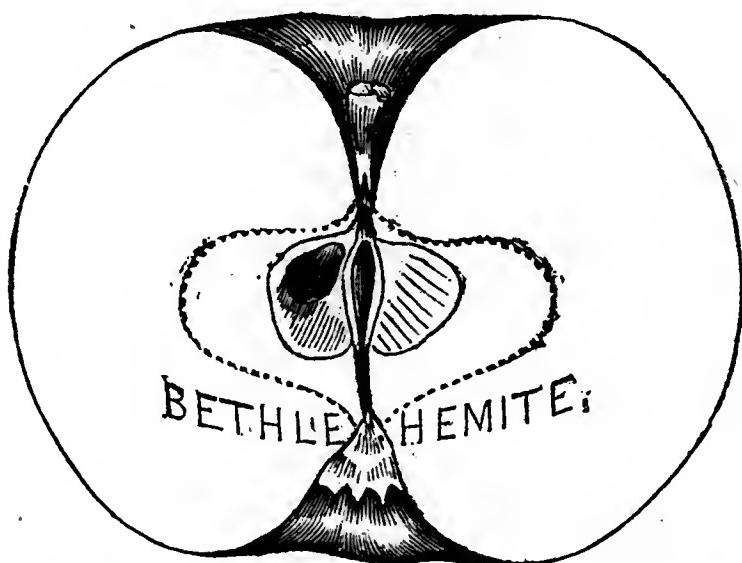
CROPS TO FOLLOW.

Oats are an excellent crop to follow, as the growth of straw will be moderate and the yield large, with little danger of lodging, but when oats are not desirable, almost any crop, except wheat and barley, will do well, and even these will do well, if the ground is broken deeper and a successive layer of clay brought up, for this clay holds the latent potash. Corn is a favorite crop to follow after spring wheat, but to our mind the great crop should be clover and timothy for meadow and pasture, which might lie over two or three years, then broken up for corn, to be followed again with spring wheat.

We have thus aimed to call the attention of our readers to both the scientific and practical facts in the culture of this grain which is now occupying so prominent a position among the great staples of the North West.

RURAL.

Our readers in the north and central



BETHLEHEMITE.—We have copied the above cut from Elliott, as our specimens were all above medium size. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower, and exceedingly productive. J. W. Wakeman, of Cottage Hill, Du Page county, has fruited it several years, and it has not failed of a large crop. Size, medium; roundish, flattened; color pale yellow ground, striped, and shaded with bright red, dotted with irregular brown dots and covered with a bloom, which is easily rubbed off; flesh yellowish white, tender, with a mild sub acid juice and pleasant flavor. Keeps well until April. We esteem it highly valuable for hardiness, thrift, early and constant bearing and good quality.

We have no trees of it for sale, but will be happy to send our friends scions and buds for trial.

part of the State will not complain of the space occupied by the above, and to those at the south who do not grow this grain, we can only propose to make amends by giving them a chapter on the culture of winter wheat, in the proper season. We have grown spring wheat nearly every season since 1840, and the above are our practical views of the subject.—ED.

Vetches.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—In Ireland, farmers grow vetches for soiling hogs, cattle, &c., in the summer. There are two varieties, the winter and spring; the winter vetches are sown broadcast early in the fall, and come in about the middle of May, the other variety is sown early in the spring, and come in about a month later. Although we have plenty of grass about that time in Illinois, in some districts farmers are obliged to keep their animals in a dry lot or small pasture, owing to the indifferent fences; moreover, the best breed

There are many varieties of apples that have proved valuable, but unfortunately only a few trees have been set out, and hence the attention of fruit growers has not been called to them. Nursery men do not have them for sale as yet, and they are passed by. In our orchard at Leyden we have several specimens of this kind, which we intend to bring forward for further trial. Among these we have two trees of the

NEWTOWN SPITZENBERG, a drawing of which we give above. This fruit somewhat resembles the above, but it is distinct. Hodge sent it out under the name of Vandever, and Downing calls it New York Vandever. The tree is hardy and productive, and the fruit of an excellent quality; keeps until March. The tree is a good grower; and has produced good annual crops; it is not so early a bearer

as we could wish, being in this respect like the Yellow Bellflower.

Both of these fruits we are working largely into our orchard, and feel confident that they will not disappoint us. We will here say that in putting out our orchard (now 30 acres,) we have made such selections as we have found from personal observation to be the best adapted to prairie culture, without regard to the endorsements of conventions. In a convention it would be improper to recommend a fruit known only to one or two persons, but in our own case we can consistently adopt that which our own experience has told us is safe. It is individual experience that we want, not the votes of conventions that have been carried away by the eloquence of some enthusiastic admirer of a special fruit that has happened to please his fancy.

of hogs in a short time become prairie alligators when allowed to roam in frog ponds, &c.

If farmers in Sangamon have not given vetches a trial, there is time to get a little seed, and the house of William Wilson, Limerick City, Ireland, would be a likely place to procure it from.

One acre of vetches will feed more than three acres of oats, and it leaves the ground in good order for wheat.

F. CALHANE.

Christian Co., Feb. 10, 1860.

Why do not some of our Irish or English farmers give their favorite soiling food a trial in the country of their adoption. We shall be at all times happy to record their experiments.

ED.

King Phillip Corn.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—In vol. 4, page 327, is an account of a large yield of the above corn. Can seed be had of Mr. Howlet, or in Springfield, and at what price?

JAMES A. HUNTER.

Sparta, Randolph County, Jan. 19, 1860.

REMARKS.—The above corn is no great

favorite in this part of the State, the best crop of it was in 1858, but last season it was poor. We have planted it several times but have thrown it out as much less valuable than early varieties of the dent. On the lime soil of Egypt we have always found it almost a total failure, and would not recommend it for even early roasting ears. Seed can be had at all the agricultural seed stores. Several parties near us grew it last season.

ED.

The Wholesale Nursery Trade and the Tree Peddlers.

Not wishing to be held responsible for the transactions of other parties, we hereby caution the public against certain persons who are in the habit of using our catalogues, and representing themselves as our agents, but who in reality have no dealings with us.

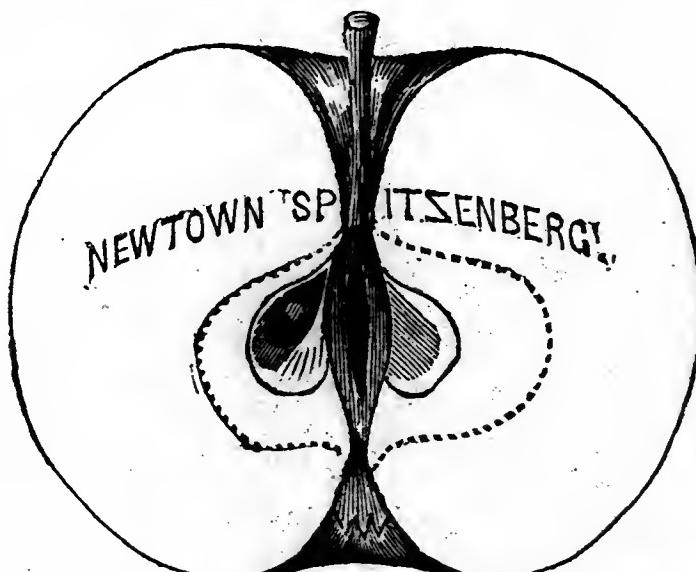
The reputation of our establishment has already been injured in several parts of the country by such parties.

All our agents, and those who purchase from us extensively to fill their orders, have certificates bearing our signature.

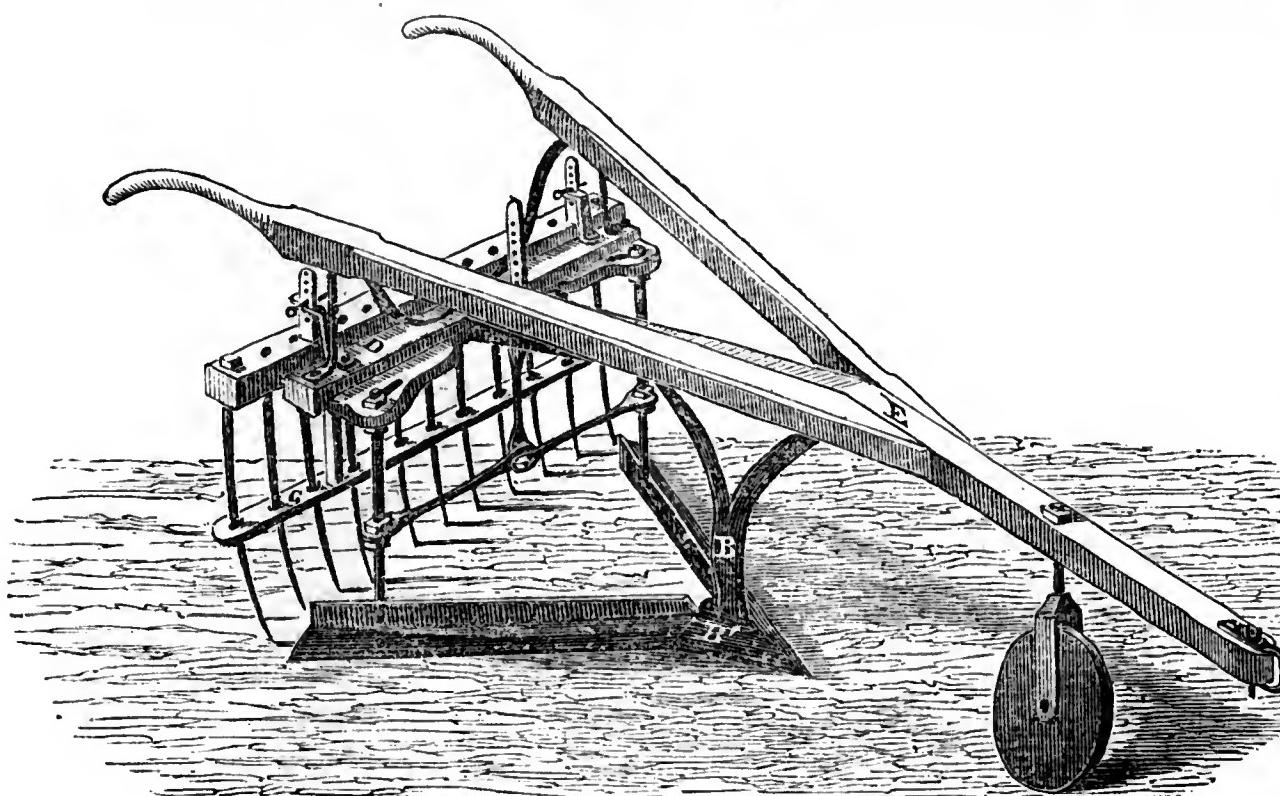
Those who have no such certificate are to be regarded as impostors.

The above extract I have clipped from an advertisement of Ellwanger & Barry; in the *Gardener's Monthly*.

As I hope the time is soon coming when Western nurserymen are to supply the tree peddlers and the wholesale trade,



YOUNG'S ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR AND WEED EXTERMINATOR.



Patented June 7th, 1859

I wish to call their attention to a matter of great importance to them and all who may wish to plant trees and shrubs.

I do not, in what may follow, intend to attack Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, but as they are the great firm in their line in this country, and the only firm who have felt called upon to put such cautions in their advertisements, I use it for the purpose of showing how it is calculated to mislead the public, and the wholesaler made morally but not legally responsible for most tree peddlers' rascallities.

"Not wishing to be held responsible for the transactions of other parties," &c., &c. "All our agents, and those who purchase extensively of us, have CERTIFICATES bearing our signature."

Well, now, that sounds good. Let us see how it works reduced to practice.

We will suppose one E. S. Pike & Co. goes to Messrs. E. & B. and wish to contract for trees to peddle. A contract is entered into, in which E. & B. stipulate that the party first named shall "purchase exclusively" of them. This clause is in all their contracts. Armed with their CERTIFICATE and order books, bearing the vague words "Mount Hope Nurseries," at the top of every order, the peddler starts out on his travels.

Now I like the tree peddler and his trade, because he sells thousands of trees and shrubs, to people who would never never think of buying, unless they were urged upon them with the suavity, perseverance and impudence of your genuine tree missionary (?) Yes, I like the tree peddler, and do not desire to see the "genus" become extinct, provided they are not the smallest kind of thieves.

Mr. Peddler having reached the scene of his intended operations, seeks a cus-

tomer. He finds him somewhat suspicious, with the air of an injured saint. He exhibits his "CERTIFICATE," his order book, and his little bottles with the marvellous "big" specimens of small fruits, expatiates upon the well known reputation of the establishment. The result, in most cases, is, our suspicious friend gives the CERTIFICATE, not the peddler an order. So he goes; selling his wares almost entirely upon the strength of THAT CERTIFICATE. So far, it is all right and proper.

Now Mr. E. S. Pike & Co. having in their carpet (not J. B.'s) bag, all the orders obtained by themselves or employes, proceed to Rochester and make out a list of such articles as they want, and hand it to the parties who gave them that certificate. These articles are carried to that part of their packing grounds allotted to the party purchasing. Labels *ad libitum* are furnished them by the concern, and they commence to put up an order for James Thompson, Esq., Quincy, Illinois. On that order reads fifty Catawba Grape Vines, at ten cents each. FIFTY DIANA GRAPE VINES at TWENTY FIVE cents each, *all taken* from the same heap. Now these names are real, and the case occurred in the spring of 1858. Now by reference to Ellwanger & Barry's wholesale catalogue of that year it will be seen that they offer but a "limited stock of this new and valuable grape" at ONE DOLLAR EACH AT WHOLESALE.

Mr. Thompson had never heard of the Diana grape and purchased it entirely on the recommendation of E. S. P. and paid all he asked for it.

Mr. Thompson made me a present of ten of these vines as a great acquisition to my stock. Our Diana vines grow as

Farmers who visited the United States Fair, our own State Fair, and several other Western State and County Fairs the past autumn, will recognize in this machine an old acquaintance, that received from the thousands of farmers who there saw it, an unanimous approval.

The above cut will pretty fully explain it. The shares or wings can be taken off and replaced with mold boards or hillers. We have not tried the implement, but so well are we convinced of its value that we give place to the cut as above. We shall give it a trial in the nursery, and shall be able to speak further of its merits in the May number in time for the corn crop. Address John Young, Joliet, Will co., Ill., who is the patentee and manufacturer, and who will be pleased to send a circular containing full particulars. Price of cultivators with weeding cutters, and a set of shares for hilling; \$12.

fine ISABELLAS as ever gladdened the heart of those who like foxish things. Now, Mr. E. S. Pike in person, took this order, and in person delivered it. I had a number of rose bushes of the same concern, all of which ACCIDENTALLY (?) happened to have the same kind of flowers. I might multiply these cases by the hundred, but these are sufficient for my present purpose. This fall and winter, other parties (the same parties have sufficient discretion to not pass over the same ground twice) are perambulating all parts of the State, armed with "certificates" "bearing our signature," Mount Hope order books, and those "little jokers" of bottles, obtaining their orders. If they are honest, honorable men, and deliver what they sell, no one has a right to complain. The temptation to sell a Delaware vine for THREE dollars and deliver a Catawba or a Clinton that costs five cents, is too much for the moral stamina of most tree peddlers.

On the cars, while on my way to the Bloomington Convention, I had the pleasure of meeting and forming the acquaintance of Mr. M. B. Bateman, the Ohio partner of Ellwanger & Barry. I asked him what was the practice he pursued with those parties who had his or "our certificates?" "We deliver what they call for as per contract, provide them a place to do their own packing, and there our responsibility ceases." And so it does, legally. But what is the effect upon the customer, who knows the articles came from a certain establishment, and that a tree peddler could not touch them with a forty foot pole, without one of these certificates? Now I found Mr. Bateman an honorable, high-minded man, and a gentleman of cultivated intellect. I know full well

that now his attention is called to this matter, that he will, in his own case, reform it. The reputation of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry as men, citizens and nurserymen, is above reproach, and they have acquired a princely fortune in the business. I feel assured that they would not tolerate an instant upon their grounds persons whom they knew were engaged in such practices. Yet it has been done; and let me assure all wholesale nurserymen that all the impostors that have traveled have never done the trade half the harm that these certificate swindlers have.

THE REMEDY.

Suppose Ellsworth, Overman, Whitney, Bryant, Aldrich, Kennicott, Stewart, Edwards, Galusha, Huggins, Dunlap or any well known and reliable nurseryman gives one of these chaps one of their certificates, does he not sell most of his wares upon the well known reliability of the establishment issuing such certificate. Such being the case, is it not the duty of the nurseryman to require that the orders taken shall be correctly and honestly filled.

If the peddler is required, in order to avail himself of the reputation of a well known establishment, to bind himself to purchase exclusively of them, should they not protect the public and their own reputation by requiring that the purchaser shall receive what he pays for.

If I see fit to take orders for trees on my own hook, without "certificate" endorsement, and then go to a nursery and buy what I call for, and take them away, and then so pack them as to STEAL from those who have reposed confidence in me, there is no remedy, except *sled stake* law, or an action for false pretense. To reach these petty thieves, whom no responsible establishment would endorse, I would require them to get license to peddle under an existing law, or if there is none, ask the Legislature to enact one, and require them to give bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, to fulfill his orders correctly.

When the tree peddler will cease to be a swindler, I, for one, will do all in my power to aid him in his profitable and glorious work of inducing the people to buy and plant trees, shrubs and flowers.

I have made free use of the names of Messrs. E. & B. as representative men, and necessary to elucidate my subject, as well as to call the attention of "the trade" to this great wrong.

K. K. J.

Quincy, Ill., Feb. 17, 1860.

The practice to which our friend Jones here alludes, has become one of no small moment, and the wholesale nurseryman, both east and west, will thank him for his straightforward expose of these swindling "tree peddlers"—we will not

call them agents, for they are not so, as they have purchased at wholesale, and do their own packing. For ourselves we have for the past year refused any of these parties to pack trees on our grounds. If they want to fill orders from our stock we will do the packing, and take the responsibility of their correctness, but none of these gentry can play this game with our labels.

We hope all wholesale nurserymen will adopt the plan suggested by Mr. Jones, to do their own packing, and compel these peddlers "to be as honest as they seem fair." Tree selling is a legitimate and honorable calling, and should be so regarded, but of late, by their rascally practices, it has grown into contempt, and every man engaged in it is looked upon with suspicion. We propose to give all well authenticated cases of this kind an airing. In the communication of Mr. J. we have allowed him to use names, as he is fully able to take care of himself. We have known him from boyhood, and believe him to be actuated by the best motives, as we have always found him a person of the most strict integrity, and a vigorous opposer of humbug in all its forms.—ED.

COMMERCIAL.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET—FEB. 25.

Beef Cattle—A large business has been done in the past week, and prices have been fully maintained. At the close of the week the supply is fair, and the demand good at 6 to 6½ c^{ts} per lb net for the better quality, and 6 to 6c for inferior and common. About 500 head have been shipped South.

Hogs—There is a fair demand, with a supply to meet it, and sales at 6 to 7c per lb net. Shipped South 500 to 600 head.

Sheep—A good supply has brought prices down and we now quote at \$3 56@4 00 per head.

Cows and Calves—Supply and demand moderate. Prices range from \$20 to \$40.

ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET—FEB. 25.

In the early part of the week a good business was transacted, and fair prices were had for the animals offered, which were mostly of a common and medium quality. There have been good receipts—fully equal to the sales.

Private Sales.—1 grey carriage horse at \$175; 1 span mares; 1 saddle horse \$125; 1 do at \$100; 1 small work horse \$75; 6 mares at \$500 the lot; 1 span draught horses at \$275; 1 buggy horse at \$120; 1 work mare at \$100; 1 brood do at \$100; 1 work horse at \$110; 1 dray do at \$72 50; 1 stallion at \$400; 1 saddle horse at \$85; 1 do at \$75; 1 do mare at \$75; 3 small horses at \$240 the lot; 1 pacer at \$250; 1 mare at \$85; 1 draught horse at \$150; 1 span mules at \$300, and 30 mules at \$147 50 per head—\$4,425 the lot.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—FEB. 22.

Another full supply of beef, as will be seen, when we state that 4,447 fresh cattle have been offered at all the city markets during the past week. This is 1,197 more than were reported last week, and 1,295 more than the corresponding week last year, when the prevailing rates were about 1c per lb in advance of the present market. Of course the present large supply carried prices below the figures of last week, when 1,425 fewer cattle were on sale at the principal market places. Of milch cows the numbers have been rather larger, but the demand is no better. There is a surplus on hand awaiting purchasers. Veals are in moderate supply with a fair demand for those of good quality. Sheep are still scarce, although the receipts show an increase over last week. They are worth 25c @50c per head more than last Wednesday, and at these prices the pens were emptied. Swine have come in as last week, rather below the requirements of the market, thus keeping up prices. Were it not for free arrivals of slaughtered hogs they would rule even higher than quoted below.

Of the 3,766 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth street this week so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard books, 807 head came from Ohio, 1,005 from New York, 417 from Indiana, 829 from Illinois, 135 from Pennsylvania, 82 from Canada, 116 from Michigan, 51 from Connecticut, 116 from Iowa, 173 from Missouri, and 35 from New Jersey.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Board met on the 21st February, mainly for the purpose of locating the next State Fair and making up the premium list. Peoria, Jacksonville, Bloomington and Chicago were the competitors. Peoria was represented by Dr. Clapp, who in the course of the discussion withdrew the claim. The Board held several secret sessions over it, and on the 24th, at noon, came to a final vote, which resulted in eight votes for Jacksonville, three for Bloomington, and three for Chicago. Some vigorous "dry nursing" had been used to obtain this result, and the course pursued by some of the members in declaring their vote before hand, and before the applications were all in and heard, is not much to their credit. We have before taken occasion to enter our protest against the ex-Presidents holding a position as voters in the Board, as well as the Secretaries and Treasurers, mere executive officers; and now, we think the great mass of the farmers of the State will see the impropriety in the same light.

September 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, are the days set for the fair. The premium list and other doings of the Society will be discussed in our next. The list, as far as we could learn, is to be on a very liberal scale. There can be no doubt but the show will be a good one. The Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad says he can move all the freight and passengers for the Fair. He is one of the best railroad men in the State, and we have great confidence that he will do all that he promises. Exhibitors will have a choice in the awards to take plate or cash, except in cases where books and periodicals are offered. We are surprised that volumes of the Transactions are not offered, this would be the means of placing this valuable work in the hands of our most enterprising farmers, which is not often the case at present, as politicians and favorites now get most of them.

THE CORN MARKET.—Is very much unsettled, and a wide difference of opinion exists as to the quantity in the country. There is about six hundred thousand bushels now in store, all of which was shelled, in a partially uncured state, and will need careful attention to prevent heating. The amount daily thrown on the market is ample for the local demand here until navigation opens. The "bears" have the market all their own way. Added to this, this last named class of dealers are reporting the crop immense, they have the single item of three millions of bushels from the Illinois river alone for this market. From the present demand we may set down that along the line of the Great Western Railroad, the corn crop will go to Toledo, and south of that to points south. This will leave only a part of the crop to go north. It is possible that the Illinois river will send out three millions of bushels, but not over one third of it will come to this city. Out of the amount received yesterday only some six thousand bushels came from the central part of the State, while most of it is from Iowa and the Mississippi river counties. June, July and August are the shipping months for corn, and with the short crops and bare stocks around us, the farmers of the great corn zone need have no anxiety about the result, as by that time they will see plenty of buyers offering fair prices. To the corn crop, Illinois is largely indebted for her prosperity, and we would urge our farmers to look well to it.—*Rural, to State Journal from Chicago.*

SCARLET FEVER.—In the country, where we have spent several days, scarlet fever is quite common, and for the benefit of anxious mothers we will say, that keeping the patient in a warm room, poulticing the throat with slices of fat pork and oiling the chest, is nearly all that it is required. This must be continued until the symptoms are entirely abated, as a relapse in this disease is often followed with serious results. In case of a relapse a physician should be called and tincture of Belladonna added to the above treatment. We saw numerous cases thus treated by the mothers, all of which were doing well. In this case you may throw physic to the dogs, but do not give it to the child, but gruel and light toast in its stead. This disease is one of the great scourges of both city and country childhood, and it is no small relief to know that it can be successfully treated by simple remedies at home.

THE ORCHARD.—Trees that have not as yet been pruned, should be looked after at once. A preparation of gum shellac or white lead in oil should be put upon all stumps of large branches, but if care is taken when the trees are young the cutting out of large limbs will not be required. The heads of young orchard trees should be so cut out, that when the tree grows up, there will not be too many branches. Pruning apple trees when the sap flows freely is very apt to discolor the bark and give it a very unfavorable look. We would not prune at such a time, but wait until the tree is nearly in full leaf, when the sap has ceased flowing, the wound will then readily heal over.

YOUNG APPLE TREES.—We saw Mr. Stevens' young trees last week. They are, as he states, small but thrifty. Send for a list of varieties, they will soon make fine trees.

SORGHO.—In this number we have two important communications on this interesting subject. As near as we can learn, the mill at Pana was a failure as regards the machinery, at least there is an important suit pending in relation to it. Mr. Folsom contends that the loss of the crop by frost was in consequence of the failure of the mill to work it up in season. From the letter of Mr. Scripps it will be seen that a first-rate quality of sirup can be made by the farmer, without any very expensive apparatus. As the cane is heavy, it will be expensive to haul it any distance, and these small and cheap mills, like the one he describes, will be just the thing. In this, the juice is boiled down in a shallow pan over a simple arch, that any farmer can put up; no patent boiler is needed, nor is the aid of a chemist to be evoked.

The mill at Pana is an expensive affair, and in working up large crop, no doubt of value, as lessening the aggregate cost per gallon, but it will be seen that in boiling by steam the product is of no better quality. The sugar point still looms in the far-off distance, notwithstanding the State Agricultural Society did give a large premium for fifty pounds of sugar from the sorgho. But we apprehend the least said about the matter the better it will please the parties immediately interested. We saw the sample at the time, and expressed our dissent that sugar had been made from the Chinese Sugar Cane grown in this State; but the award was made, and what is the practical result; that sample appears to be the last of the Illinois sugar crop—"What a falling off my countrymen" is this; not even a claimant for an award on sugar. That thousands of barrels of good sirup have been made the past year in this State, we have good reason to believe, but we cannot hear of a single pound of sugar, except from the sugar maple. Another point is, that the culture of the cane will be largely extended this year.

EDWARDS' LAMOILE NURSERY.—The card of this old and well established nursery will be found among our advertisements. Mr. Edwards has paid particular attention to the subject of evergreens, and his stock is very large and select. As will be seen, he has a general stock of articles usually called for in his line. Now, we ask, can any sane man be so blind to his interest as to patronize a *tree peddler*, when such trees and plants as those are offered at much less rates, to say nothing of adaptation to the climate, the saving of freight and the certainty of their being true to name. Mr. E. is the largest grower of the strawberry in the State. The West is under many obligations to him for the interest he has taken in horticultural matters. For many years he was Secretary of the N. W. Fruit Growers' Association, and now the President of the State Horticultural Society. We take pleasure in endorsing him as a man of sterling integrity, and you need have no fears that your orders will not be filled with fidelity.

SUBSOIL PLOW.—We cannot too strongly commend the use of the subsoil plow to our progressive farmers. If we could induce one farmer in a neighborhood to try it, we should be satisfied, for then it would commend itself to the pockets of the rest of the neighborhood. If not for sale at any of the agencies of Deere's plows, order it from Messrs. Deere & Co., Moline, Illinois.

CAIAO AND FULTON RAILROAD.—We are in receipt of a pamphlet of forty-four pages of the first report of this new company. This road has a large landed interest connected with it, most of which is of the most valuable kind for fruit growing. Address M. Brayman, President. We shall look further into this next month.

SCOTT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Officers for 1860: President—James Gillham. Vice-Presidents—N. M. Knapp, D. J. Haggard and W. M. Hawk.

Treasurer—E. G. Miner.

Secretary—Wm Leighton.

CINCINNATI.—This monthly has now a trio of editors. The well known Dr. J. A. Warder is giving it the benefit of his practical pen to fill up its horticultural department. Price \$2. Address F. G. Cary, Box 1,032, Cincinnati, Ohio. The work was formerly published at College Hill.

WISCONSIN FARMER.—This work has now entered on its twelfth year, looking bale and hearty. It has done good service in the cause of agriculture in the Northwest, and we wish it a good speed. \$1, monthly. D. J. Powers, Madison, Wisconsin.

THE HOMESTEAD gives us an account of the agricultural lecture at New Haven, and other matters of interest to those of our readers who hail from the Nutmeg State. Weekly, \$2. G. D. Rand, Hartford, Conn.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.—We have had no time to examine this work of 104 pages emanating from the Board of Trade, by Secretary Collins, but will do so next month.

ENGRAVINGS.—In the present number we present the readers of the FARMER with an engraving of a fine animal from the splendid herd of Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago. The Mann prize, which will call the attention of farmers to the fact that they must put in ten acres of wheat if they would win, and in consideration that there will be some deep plowing and thorough culture in the case, that they too must put forth no faint effort, if they would win so magnificent an award. Of Apples, we present two outlines of those which have proved valuable in the open prairie. We have had prepared cuts to illustrate our review of Fleschman's new mode of plowing, but it must go over for want of room this month.

OSAGE HEDGING.—Messrs. Overman & Mann, of Bloomington, have sold about six millions of osage plants for hedges. The demand for plants is largely ahead of the supply. Six hundred miles of hedge plants grown by one firm in a season! This will take the place of 44,000 posts, over 6,000,000 feet of fencing and over a car load of nails, besides these living hedges will modify the climate by breaking off these severe winds, and add lines of beauty around the farm—thus combining the useful and the beautiful.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Cattle feeders should have one of the box scales in which to weigh a single animal; they can thus learn the value of different kinds of feed. In selling, this scale will often prove of value, as it is time that *guessing* at live weights should be dispensed with. Their Post Office Balance is a great convenience to business men, and only cost \$2. The housewife will also find them a valuable assistant in weighing small parcels of *ingredients* for pastry.

DOUBLE MICHIGAN PLOW FOR PRAIRIE BREAKING.—In using, set the top plow so as to cut an inch deep; the large plow three inches. You need not wait for the ground to settle, but as soon as your team can travel on the soil, go to work and break up your prairie for crops of oats, flax or corn. For corn, we intend to harrow in May, plant and cultivate same as old land. We give notice that we have done with June prairie breaking. For a crop of broom corn, this kind of breaking must prove valuable. We have the samples, on sight, if any person would wish to see the practical demonstration.

SWEET POTATOES.—The time is approaching to prepare the hot beds for the raising of the plants of this valuable vegetable. J. W. Tenbrook can furnish you with seed and directions. See his card.

MELODEON AGENCY.—It will be seen by the card of G. W. Chatterton, that he has the agency of Prince's improved Melodeons, which have attained the very highest reputation. Mr. C. also has a large stock of jewelry, sewing machines, thermometers, etc.

BLOOMINGTON AND WOODBURN NURSERIES should not be overlooked by tree planters. Mr. Huggins is well located for our more southern friends, but he can ship in all directions. His prices are remarkably low. Phoenix is now East to look up the novelties, as he is determined to give his customers no excuse to either patronize tree peddlers or to send East.

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.—J. B. Whitney will receive orders at Chatham for Sangamon and other counties, and E. W. Downey, of St. Mary's, Hancock county, will do the same for the counties adjacent. All others should send orders direct, or hand them to some authorized local agent.

SILVER MAPLE SEEDLINGS.—Those intending to plant screens, should not overlook the card of Mr. Pallun. We planted eight thousand of these Maple Seedlings last spring in our orchard belts, without losing a dozen plants. They made a fine growth, and in a few years will be the pride of our farm.

MORE ABOUT THE SORGHUM.—J. W. Badger writes us that he assisted in making one hundred gallons of sirup per day in Green county last fall; that the crop of the cane was a poor one, but turned out 200 to 250 gallons per acre, and says that with good culture and a favorable season, 300 to 450 gallons can be made. He has spent six years in Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, putting up sugar machinery and making sugar. He wishes to engage with some person in its culture and manufacture in a large way. His address is Pana, Ill.

THE OREGON FARMER has the following:

PERSONAL.—Mr. Simeon Francis, for many years and until recently, editor of the ILLINOIS FARMER, arrived with his family, on the Northerner. It was but natural that he should look in upon us soon after his arrival. We shall be glad to know that Mr. F. has located in Oregon.

We shall hope to hear from him in his far off new home. We can assure our Oregon friends that Mr. F. will be no small acquisition to the progressive population of that new country. He is a close observer, a ready and pleasant writer, a genial companion; and we commend him and his family to the kind attentions of the settlers on the hither verge of our broad country.

CARE OF PLANTS.—Plants that have been covered to protect them from winter, such as pinks, carnations, roses, strawberries, etc., should not be uncovered too soon, for a sudden freeze after a few warm days might seriously injure them; better let them start under their winter protection than to prematurely come forth. We have lost a large number of plants in this way, and can therefore speak from sad experience on the subject.

STEAM PLOW. LANCASTER is resting its honors under its canvas cover, in that "hundred acre field," in sight of our sanctum window. The Double Michigan will soon be invading its domain, and its steady plodding may largely invade the ground consecrated to the god of steam.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER comes to us with all the freshness of spring. The large amount of original matter has always made it a favorite at the farmer's fireside, and so long as there is a little *Moore* to add unto its ample columns, it will continue to please. Address D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, New York—\$2, weekly.

THE ARCHITECTS' AND MECHANICS' JOURNAL.—This is a new work, the thirteenth number of which has reached us. It is conducted with ability, and we can see the utilitarian sticking out of it at every point; in fact, it is a valuable work for the farmer and all those who wish to know anything about building. It is filled with good plain common sense. Weekly, \$2. Address Alex. Harthill, Publisher, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

GARDENER'S MONTHLY.—The February number of this invaluable paper is at hand, and as usual, filled with valuable matter pertaining to vegetable and ornamental gardening. Price \$1. Address the Publishers of Gardner's Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa. Thomas Mechan, Editor, Germantown, Pa.

SPRINGFIELD NURSERY.—We take pleasure in introducing this new establishment to our readers, it is yet young, but Mr. Spaulding promises to make it still more useful as it attains age. As will be seen by his card, his assortment is such as planters need, comprising the useful and the beautiful. Most of his stock is of size to plant, having been reset and become well rooted, and hence in good condition to transplant.

CHOICE SEEDS.—Apple Pie Mellon. Seeds of this delicious substitute for pie, nine cents a paper. Mammoth Table Lima Beans; vines grow only six feet high, completely covered with bunches of from fifteen to twenty pods to the bunch, nine cents a paper. Large Cheese Squash, excellent for pies and as a substitute for the sweet potato, twelve cents. Pure Hubbard Squash, nine cents a package. Any three packages of the above seeds mailed for twenty-five cents.

Address C. V. RAPALYE, care of the Editor "Horticultural Monthly," Morrisania, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters connected with the business department of this paper must be directed to the publishers in Springfield. Those intended for the eye of the Editor should be addressed to him at West Urbana.

SPRINGFIELD NURSERY.

THIS NURSERY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1858. It is one mile southeast of the capitol, on South Eighth street, near the machine shop of the Great Western Railroad. The stock covers ten acres with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants, &c., &c.

Address Springfield, Ill., R. J. HUBBELL, Proprietor.

marl-1-2m J. B. SPAULDING, Agent.

ASHLEY NURSERY AND GARDENS.

HAVING SOME HEAVY LIABILITIES to meet this coming spring, we offer to farmers and the planters generally, great inducements in the way of finely grown apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, quince, apricot and nectarine trees; also, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and all the small fruits; together with fine assortment of ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, evergreens, roses and bedding plants, grape vines, as low as any nursery in the west. Send for catalogues. Address

JOHN M. HUNTER, Ashley, Washington Co., Ill.

marl-1-2m

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS.

80 ACRES FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL AND NURSERY STOCK—FOR CASH. 10,000 Root Grafts \$50. Per 1,000—*Apple*, one to three and four years, \$25 to \$95; *Strawberry*, Wilson's Albany \$10, other fine lots \$5; *Asparagus*, two years, \$3; *Rhubarb*, Linne's best, two sizes, \$60 to \$85; *Gooseberry*, Houghton, two and three years, \$40; *Currant*, Red, two years, \$30; *Evergreens*, American and Foreign, \$15 to \$30. *Grapes*, old and new, a great variety, very low. Per 100—*Orange Raspberry*, Lawton Blackberry, \$7; *Dahlias*, green \$10, dry \$15; *Verbenas*, 140 sorts, \$5 to \$8; *Dyckias*, \$8. Per dozen—*Tiger Flowers*, Double Tuberoses, 50 cents; *Phloxes*, Rose Geraniums, \$1.50; *Delphiniums*, Campanulas, Lemon Verbenas, \$2. *Prince Albert Potatoes*, packed, \$1.50, bush. *Roses*, Bulbs, Greenhouse, Garden Plants, &c. See new list.

F. K. PHENIX.

marl-1-4m

**Condensed Catalogue of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, &c.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE
EVERGREENS, Lamoille, Bureau Co., Illinois,
BY SAMUEL EDWARDS.**

Specimen orchards were commenced in 1844, and number several thousand trees. Some 150 varieties have fruited. Genuineness of varieties as labeled, guaranteed.

Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries and Rhubarb, are cultivated largely for market, and plants can be furnished in quantities at very low rates.

Much attention has been given to the cultivation of Evergreens, for screens from the bleak winds of the prairies; some good specimens of which can be shown, of sufficient size to demonstrate their practical value. Nearly fifty varieties have been tested, as many as forty-five of which are recommended by Eastern Nurserymen. Very many of them are worthless here. Twenty-two varieties were awarded the first premium and a gratuity at the State Fair, Centralia, 1853; 30 varieties were awarded the first premium in 1859.

The present stock numbers 150,000, from three inches to fifteen feet in height—the largest sizes several times transplanted. They are more valuable for planting on the Prairies than trees from Eastern Nurseries, as it requires from two to three years for trees to become thrifty here, when brought from different soil and climate, besides the saving of freight and loss. From opening of ground in the spring till buds are opened, is a good time for planting Evergreens; also, from the middle of August to the latter part of September, and for very large specimens in winter, with ball of frozen earth, is the best time.*

All orders from a distance will be securely packed, for which cost only will be charged. Customers will please to give full directions as to route, consignees, &c. No charge for delivering at R. R. Depot, Mendota, or Arlington, after which our responsibility ceases. Terms cash.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

*For hints to successful culture of Trees and Plants on the Prairies, I would refer to Chase's Hand Books on Fruit Culture and Evergreens, published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; sold by all booksellers, and at this Nursery.

Fruit Trees.

Apples.

SUMMER—Carolina Red June, Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin, Sweet Jane, Early Pennock, etc.

AUTUMN—Maiden's Blush, Hawley, Snow, Fulton Strawberry, Lowell, etc.

WINTER—Yellow Bellflower, Rawle's Janet, Domine, Wine-sap, Willow Twig, Fulton, Red Romanite, etc.

Standard Trees, six to ten feet high, \$12.50 per hundred. Dwarf trees, 30c each.

Pears.

Standard and Dwarf Trees of best sorts, 50 cents each.

Cherries.

Early Richmond, Reine Hortense, Belle de Choisey, English Morello, May Duke, Belle Magnifique, Carnation, Donna Maria, Plumstone Morella. Trees, 50 cents each. The Heart and Bizarreau Cherries do not succeed well on the Prairies.

Grapes.

Isabella, 10 to 25 cents.

Gooseberries.

English varieties, \$2 per dozen. Houghton's Seedling, and Pale Red or Cluster, never mildew, abundant bearers, \$1.25 per dozen, \$6 per hundred, \$50 per thousand.

Raspberries.

Allen \$1.50 per dozen, \$7 per hundred. American Black Cap 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per hundred. American White Cap 75 cents per dozen. Brinkley's Orange \$8 per dozen. Red Antwerp, fine, \$1 per dozen. Cincinnati Red, very hardy, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per hundred, \$15 per thousand. Allen's Prolific, Belle de Fontenay, Marvel of Four Seasons, each \$1.50 per dozen.

Currants.

Cherry, Attractor, White Grape, Champagne, Chasselas, Fertile de Palnau, Fertile de Angers, Prince Albert, Belle of St. Giles, twenty-five cents each, or two dollars per dozen. White Dutch, Victoria, Red Grape, Silver Striped, Magnum Bonum, Wilmot's Grape, Knight's Large Red, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Red Dutch, Black English, or Black Naples, Common White, Missouri Large Fruited, ten cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY—25 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$8 per hundred, \$60 per thousand.

Strawberries.

Necked Pine, 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per hundred, \$3 per thousand. Hooker, Wilson's Albany, 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per hundred. Hoye's Seedling, Longworth's Prolific, McAvoy's Superior, Early Scarlet, Jenning's Seedlings, Monroe Scarlet, Jenny Moyamensing, 20c per dozen, \$1 per hundred—my selection \$5 per thousand.

ASPARAGUS—2 year old roots, 50c per hundred, \$4 per thousand; 3 year old roots, 75c per hundred, \$5 per thousand.

Rhubarb.

Linnæus, Downing's Colossal, Myatt's Victoria, Tobolsk, Royal Albert, 20c each, \$2 per dozen, \$8 per hundred. Scotch Hybrid, none better, 15c each, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$45 per thousand. Cahoon's Seedling, largest, roots liable to rot, 50c each, \$4 per dozen.

Hedge Plants.

Osage Orange, two years old \$2 per thousand. Buckthorn, two years, \$6 per thousand. Osier Willow, Viminalis, Purpurea, Beveridge and Golden, cuttings, 5c per 100, \$8 per thousand.

Scions.

Apple 10 cents per dozen, 80 cents per hundred, \$2.50 per thousand, \$20 per ten thousand. Pear, Plum and Cherry \$1 per hundred, \$6 per thousand.

Ornamental and Deciduous Trees.

NAME OF TREE.	FT. HIGH.	EACH.	DOZ.	HUND.
Abele, silver.....	3 to 6	\$1.00	\$5	
" "	6 to 10	25c	2.00	10
Purple Fringe Tree.....		30c		
Ash, European.....	5 to 6	25c	3.00	12
Birch, white European.....	5 to 6	25c	2.00	14
Butternut.....	4 to 5	25c	2.50	18
Black Walnut.....	4 to 5	35c	2.00	18
Elm, American white.....	6 to 8	25c	9.50	18
Elm, European.....	3 to 6	25c	2.50	15
Larch, European.....	4 to 6	25c	2.50	16
Larch, American.....	3 to 6	25c	2.50	16
Maple, American silver leaved.....	8 to 10	30c	3.50	25
Mountain Ash, European.....	8 to 10	50c	4.00	30
" "	6 to 8	30c	2.50	75
" "	5 to 6	20c	2.00	10
" " oakleaved.....	6 to 8	60c	3.50	
" " weeping.....	8 to 10	\$1		
Poplar, Lombardy.....	8 to 12	30c	3.00	18
Willow, gold barked.....	6 to 8	25c	2.50	15

Evergreens.

At Retail, except where noted. 25 cts. per foot for Good Specimens.

American Arbor Vitæ, Balsam Fir, Red Cedar, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, White Pine, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Irish Juniper; Evergreen Cypress.

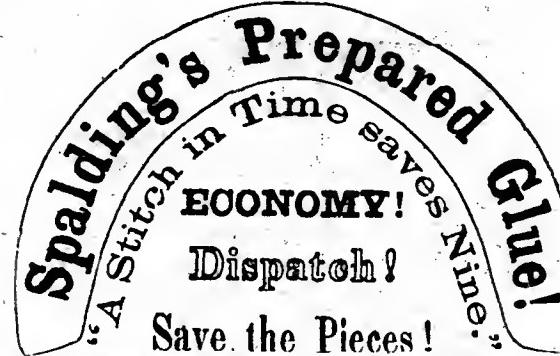
Rhododendron, \$1; Sabin's Pine, \$1.50; Beatham's Pine, \$1.50; Pinus Tuberculata, \$2; Savin, Holly.

Small Evergreens.

Native, assorted, one year bedded, six to twelve inches, one dollar per dozen, four dollars per hundred, twenty-five dollars per thousand. Norway Spruce, three years transplanted, three dollars per hundred, five dollars per thousand.

Shrubby, &c.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Roses, a good assortment Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, June and Climbing.....	25 to 50c	
Berberry Red and Purple.....	25c	
Honeysuckles, upright and climbing.....	25c	\$2.00
Lilac, purple.....	25	2.00
Lilac, white.....	25	1.50
Spiraea, assorted.....	25	
Japan Quince.....	30	3.00
African Tamarix.....	25	2.00
Snow Ball.....	25	2.00
Weigela Rosea.....	25	2.00
Wistaria.....	25	2.00
Flowering Currants.....	25	2.00
Flowering Almond.....	24	2.00
Lilac, assorted, Phloxes, assorted, 15 to 25 cents each.		
Sweet Potato, Cabbage, Tomato and Egg Plants, at usual rates.		1m2m



As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless collars and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address **HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.**
Box No. 3600 New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

YOUNG APPLE TREES.

I HAVE 40,000 TWO YEAR OLD GRAFTED Apple Trees, which I will sell at \$30 per 1,000, on six months time with approved paper. They are all of good varieties. They were reset at one year old, have fine roots, but of moderate growth, but thrifty. I offer them cheap, as the ground is to be cleared off for other purposes.

GEO. STEVENS.

Mendota, LaSalle Co., Ill., mar1-2m.

GREAT REDUCTION TO CLUBS!

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE
Illinois State Journal,
A reliable Newspaper, and a faithful advocate of Republican principles—Published at Springfield, Illinois, BY BAILHACHE & BAKER.

The season for forming clubs is at hand, and in order to enable our friends to compete with the agents of Eastern publications we have determined to offer the Weekly JOURNAL at the following low prices, for the next thirty days:

TERMS TO CLUBS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Six copies for one year	\$7.50
Ten " "	12.00
Fifteen " "	16.50
Twenty " "	20.00
Thirty " "	30.00

All persons sending clubs often, fifteen and twenty subscribers at the above rates, will be entitled to an extra copy free; and all persons sending clubs of thirty subscribers, shall receive two extra copies of the paper free, or a copy of Godey's Lady's Book for 1860, if preferred. We hope our friends will respond liberally in view of the above reduction of rates. Each paper will be addressed to the person for whom it is intended, and will be forwarded to any desired post office.

Clergymen and teachers supplied at \$1 a year.
Money inclosed in registered letters sent at our risk.

Address **BAILHACHE & BAKER,**
Springfield, Ill.

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.

40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY STOCK, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address **M. L. DUNLAP,** feb1

200,000 SILVER MAPLE SEEDLINGS.

I BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of Nurserymen to the following list of cash prices for my one year old Silver Maple seedlings. They are strong thrifty plants, ranging in height from 8 to 24 inches, being of suitable size for boxing and shipping to a distance.

\$1.50 per hundred,

\$6.00 per thousand,

\$55 per ten thousand,

\$100 per twenty thousand.

When purchasers do not remit with their orders, satisfactory reference or a good indorsed note, payable at some bank will be required.

I have for sale a large stock of Peach trees, one year old from bud, 4 to 6 feet high, of the best market varieties; Standard and Dwarf Pears

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO. N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design:

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

**B. B. LLOYD:
DENTIST,**
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.)

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

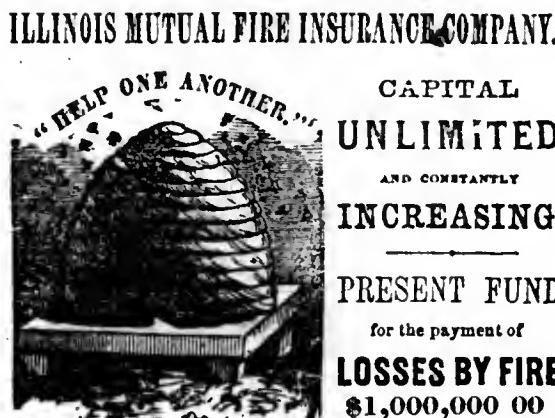
Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, volum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fossmann, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7-1859

PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,
Agent for Springfield.

A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand.
Call and see. West side of the Square. feb1-far-tf



PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT ALTON, ILL.
This company was chartered in 1839, and insures, at a moderate cost, almost every species of property in Illinois against Loss or Damage by Fire. The rates of risk are so arranged that each class of property insured will support its own loss.

Every one insured becomes a member—the Company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. The capital augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks; the security for which remains in the hands of the insured; therefore, every member is the treasurer of his own money until the same is required for the purpose of paying losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Timo. Turner,	Lyman Trumbull,	J. W. Billings,
Benj. F. Long	Samuel Wade,	M. G. Atwood,
John James,	L. Kellenberger,	Robert Smith,
Henry Lea,	Elias Hibbard,	Alfred Dow,
F. A. Hoffman,	B. K. Hart,	John Atwood.

B. F. LONG, President.

L. KELLENBERGER, Treas.

M. G. ATWOOD, Sec'y.

JOHN ATWOOD, Ass't. Sec'y.

JOHN BLAISDELL, Gen'l Agent.

Application for insurance may be made to the Local Agents, one or more of whom may be found in every county in this State.

JAMES L. HILL, Agent.

jan10-d3m-wly

**Eugene L. Gross,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Correspondence Solicited.**

Refers to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.

**TO
Architects, Builders,
CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
DECORATORS.
NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,**

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the Architects' and Mechanics' Journal, says it is "Edited with evident ability..... Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Hartill, 128 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.

feb1-tf

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.

T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE
PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS
AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF
TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

**BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.**

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO
Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assort-
ment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring
planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse
and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at
lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscriber.
F. K. PHENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

WOODBURN NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISH-
MENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants,
more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest
piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES,
both for market and family use. Also,
Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant,
Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,
Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides
Evergreens,

Shade and
Ornamental Trees
and Shrubs,
Roses, Dahlias,
Phloxes,
Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois. feb1-far-tf

B. F. FOX,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND SEEDS,

Washington Street, between 5th and 6th, Springfield, Illinois.

MY STOCK OF AGRICULTURAL IM-
PLEMENTS and Seeds will be very complete for
Spring sales. I shall keep on hand a complete assortment of
the Moline and Peoria Plows. Also Mares, Ruggles and
other makers of Sub-Soil Plows. It shall be my aim to keep
for sale none but the VERY BEST articles for

FARMERS' USE.

Farmers are particularly invited to call and examine goods
and prices, assuring them they shall receive every attention
and be furnished with any information they may desire.

feb1-2t

BIRD SEED—MIXED AND ALL KINDS—

Always on hand at CORNEAU & DILLER'S.

POTASH—POTASH—A NO 1 ARTICLE—
at CORNEAU & DILLER'S.

Illinois Farmer

VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL, 1860.

NUMBER 4.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	8 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

CONTENTS.

April	53
Blackberry Wine.....	54
Housekeeping.....	54
Farm Houses.....	54
Farm Cellars and Timber Growing.....	55
Agricultural Progress in Adams.....	56
Dunlap's Weed Hook	57
Grafting the Cherry, etc.....	57
Small Fruits	57
Winter Wheat.....	58
Home Talk.....	58
Spalding's Prepared Glue.....	58
Wine Sap—Raule's Janet.....	59
Spring in Egypt.....	59
Important Discovery.....	59
County Fairs.....	60
Premiums offered by the Illinois State Agricultural Soc'y.	60
Fairbanks' Scales.....	61
The Fireside.....	61
Spring is Coming.....	62
The Farmer's Enemies.....	62
EDITOR'S TABLE:	
The Farmer.....	63
The Ohio Farmer	63
Transactions of Ohio Pomological Society.....	63
The Rural Annual, 1860.....	63
The Architect's and Mechanic's Journal.....	63
Editors Work	63
Bloomington Nursery.....	63
Weekly Illinois State Journal.....	63
Ohio Cultivator	64
Chfs, or Earth Almond.....	64
Northwestern Farmer.....	64
Lamollie Nursery.....	64
Sweet Potatoes.....	64
Silver Maple Seedlings.....	64
Steam Plow, Lancaster.....	64
Sweet Potatoe Plants.....	64
The Horticulturalist.....	64
The Sullivant Farm.....	64
Woodburn Nursery.....	64
Young's Cultivator.....	64
The Gardener's Monthly.....	64
Make Good Implements.....	64
Cart Iron Land Rollers.....	64
McQuiston's Corn Sheller.....	64
Review of Fleishman's New Mode of Plowing.....	64
An Illinois Barn and Piggery.....	64
Engravings.....	64
Subsoil Plow	64
Death of A. H. Ernest.....	65
Sprouting Osage and Locust Seed.....	65
Sweet Potatoe Manual.....	65
Exchanges, etc.....	65
Tomatoes in Egypt.....	65
The Flower Garden.....	65
Setting out Orchards.....	65
Hubbard Squash.....	65
Native Evergreens.....	65
The Prairie Farmer.....	65
The Wholesale Nursery Trade and the Tree Peddlers.....	65
Commercial	65

APRIL.

Come, gentle Spring! ethereal mildness, come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.

[THOMPSON'S "SEASONS."]

March, with its sunshine, its chilly blast and fitful gusts of heat and cold, as it battled with the Winter King for the rights of Spring, has passed, and April, with its more mild and genial, though oft-dripping skies, is hailed with delight, and

"The glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchemist,
Turning, with splendor of his precious eye.
The meagre, cloudy earth to glittering gold."

The wheat, oats, rye and barley are sown, and are sending up their rank foliage to drink in the kindly shower; the vernal flowers are bowing their modest heads, or peering out along the garden borders, almost doubtful if Spring has come; the buds upon shrub and tree are preparing to burst forth into leafy splendor, while the embryo flower will exercise more caution until the frosts that have been lurking in the borders of Spring shall have been driven back to the icy north.

The hum of insects and the chaunt of politicians are upon the April air. The one you must study well, and after him with fire and knife; while the other should but excite your pity, and caution you to guard well the ballot-box from their depredations. With them, like fish,

The great thieves eat the less.

The past winter has no doubt made large inroads in the larvæ of the insect tribes, and we shall hope to hear of little damage from the cut-worm and the chinch-bug the coming summer. The Hessian fly is too well armed to heed the effects of winter frosts, and, under the name of winter-killing, he has done no small amount of damage; for in autumn he had eat into the heart of

the succulent wheat, where he lay concealed, and when spring called forth to the plant to renew its growth, it had not the heart to do so, and its green leaves turned of a yellow hue and died—insect killed in late autumn and early spring.

This month the vegetable and flower garden will need your care—the one filled with use and the other with beauty. So shall be combined the one that shall give us health and the other joy. Spring, with all its budding hopes and promise of plenty, is upon us; the winter is past, and March has put him just over the border, yet not so far that he may not.

Come back when the wind is still,
And the stars shine out with their silver light,
When with a chill and a silent tread,
He may spread his mantle of dazzling white,
And the gems of frost, sparkle and dance
Over the fields and the herbage green:
When the sun in his glory shall rise o'er the land—
Then woe to the vines, and the young blades of corn,
The more tender plants, and the blossoms of fruit;
For the mantle of white and the setting of pearls,
But point to the shroud that envelops them all.

Deep tillage will ward off the spring frosts to a great extent; for through the day the soil drinks in the sun's rays, and becomes so well warmed up that no ordinary degree of cold will affect it. Protection by timber belts will prevent the cold air from robbing the cultivated land of the heat absorbed during the day and thus stimulate the early growth and maturity of the spring grains. The small fruits that produce the great comforts should be planted in great abundance. They are strawberry, currant, gooseberry, raspberry and blackberry.

Look well to your sowing and planting, for upon the care with which these is done will be your success. Do not in the hurry of spring work, neglect the garden, from which so many of the essential elements of the table are drawn. The orchard, that great conservator of health, will require looking after, new trees to be planted, and old ones pruned and grafted.

For the Illinois Farmer.
Blackberry Wine.
ASHLEY, March 12, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—The way we made our wines is as follows: 3 berries and 5 waters; that is, 3 gallons of good ripe berries well washed, and then add water to the berries enough to strain out 8 gallons of liquid, and then add 3 lbs. of brown sugar to every gallon of liquid, and mix well and let it stand 24 hours and scum, and then put in cask, fill full, leave the bung out for six weeks; fill up the cask every day as it works out. I think it would be better to put half and half berries and water; that is, have one gallon of berries make two gallons of liquid.

Yours respectfully,

CHENEY POST & CO.

We have a sample of the blackberry wine of Messrs. Cheney Post & Co., and pronounce it superior to any samples exhibited at the State Fair, and with one exception, the best that we have met with, and that was made with loaf sugar which gave it a clear, light color, and a blackberry taste. These gentlemen made some forty casks of wine last season, and sold it at the low price of one dollar per gallon. It has very little intoxicating properties, not more than good cider, and for medicinal purposes must be valuable. It is certainly a very pleasant drink. By the recipe, it will be seen that it is very cheaply made.

With abundant annual crops of blackberries in the south part of the State, this wine may soon become very popular in our markets, from the very large quantities that will be made. French wines made in Chicago and New York will be at a discount beside this pure native production.—ED.

For the Illinois Farmer.
Housekeeping.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—The March number of the *Illinois Farmer*, came to hand just in time to relieve the tedium of convalescence from sickness. I have read it carefully, and recognize but one deficiency in its conduct, viz: not telling the wives and sisters *how to cook* those fine varieties of squashes, beans, etc., etc.

I am not a very old or experienced housekeeper—only an average one—but if you have a corner for a few good recipes, I will cheerfully furnish them.

The old-fashioned method of putting up “apple sauce” for the winter, out of “down apples” when cider is sweet and cheap, is familiar to every one who has had access to a bounteous farmer’s table.

But with those farmers, who put up a large quantity of fruit in the Fall, there will always be much that will rapidly decay on the approach of warm weather. My method has been to sort them over weekly, and carefully peeling and coring the decaying ones, speedily convert the fruit into “Spring apple butter.”

Three pints of molasses with the same of water to each half bushel of prepared fruit; twelve hours boiling and stirring in a porcelain kettle will reduce the mass to a fine red jam equal to the best preserve.

Dried pumpkin, or those “Hubbard squashes,” with the addition of some agreeable spices or lemon peel, will be equally nice.

“HOUSEKEEPER.”

We thank “Housekeeper” for the suggestion of a housekeeper’s corner. Yes, we shall always have a corner for just such practical recipes as the above. But we cannot fill valuable space with a long string of stereotyped formulas for this and that nondescript cake, etc., usually found under the head of “House-keeping,” “Domestic Matters,” or “The Kitchen.” We intend that the pages of the *Farmer* shall contain facts which can be of use to its readers. The practice so common of using “windfalls” for “apple butter” and “apple sauce,” is not a good one. It is seldom that any two apples cook alike, and for this, if no other reason, they should not be mixed.

In putting up apples for winter use, each variety should be kept separate as their season of maturity, or the time when they begin to decay, are not alike. If Lumber twigs and Romanites are put in the same bin, the latter will decay and injure the others, if not sorted over often; but in keeping each variety separate, a large amount of sorting will be saved. We prefer the apple sauce to the apple butter, and think there is less trouble in making it. The suggestion of using molasses in place of sweet cider, is new to us. We like the idea of making it during winter or spring, as suggested. That made in the fall is, as “Housekeeper” states, liable to sour on the approach of warm weather, and must of course, “be made strong to keep,” and requires scalding. Better make it from good, fresh, sound apples as wanted. Ladies, we have room for you in which you shall be heard, but excuse us from putting scissors into printed matter that we do not understand.

—ED.

Farm Houses.

A New York merchant of wealth purchased a farm out west for a promising son; within a year he became unwell. Inquiries were made as to his sleeping room; the answer was, that he had for his chamber a large upper room, well lighted. His sister paid him a visit, and soon observed that his clothing in his wardrobe was damp, while that in the drawers were actually moulded; when the fact presented itself, that the room was on the north side of the house, overlooking an immense prairie, and that no ray of sunshine ever entered from one year’s end to another. He returned to New York and died of tuberculous disease, which, with great certainty was hastened, if not originated, by the unfortunate position of his chamber. The lesson is, that the family room, the sleeping apartment, the study, in short, any apartment which is occupied for the greater part of each twenty-four hours, should have its windows facing the south, as nearly as possible, so that the glad sunshine may lighten it up, and keep it warm, and dry and pure.—*Hall’s Journal of Health*.

That damp rooms have much to do with ague and other western diseases, is a fact too potent for denial. Sleeping rooms are generally too small, and when not exposed to the direct rays of the sun should have either a stove, fire-place or pipe by which to warm up and to dry the room. Dry, airy sleeping rooms are great labor saving institutions, for they keep the laborer in good health and vigor, and he is able to do full justice to his work.

In summer, a room on the second floor is to be preferred to one on the ground floor, as it is generally above the miasma that seldom rises a half dozen feet above the surface of the earth, and which has a free circulation through the lower rooms.

Farm houses on the prairie should in all cases be two stories high, with most, if not all the sleeping apartments above. In winter, these rooms to no small extent, can be warmed with the stove pipes passing up through from the rooms below, which will keep them dry and healthy. Too little attention is paid to a proper form of architecture; farmers of no experience in building, young wives, just from boarding school, and ignorant carpenters, have too much to do with the plans of our farm houses. We have thought seriously of making drawings of a few farm houses as they

are, with a view to show all their discomforts. A new married couple commence farming, their means are limited, but the wife says we must have a sitting-room, a dining-room, a kitchen and bedroom below, a chamber for drying clothes and two bedrooms above. While the young farmer admits all this, he is constrained to say, that "if we have these, they must be small," and the result is there is not a room in the house fit to live in, and they find too late that the rooms are all too small, and that the numerous partitions and doors occupy too much spare room and have cost too much money. In a city we can bear to be crowded, but in the country, room is cheap. It is better to have one large room than three small ones. In the case cited, it would have been better to have the sitting and dining-room combined, with a kitchen and pantry below, and the chambers divided into two sleeping rooms, even if they should contain two beds each. Such a house, of the same size outside, would cost very much less than if cut up into so many small rooms, and on the whole more convenient, and certainly, more healthful, and when more room is needed, as is generally the case with our young progressive farmers, an addition could be made: first, by adding a one story wing for a kitchen and woodshed, when the old kitchen will be turned into a dining and living room, and another wing will furnish a comfortable family sleeping room.

The plan of having halls in small farm houses, is not only expensive, but useless; but ample verandas are always useful and add greatly to the value of the farm house. When the hurry of the spring work is over, we shall pay some attention to farm buildings, especially the farm house.

Farm Cellars and Timber Growing.

TUSCOLA, III., March 7, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—Can you or some of your correspondents give me some information in relation to that important part of a farmer's home comfort, a good cellar?

1st. Where would you put it, under the house or have it separate; is it not unhealthy under the house?

2d. Of what would you construct it, to have it dry, well lighted and ventilated, rat and mice proof?

3d. Can you give us any directions in growing forest trees, say a grove of four acres, so as to shelter the orchard

and farm crops from severe winds, the timber for posts when hedges are not wanted, and for the repairing and making of farm tools? How would you prepare the ground, what trees would you plant, and how cultivate them? Ought not the rows to run so as to conduct the winds around the orchard? An answer through the FARMER would much oblige.

Yours, &c., WM. L. PROSE.

Farmer Prose has given us a pretty extensive job, but we will take off our coat this evening and see what we can do for him. We have handled the spade all day, and the pen is to be driven with rather clumsy fingers. When at Pana, a few days since, we called on business at a new house put up last season by an emigrant from western New York. Observing a quantity of sawed timber six inches square, we inquired to what purpose it was to be applied; the answer was, "for an out-door cellar, for we cannot have cellars here under our houses, as they are too wet and they will be full of water, and if not are too damp. I shall build above ground and bank up to keep out the frost; this will keep it dry, warm and rat proof; for you see the rats will not eat through six inches of oak." But, my good friend, you have set your house on the ground; and in the course of three or four years the sills and floor will be ruined with the dry rot; your oak timber covered with the earth embankment will rot down in ten years, and its rotten timbers will be riddled with rats in less than half that time. The embankment will be a fine harbor for rats, mice and other vermin, and your cellar will be but a disappointment. Now, suppose you had set your house up four feet from the ground, dig your cellar three feet, and with the earth raise up an embankment with a nice slope from the wall, put in windows of six lights, eight by ten glass, which will ventilate the room. If you use brick, make the wall hollow, a wall ten inches, two of which will be the hollow space, will do, provided that the flues run down into the cellar wall so that you can put up a stove to keep from freezing in the coldest weather and to dry, should it get too damp. In a clay soil, the cellar must have a drain, or it will fill up with water in the spring. The bottom should be cemented to prevent dampness, but not to keep out the water, for the drain alone will do this. When stone

cannot be had, hard burned brick will answer a good purpose; but in all cases have the chimney flues reach down into the cellar. Our cellar is an eight inch wall of brick laid solid, with four windows of six lights each. We do not bank it up, but in the coldest weather pile some straw against the windows an occasionally make up a fire in and old stove that we use for the purpose. Our vegetables keep in excellent order. The cellar is so that it is easily ventilated by an outside door which is left open through the day in mild weather; it is not so warm as to start the vegetables or to have them decay; consequently being so well aired, there is nothing unpleasant or unhealthy about it; but on the contrary, the abundance of fine vegetables that it contains is a source of health. Potatoes do not keep well in a strong light, and we throw some covering over them, usually Russia matts that we use in tree packing; a thin layer of sods would even be better. Such a cellar is rat proof, except by the door. A rat will not remain in a tight cellar, and if he gets in by the door and it is closed a few days, he will get out the first opportunity. They make us very little trouble. Unfortunately our cellar is four feet in the ground and two and a half above ground; but having occasion to put up a building in the village, we have set it up four feet from the ground and find it about the thing; when the earth that is thrown out of the cellar is nicely graded about the building, the falling rain runs off finely and the yard is soon dry. The cellar should be put under the whole house. The cost is but little more, and for dairy purposes the wing cellar is invaluable. Ours is partitioned off separate for this purpose, and thus the milk is free from the effect of vegetables in the same room. We have cabbage and Hubbard squash yet in fine order. It will be seen that a house thus set up high and dry, will last much longer than if on blocks near the ground.

TIMBER GROWING.

The subject of timber growing is one in which we need further experience to be perfect. It is comparatively new to all of us. On our farm at Leyden, in Cook county, we have a fine grove of locust; many of the trees are over a foot in diameter and would make several cuts of posts. Four years since we used

them for sleepers in the barn, sixteen feet long, to replace a lot of white elm ones that had given out. These trees are about eight feet apart; they were sown in rows four feet apart and have been cut out to that distance. If they are too close, some will die out to give room for others, and if too far apart, will be lower and spreading. In growing timber the object is to have the trees tall and straight, and to do this, close planting should be resorted to. From our own experience we think eight feet about right, and are putting in our belts in that way; that is, we intend to thin them to that distance. We have put them in four feet apart, intending to take out every alternate row and every alternate tree in the row left; this will require six hundred and eighty trees to the acre. For our timber belts about the orchard we use the silver leaf Maple, 8,000 of which we had of Mr. Pullen, whose card is in the FARMER.

We will suppose that a farmer has a quarter section, and wishes to divide it into forty acre fields, he would at two rods width have about twelve acres in timber belts; should he want more, he could add to the width. A quarter section thus protected, would be much more valuable for any kind of a crop. An Osage hedge could be set next to the timber belt and would require no further attention after the first three or four years, for it would not matter whether it was six or twenty feet high, so that it turned the stock. We like the Silver Maples for their thrift, beauty, hardiness and exemption from insects; the timber makes good wood for fuel and for turner's use. The Locust we would not plant, on account of its liability to destruction by the borer, especially if we were near the grove, out on the prairie it would be much safer. Our native White Ash we intend to use, also the Tulip tree and the Catalpa, the latter of which makes the most durable timber for posts. We would grow the trees one year in nursery beds and then transplant; as a general thing, the farmer will find it cheaper to purchase the trees of those who make a business of growing them, than to attempt to grow them himself. Two year old Maples, two to four feet high, can be had for \$40 per 1,000, and those in a hurry can plant these, but yearling trees are very much cheaper.

The seeds of the White Ash ripen in June, and should be sown at once in a rather moist soil. They will come up the next spring. Silver Maple seed ripens in May, are sown at once and come up in a few days, and are ready to transplant the next spring. The common Soft Maple is also a valuable tree for timber belts, but little inferior to the Silver Maple; plenty of seeds can be had on any of our river bottoms. The seed must be covered very lightly and rolled. These belts should be thoroughly cultivated for two or more years and until they shade the ground and the roots get too strong to work them. Beans are a good crop the first season, we grew over forty bushels of them in our belts last season.

ED.

Agricultural Progress in Adams.

QUINCY, March 12, 1860.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

I herewith send you a statement in regard to a crop of potatoes entered for premium at our last county fair, you can do as you think best about publishing it, at any rate, it will show what can be done in Adams county in the way of raising potatoes.

Valentine Davis, being duly sworn, says: "that he raised a crop of potatoes on his farm in Concord township, Adams county, the present season, on land measuring one half acre; and that the produce of said crop was two hundred and eighty (280) bushels, estimated by legal measurement, being equal to five hundred and sixty (560) bushels per acre; that the specimens presented are a fair average sample of the whole crop," &c.

And in answer to the questions as printed in our lists, he replied as follows:

1. Kind of soil?

A. Rather sandy timbered land.

2. What kind, and how much, manure applied?

A. No manure for seventeen years, except on about four rods had a straw stack, and on this the potatoes were smaller, but quite as many in a hill and now and then a rotten one, but no rotten ones in any other part of the piece.

3. What crops have preceded it, on the same land, for three years past?

A. Wheat; then corn, stood over in the corn stalks; broke up late for wheat, but not the four rods new ground, broke up just before planting.

4. When, and how sown?

A. Planted about the 25th April, ground furrowed four feet apart, planted about twenty inches apart in the furrow; potatoes cut up, one or two eyes in a place.

5. What kind of seed?

A. New kind, do not know the

name, I call them "Davis Seedlings."

6. How much seed used per acre.

A. About six (6) bushels per acre.

7. What was the expense of cultivation and the manner of cultivation?

A. Cost about four dollars, beside digging the potatoes; in eight rows plowed the dirt away from the potatoes, the ground being wet, I stopped, and when the ground got dry enough I threw the dirt to the potatoes on the whole piece; then cleared out the weeds in the rows with the hoe.

This may be considered a favorable yield and encouragement for our farmers to see what they can do in this line. The sample of potatoes shown are splendid, large, smooth, with a red skin and many large eyes, and white and extremely solid and fine grain within.

Our county fair officers met last week, completed premium list, and we expect to have the best fair we ever held, which will make it the best in the State. The plan adopted last year of throwing open our fairs and inviting competition from other States and counties, proved a great benefit and drew many from Missouri and the neighboring counties. This year we hope to see some of the fine stock from Morgan and Sangamon grace our beautiful grounds—the finest I know of anywhere. I will send you our list as soon as it is out and the time for holding our fair is decided. If you know, I wish you would publish the time of the other county fairs.

Truly yours,

H. D. WOODRUFF,
Secretary A. C. A. & M. A.

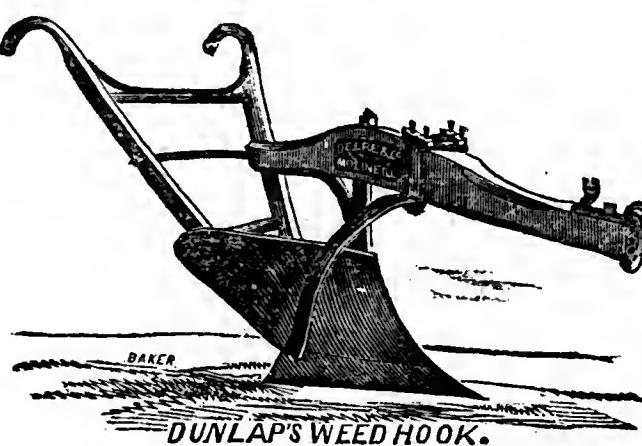
The clouds of darkness are being dispelled, and old fogeyism, who has been preaching that good crops of potatoes could not be grown away from the woodlands of the north, may step out of his pulpit if he would save his reputation for truth. Sending to Michigan and Wisconsin for potatoes is now out of joint, and the farmers of Central Illinois will hereafter have potatoes "to sell and to keep." Adams county is taking her true position, she is one of the most important counties in the great corn zone of the State. We intend to take a look through her borders in June.

We shall publish the time and place of holding fairs, soon as we get them.

ED.

—We have received a copy of a pretended literary paper from Illinois, entitled "The Sublime." We have not read it, but we think, from its title, that there is just "one step" between it and its editor.

—A local paper says that an old lady applied to a grocer for a pound of oblong tea.



We often have patches of weeds to plow under. Sometimes the weeds in our buckwheat patch get so high that we cannot cover them. This, to us, was a source of annoyance. We first tried the log chain; but it was not satisfactory. We next bolted a piece of timber to the beam, at the end of which we put through a bolt. This did the work quite satisfactorily, and we used it several years. We then thought of substituting iron for wood; and after several attempts, (for we are no great genius at invention,) we succeeded in getting the weed hook as herewith presented. We have no idea of making it any more perfect, and give full permission to any one who will improve upon it.

The most stubborn corn-stalks must yield to it; the tallest of weeds must come under. But we must give you notice that loose rubbish will clog it, and it is useless to put it in a field of dry weeds, loose at the bottom, dead tumble weeds, or anything that is not fast to the ground at one end. Thus, corn-stalks standing in the hill are first broken down by the whiffle-trees, and then brought by the hook in position to be covered by the turning furrow. So of tall green weeds, or any green crop: they are gathered within its arm and buried beneath the furrow. Last fall we turned under a portion of corn-stalks from which the corn had been husked, and so deeply are they buried that we intend to plant with potatoes, and cover them with the plow. With this hook in the latter part of the season, all the unfarmer-like patches of weeds can be put out of sight, and we would particularly recommend it to those farmers who have entered for the best farm, to be put in active requisition a few days before the committee on farms shall make them a visit. The hook is two feet long, made of common bar or wagon tire iron. We dedicate it to

the slovenly farmer, for with it he can disguise and make valuable much that he has run over and tilled at,—he can pick his nubbins, and plow under both weeds and stalks, and thus prepare his land for a crop of spring wheat or oats, and besides, it will so effectually wipe out his bad culture, that Mr. Sloven will have a better opinion of himself, and of course think better of mankind. This we call elevating the industrial classes. We dedicate it to the progressive farmer, for he will make money out of it by its judicious use. We dedicate it to the fancy farmer, because he will be cheated into a little profit by its use, and may take the big pitcher for the best prairie farm.

Grafting the Cherry, etc.

Downing says that "grafting commences earliest with the cherry and plum, and ends with the pear and apple. The precise time of course varies with the season and the climate, but is generally comprised from February to the middle of April."

That so close observers as the brothers Downing should write so loose a paragraph, on such an important subject, we are at a loss to determine, other than that grafting is not well understood in New York, or that budding is more popular. Grafting the cherry is so little resorted to there, that we may take a little of both conclusions.

On the prairies the new set buds of the cherry are liable to winter kill, more especially on the Mahaleb and Mazzard stocks, which are often killed to the ground, bud and all; at the same time the Morrello presents a hardy stock for us, though it must be confessed with the bad habit of sending up suckers; but with deep tillage and deep planting, this will to some extent be modified.

GRAFTING THE SAME SEASON OF TRANSPLANTING.

To do this with the cherry, the trees should be taken up early in spring, before the swelling of the buds, the branches trimmed off and top cut back to within four or five inches of where the head is to be inserted. They are then to be planted in orchard or nursery rows to be grafted as soon as the buds are ready to break and until the leaf is half grown. Of course, the top is cut back four or five inches, as before noted. This is the season of grafting. The cions should have been cut in the

fall or winter and kept in some cool place, and without materially having swelled their buds. If the stock is half or three-fourths of an inch in diameter, we cut it off at an angle of forty-five degrees, square off the upper part of the cut and insert as in clift grafting; with this difference, that the knife is held at an angle so as to cut instead of splitting the bark, but when the stock is of less size we make the usual splice graft, but without the tongue, simply putting them together and winding with linen thread; for this purpose the thread is cut in lengths of sixteen to eighteen inches. The graft is then protected by melted wax, put on with a brush in the usual way. Soon as the growth indicates that the thread is to cut into the bark, cutting down through the thread even into the wood will do no harm, but the thread should not be removed, as the wax will hold it so as to protect the graft from blowing off until it is firmly knit to the stock.

GRAFTING THE NEXT SEASON AFTER TRANSPLANTING.

The trees to be grafted, if of good size, say one half to an inch or more in diameter, must not have their side branches cut back at the time of grafting, but are to be shortened in as the graft is capable of absorbing the sap. Those suitable for splice grafting can be safely pruned at the time. We think the fault in grafting the cherry has been mainly in doing the work before active growth, and which resulted in the loss of the graft.

Grafting the cherry and plum, even after they are in bloom, is much safer than too early. The caution to be observed in rooted trees, is not to cut away too much of the top at once, but in the case of the newly transplanted tree it has been deprived of its vigor and the growth checked, hence it is not safe to set the graft until growth is resumed sufficient to act on the graft. No buds or sprouts should be rubbed or cut from the tree the first season after transplanting.

GRAFTING THE APPLE.

This we manage in the same manner and set until the leaves are nearly full size, using the same precaution in regard to pruning.

Small Fruits.

At the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Bloomington, it was suggested that the so-called "small fruits" be called the "great fruits," from the fact that at the

north they are really the most valuable and reliable, ready at all seasons, either fresh from vine or shrub, dry in the pantry, or cozily stowed away in a cool nook in the cellar in can or jar; in fact, they are the fruit of the year, and must have some more significant name than the term "small," for though small in size compared to the orb-like apple, yet from their great value as a staple luxury, they rank *high and large*. Though cheaply grown and a sure crop, yet by being termed "small" they have been overlooked. Let us give them a name that shall be significant of their value, and they will thrive in every farmer's garden, in every mechanic's village plat, and along the borders of every yard. Make them popular and they will be grown, show them to be profitable and they will be cultivated for market; show them to be healthful and they will be planted, show them to be beautiful and they will be tended by fairy hands.

Let us take a look through the market and see what our farmers and our villagers pay for them in the dried state: Black Cap Raspberry 33c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb, Blackberry 20c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb, Cherries 30c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb, Strawberries, none in market, Currants do. Foreign fruit: Zante Currants 10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb, Prunes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Thus it will be seen that our own native fruits, that grow freely and always produce abundant crops, bring a high price in market. Let us see who are the purchasers. Here is a merchant from Lake street, who leaves his order for Zante currants and prunes—that blacksmith's wife must have the raspberries, for she has not forgotten the country and the days of her girlhood, when she rambled through the old fields after this delicious fruit—that farmer who has just sold a load of potatoes at thirty-five cents a bushel, is exchanging a part of his money for these luxuries, that he should have grown himself, but he must have some blackberry pies and stewed raspberry for company, so Mr. Hoyt is putting up his order. But, good friend, why do you not only grow these fruits for home use but for market? Here you see they have them by hundreds of barrels, nicely put up, and are selling them at a round price.

"Well, stranger," said he, "I reckon they are not quite sick as grow about here." Precisely the same was our reply. About Cincinnati the farmers grow them by the five, ten and twenty acres, and of course they find large profits in it or they would not engage in it so extensively, and here you are paying them a good profit for growing—the commission man in Cincinnati for putting up and shipping, the railroad freight—and our considerate friend, Mr. Hoyt, his plant for dealing them out to you. Now,

do you not think that you had best give these fruits a place in your grounds and see if you cannot have them in abundance for your own labor. Four quarts of the fresh ripe fruit, costing you three or four cents a quart in labor, will make a pound of the dry fruit, for which you are paying thirty-three cents. "But just stop stranger and tell me where to get the plants, and I will set them out and try my luck with them." Well, sir, the Black Cap are abundant in your woodland, the Lawton Blackberry and the fine varieties of Raspberry, Currant and Gooseberry, with the May or Richmond Cherries, which are the sorts for drying, can be had at any of the nurseries, and for directions and other things connected therewith, see report of the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, in the February number of the ILLINOIS FARMER. "Here, sir, is a dollar, which I wish you would have the kindness to send to the publishers for me and order the FARMER to ——. Well, I did not take you for an editor, I guess you had best hand me back that dollar, you told me you was here in the city, selling a load of corn, and now call yourself an editor."

Yes, sir, I am in the city to sell a car load of corn, which I know how to grow; but do you suppose, that because I work on the farm with my own hands, and thus become practically familiar with all its minute details—of field, of garden and of orchard—that it incapacitates me from using my pen in editing a practical agricultural journal, when aided by practical farmers like yourself? "Excuse me, sir, but I thought all editors live in a printing office and get their news from reading and inquiring of others, but I am glad to hear that there is one agricultural paper edited by a farmer, on a farm. You may keep the dollar, and I will not only get you up a large club, but will give you some of my farm experience, if you will put it in good shape. My name is John Cautious, but all call me "Uncle John." And we bade "Uncle John" a pleasant ride home. Thus, thought we, "book farming," by city editors in printing offices, can have but little of real rural life, it has the picture of the country, but it lacks the aroma of flowers, the freshness of the new mown hay, the song of birds and the pulsations of life.

Winter Wheat.

In the south part of the State the crop is good, but more north there is complaint of winter killing and damage from the Hessian Fly. But we apprehend, that it is not as bad as reported, as we have been over some of the damaged districts. The small breadth sown is the real difficulty.

For the Illinois Farmer.
Home Talk.

A comprehensiveness of grasp, a clearness of perception, a power to command language and readiness in expression, are qualities to be sought after and admired. We are delighted with the well chosen language of the public address.—The orator's power lies much in the music tones of the language he calls to his aid. We are fascinated with the good conversationalist—wonder at the strange charm like spell as the glad ear takes in the harmony of sweet sound. We are particular and choice in the language we make use of in company; yet at home sometimes indulge in low, gross expressions that could only have had their origin in groveling minds. It is at home that the power of language is known and felt; here a pure language would bring the spirit into harmony with the *beautiful and true*. It is at home in the private circle that the tenderest, holiest feelings are called into action. Then home is the place to speak a pure language. The place to learn it. If you would talk well in society, talk well at home; if you indulge in loose conversation at home, it will surely betray you in company.

If you would talk well every where, cultivate the intellect, train the mind, give place only to pure and refined thought; then form your expression truthfully, simply, and your language will be full of beauty, poetry and music, "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

MARIA.

SOUTH PASS, UNION CO. III.

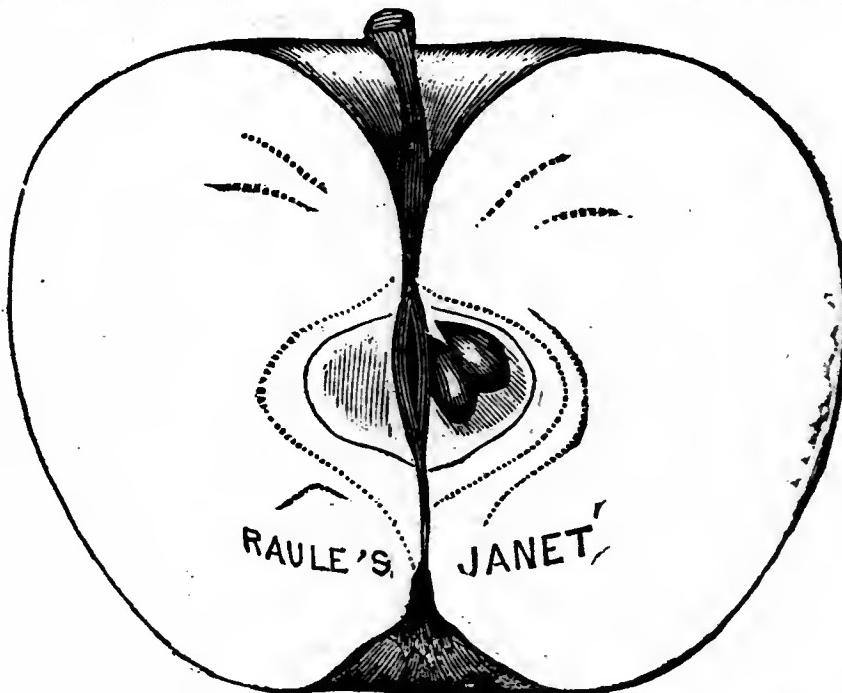
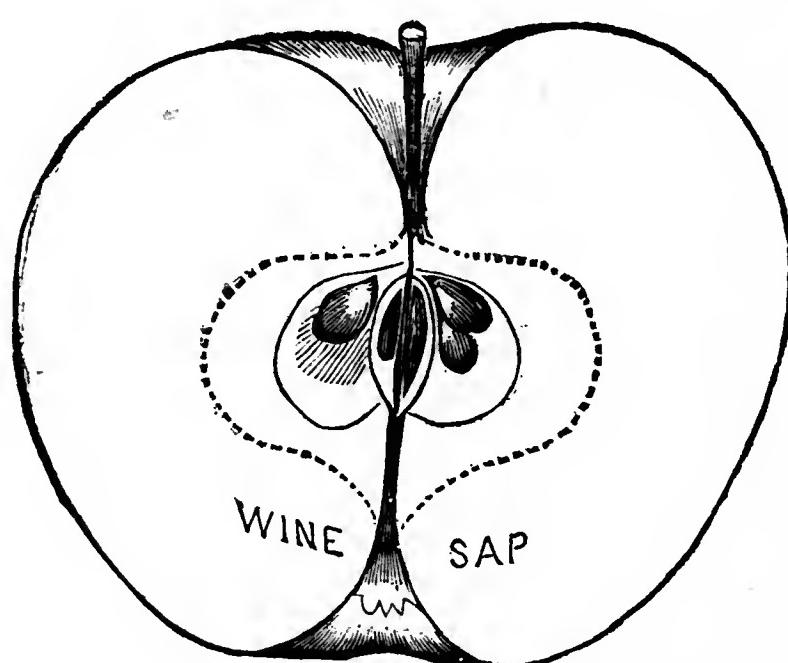
From the Christian Advocate and Journal, New York, August 4, '59.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—Small conveniences for general family use are often of more value than what are called "great inventions." It is estimated that in the United States there are at least five millions of households, in all of which the annoyance of squeaking, rickety chairs, sofas, tables, etc., is constantly experienced, and so long as furniture is in this condition there is always danger of a "smash up." The experience of the city housekeeper, with May-day before her eyes, will readily suggest the value and convenience of a really trustworthy prepared glue, that can be instantly brought in requisition where repairs to furniture and other household wares are needful. The want of such an article is as constant and universal as the family, and hitherto it has been a want unsupplied. This, however, can be truly said no longer. Spalding's Prepared Glue seems to be all that has been desired in this direction. It is kept soluble by chemicals, retains its strength and tenacity, is convenient and always "up to the sticking point," is put up in a bottle with a brush, and sold at twenty-five cents. No housekeeper in city or country can well afford to be without a bottle of Spalding's Prepared Glue. It is just the thing for the library and schools, where books are constantly in need of repair.

"Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."—Christ.

"They that preach the gospel should live of the gospel."—Paul.

"I think they should preach for nothing, or at least should follow some other business for their living."—Covetousness.



RAULE'S JANET, called also Neverfail, Rockrimon, Janet, Genitan and Jenetan is one of the most popular winter fruits in the latitude south of Bloomington.—The tree is of rather slow growth, upright with speckled shoots. The tree starts several days later than others, except the

Northern Spy, which it resembles in form and color of tree; consequently it blooms after the others, and many times escapes late spring frosts. The tree is hardy and very productive. For description, see any work on fruits.

WINE SAP, is another favorite apple for winter, good for early cooking and

for cider—is hardy and productive. No farmer can have too many trees of either of the above, for they will pay in spite of even bad treatment. The Wine Sap is a spreading, rather straggling grower, with dark, almost black shoots. It is in eating before the Janet, which follows it in season.

For the Illinois Farmer.

Spring in Egypt.

In this beautiful land of Egypt, already does the sweet spring time give us presage of the near return of that milder season, when the drawing-room and parlor may be found in all beautiful places in the temple of nature.—Slowly but unerringly the outer world is advancing. We already inhale the warming breath of spring; delight the eyes with new developing beauties, catch the cheering sound of nature's music. Nature, after all, is a great teacher. In her unselfish pages we find lessons and sympathies for all. It is sad indeed, here, in a land where a kind Father has been so lavish with his gifts, to see those that have no perception of its charms, and can walk through its varied beauties—her wood-crowned hills, and lovely vales, and not behold the wisdom of the All Father in the dazzling magnificence and grandeur of the scenery.

While all are revelling in the delights of spring a large portion of the time of the tiller of the soil is devoted to toilsome labor, animated by hope rather than actual possession, while the strong hand labors, hope softly whispers of bud, of blossom, and an abundant harvest. The strawberry graces its turban of green with a profusion of blossoms.—The peach and apple no longer look barren, but are already budding into beauty. The tomato, sweet potatoe and the variety of garden vegetables give promise of an abundant harvest. "Aye, and it shall be spoken, the gardens of Egypt shall fill the tables of the North

with early vegetables." "Her fruits shall make glad the hearts of both young and old."

It is a source of delight to see the folded buds of roses, and catch a glimpse of the future flower in the slender branch of the carnation, or the rising stems of lillies. Every day brings forth new candidates for approving smiles; along each hill-side a mingled wilderness of trees and flowers, fair Spring unbosoms every grace.

MARIA.
SOUTH PASS, UNION CO., ILL., MARCH, 20, 1860.

We are promised occasional articles from the graceful pen of "Maria," who has made her home in this Italia of the West. Trained in the varied and arduous duties of the editor's sanctum of a northern paper, no wonder that now she has taken her place by the side of one whose home is amid the Peach hills of Pomonal Egypt, that she can fully appreciate the beauties of this picturesque region, whose hill-sides are first kissed by the laughing zephyrs from the South, that clothe their slopes with vernal flora, and sheet the peach and apple in gorgeous livery, while her olden home lies locked in frost. But such is the genial climate of Egypt, which sends the first greeting of spring to the north, and her pulsations will soon be felt where Old Michigan pours his winter tide, where stand the cities of the North—and Superior will also feel the warm breath that so late kissed the peach blos-

soms, and upon which the song-birds wing their way to his rock-bound shores.

—ED.

Important Discovery.

It is announced that Prof. Greenough, of New Orleans, has discovered a method by which camphene or common burning fluid may be rendered in explosive, and therefore comparatively harmless. His method is by the impregnation of the fluid with carbonic acid gas, which acts as a neutralizing agent. It is objected that after a certain length of time, the carbonic acid gas will evaporate, thus leaving the fluid as dangerous as before. In reply to this objection, it need only be answered that the specific gravity of this gas as compared with atmospheric air is 1.52, so that its evaporation can only take place by mechanical means; that is by combination with the lighter gas evolved by the fluid, a very slow process indeed. If the discovery be all that is claimed for it, it will be one of immense importance to the fluid-burning public. It may well be doubted whether murder, in any form, can claim as many victims as the use of camphene. Scarcely a paper comes to us, that does not contain accounts of one or more horrible accidents, involving life or disfigurement for life, all caused by this agent of destruction. It is to be hoped that the discovery of Prof. Greenough will inaugurate a new era in the statistics of life and death in our country. The New Orleans *Courier* says of Prof. Greenough's experiments: "We have seen camphene poured from a large jar into a burning lamp, and vice versa, the dangerous fluid passing through the bright flame; and boiled in a common tin feeder, that emitted flames by its open top and its narrow beak, and the Professor handling it as unconcernedly as though it had been cold water, and we have seen the same feeder explode by the combustion of a thimbleful of pure camphene shaken in it."

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, APRIL 1, 1860.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

County Fairs.

County Agricultural Fairs have now become a part and parcel of our social enginery, and without some substitute they could not well be abandoned. The old annual "muster," or general training day, has become obsolete, and in its place stands forth the annual County Fair. We grant that it is a decided improvement, but there is a respectable margin for more of the same sort.—There are loud complaints of favoritism in the awards, and of the want of tact in the management. As a general thing, we think the proof is wanting in the first, but abounds in abundance in the second. The management generally devolves upon a few individuals, and often these have been chosen and entrusted with the management, when if the members had asked themselves the simple question, are these men capable? the selection would have been different.

In no position do we need better men than in our County Agricultural Societies—honest, thorough business men—men who will see that no bills are incurred but those absolutely necessary—not parsimonious, but liberal in all that would enhance the usefulness of the society, and when debts are incurred see that they are promptly paid. A President of an Agricultural Society, who puts its funds to his own use, and who has to be sued to compel him to disburse, should be looked upon with the most supreme contempt, and hereafter branded with the infamy that he deserves. To thus trifile with the annual amusements of the people, and cut off their source of enjoyment, should put him without the pale of good society. On the other hand, those who give of their means and of their time, should be held in grateful remembrance for their liberal and unselfish acts. We do not wish to be invidious, but it may be useful to point a moral, to show how things are done in some place in a successful way, that others may profit by the example.

The farmers and business men of Lee county, held a fair in Dixon last Octo-

ber. They commenced without funds or fixtures, but they had a set of officers, among whom stood foremost, W. H. Van Epps, the efficient Vice President of the State Agricultural Society for the 2nd District, and I. T. Little, now Corresponding Secretary of the State Horticultural Society. Backed up by a couple of dozen of working men for assistants, they boldly announced their premium list of \$2,000, and challenged the world; and this in the face of bad harvest, and crops cut off by frost.—But the motto of these men was go ahead, and if struck down, "up and at 'em." Well, Fair week came, and so did exhibitors after the two thousand dollars, and so did the crowds to "see what they would see"—and they did see a noble sight—a most successful and glorious Fair. Everything in its place, and order in every department. The receipts were \$3516, and after paying all expenses, they have seventy-one dollars, and an excellent reputation as new capital for the year 1860.

Among the premiums offered, was a large amount in agricultural journals, and so well pleased are the officers with this class of premiums, that they will enlarge the list this year. Mr. Van Epps, and nearly all his associates of last year have been re-elected for the current year. Out of last year's receipts, they purchased seventy thousand feet of lumber, and put up seven new buildings, and this year they intend to put the grounds in the most complete order.—With good crops, we predict, that under the management of such officers, the next Fair will be little, if any, behind the State Fair at Freeport, and second only to the State Fair to be held at Jacksonville. All those who wish to attend one of the most important County Fair in the North West for 1860, will consult the time table of the Lee County Fair, at Dixon.

Premiums Offered by the Illinois State Agricultural Society.**AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,**
Springfield, Illinois.

Ed. Farmer: The following is the List of Premiums offered by the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, for farms, nurseries, field crops, &c., &c., for 1860.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Cor. Sec.

March 9, 1860.

FIELD CROPS.

(CONFINED TO THIS STATE.)

For the best field of wheat not less than 5 acres. "The Manny Prize" of combined reaper and mowing machine, value.....\$145

Best crop of fall wheat not less than 5 acres, nor less than 40 bushels per acre.....	\$25 00
2d best, (the yield per acre not limited).....	15 00
3d " " " " ".....	10 00
4th " " " " ".....	10 00
"The Wheat Plant" and Ag. Periodical.	
Same premiums for spring wheat: the minimum yield for 1st prize to be 30 bushel per acre.	
Best crop of Indian corn not less than 5 acres, nor less than 120 bushels per acre.....	\$50 00
2d best, (the yield per acre not limited).....	25 00
3d " " " " ".....	15 00
4th " " " " ".....	10 00
(See statements required for this crop.)	
Best crop fall barley not less than 50 bushels per acre.....	25 00
2d best, (yield per acre not limited).....	15 00
3d " " " " ".....	10 00
4th " " " " ".....	10 00
"The Wheat Plant" and Ag. Periodical.	
Same premiums for spring barley, and same minimum yield for 1st prize.	
Best crop rye not less than 5 acres, nor less than 25 bushels per acre.....	\$10 00
2d best, (yield per acre not limited).....	8 00
3d " " " " ".....	5 00
4th " " " " ".....	Transactions.
Best crop oats not less than 5 acres, nor less than 80 bushels per acre.....	\$25 00
2d best, (yield per acre not limited).....	10 00
Best crop buckwheat, not less than one acre.....	10 00
2d best, " " " " ".....	5 00
3d " " " " ".....	5 00
"The Wheat Plant"	
Best crop white beans, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	10 00
2d best, " " " " ".....	5 00
Best crop potatoes, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	10 00
2d best, " " " " ".....	5 00
Best crop sweet potatoes, not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.....	10 00
2d best, " " " " ".....	5 00
Best crop onions, not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.....	10 00
2d best, " " " " ".....	5 00
Best acre of hemp.....	10 00
Best acre of flax.....	10 00
Best acre of broom corn.....	10 00
Best acre of clover seed.....	10 00
Best acre of timothy seed.....	10 00
Best acre of blue grass seed.....	10 00
Best acre of millet seed.....	10 00
Best acre of flax seed.....	10 00
Best acre of castor beans.....	10 00
Best crop of carrots, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	10 00
Best crop of field beets, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	10 00
Best crop of Swedish turnips, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	10 00
Best crop of English turnips, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	10 00

Samples of each of the above crops must be exhibited at the Fair—and sent to the Agricultural Society's rooms in Springfield, for examination at the January meeting, 1861.

See statements required.

Best 10 lbs. of sugar made from Chinese or African sugar cane.....	15 00
2d best	10 00
3d "	10 00
Best gallon syrup, made from Chinese or African sugar cane, without the use of cleansing agents other than fire and the skimmer.....	25 00
2d best	15 00
3d "	5 00

Competitor to furnish careful detailed statement of mode of manufacture, machines and implements used, and cost of production—verified by affidavit, and samples to be sent to the Agricultural Society's Rooms, for the January meeting, 1861.

Awarding committee—Executive committee of the State Agricultural Society.

F FARMS, NURSERIES, ETC.

Best improved and highly cultivated farm, not less than 500 acres.....	\$25 00
2d best	15 00
Best improved and highly cultivated farm, not less than 160 acres	25 00
2d best	15 00
Best improved and highly cultivated farm, not less than 80 acres.....	25 00
2d best	15 00
Best improved and highly cultivated farm, not less than 40 acres.....	25 00
2d best.....	15 00
Best improved and highly cultivated farm, not less than 20 acres.....	25 00
2d best	15 00
Best arranged and economically conducted dairy farm.....	25 00
2d best.....	15 00
Best grove of cultivated timber, not less than 5 species.....	25 00
2d best	10 00
Best transplanted forest trees, not less than six feet high, for permanent growth, and covering not less than one acre of ground.....	10 00
Best germinated forest tree seeds, not less than five species, covering not less than one acre, for permanent growth, not as a nursery.....	10 00
Best arranged and cultivated nursery of fruit trees and fruit shrubs.....	20 00
2d best	10 00
Same of grafted apple trees one to four years old.....	20 00
2d best.....	10 00
Same of grafted apple trees, one to three years old...	20 00
2d best.....	10 00
Same of one and two year old grafted or budded apple trees	10 00
2d best.....	5 00

Best show of one year old grafted or budded apple trees.....	10 00
2d best.....	5 00
Best apple orchard, in bearing; not less than one hundred trees, with names of varieties and details of management of trees, fruit and soil.....	25 00
2d best	15 00
Samo, not less than five hundred trees.....	25 00
2d best.....	15 00
Samples of the fruit in the orchard to be exhibited at the fair.	
Best peach orchard in bearing, not less than 100 trees	25 00
2d best.....	15 00
Best peach orchard, in bearing, not less than 500 trees	25 00
2d best.....	15 00
Samples of the fruit then in season to be exhibited at the fair.	
Best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre Osier willow, product to be weighed between the 1st December and 1st January, and sample to be exhibited at fair and sent to society's rooms.....	10 00

DRAINING.

For the best experiment of underdraining, during the year, not less than 10 acres..... \$20 00

To be accompanied in each case with—

1st. Statement of the situation of the land previous to the commencement of the process; the kind and condition of the soil.

2d. The method pursued, with a particular account of the expense.

3d. The result, and increased value of the land, if any.

FARM BOOK-KEEPING.

To the farmer who presents the best approved farm accounts, for the year 1859, will be awarded..... \$10 00

Awarding Committee.

CHARLES D. BRAGDON, Chicago, Chairman.
EBENEZER SEELEY, Portland, Whiteside Co.

CHARLES SAMPLE.

To the competitors for premiums on farms, the corresponding secretary will furnish a list of questions, to which full written answers must be returned.

Competitors are desired to give notice to the corresponding secretary on or before the first day of July, of their intention to compete.

Statements to be furnished by Applicants for Premiums on Farm Crops:

1. The land shall be in one contiguous piece, measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit of the accuracy of the measurement, and the quantity of the ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit, according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground, entered on the premium list, which must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain.

3. The object of the society being to promote profitable cultivation, they do not propose to offer premiums for crops produced by extravagant expenditures; therefore, a detailed certified amount of the expense of cultivation must be made. The expense of labor and manure should be particularly stated, and the kind of manure used. The statement must be in the following form:

To _____ loads manure, at \$_____ per load.....\$
To _____ days' plowing, at \$_____ per day.....\$
To _____ " labor, at \$_____ "\$
To _____ " harvesting, \$_____ "\$
To _____ " marketing.....\$

And thus each item of expense incurred in the cultivation and marketing of the various crops, upon which premiums are applied for, must be fully stated, and after giving credit for the product of the field, the balance must show the net profit realized.

4. The kind and condition of the soil; the quantity and kind of seed used; the time and mode of putting it in the ground, should be particularly stated.

Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the state fair where practicable, and also to be sent to the rooms of the board at the January, 1861, meeting.

5. All the grain grown on the entire piece of land measured, must be weighed, and not the product of a square rod or two weighed or measured, and the remainder guessed at. Corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears shelled, cleaned, and weighed as above, after the 15th of November, and the number of bushels thus estimated, stated in the affidavit.

Forms of Affidavits.

County, ss.—A. B. being duly sworn, says he accurately measured the land upon which

C. D. raised a crop of _____ the past season, and the quantity of land is _____ acres, and no more.

Sworn to before me, this — day of —, 186 .

_____, Justice.

County, ss.—C. D. being duly sworn, says that he raised a crop of _____ the past season, upon the land measured by A. B., and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was _____ bushels and no more, weighed, (or measured in a sealed half bushel, as the case may be,) and that the statements in regard to the manner of cultivation, etc., are correct to the best of my knowledge.

Sworn to before me, this — day of —, 186 .

C. D.

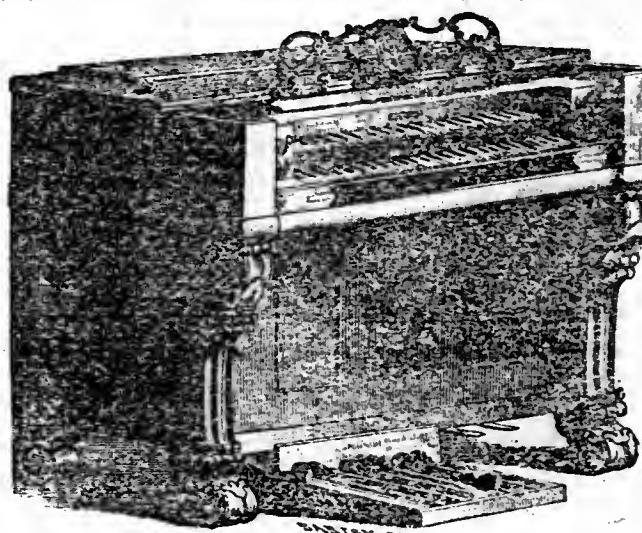
_____, Justice.

From the Chicago Democrat.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—In that magnificent block of iron buildings erected upon the corner of Lake street and Wabash Avenue, by I. H. Burch, Esq., and which challenges comparison with any edifice designed for mercantile purposes in the Union, is the Warehouse and office of Messrs. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, Manufacturers and Dealers in those Platform and other Scales which have given the name of "Fairbanks" a worldwide celebrity.

Messrs. Fairbanks & Greenleaf occupy No. 35 of this Block, and their rooms are entered both from Wabash Avenue and Lake street. They have three rooms, 140 feet deep and of a proportionate width, filled with every variety and description of Scales, from the ponderous Railroad Scale that will weigh a locomotive, down to the delicate balance in which the Chemist measures his infinitesimal drugs. The scales are all from the manufactory at St. Johnsbury, Vt. At this manufactory the original inventor of Scales still presides devoting his time, and the entire resources of his mind, now enriched by an experience and practice of thirty years, to the improvement and perfection of the Scales, which to the general eye appear advanced to the *ne plus ultra* of utility and perfection. The reputation of the Fairbanks' Scales is unequalled, and never has the demand for them been greater than now. Orders for them are sent, not only from all parts of this country, but from China, France, Spain, Central and South America, and even England herself, the fact being recognised and admitted that the Fairbanks' Scales are really better than any which can be made at the most celebrated English manufactories.

An earth greater or smaller, denser or rarer, than the one on which we live, would require a change in the structure and strength of the footstalk of all the little flowers that hang their heads under our hedges. There is something curious in this considering the whole mass from pole to pole, and from circumference to centre, as employed in keeping a snowdrop in the position most suited to the promotion of its vegetable health.—Whewell.



The Fireside.

MUSIC IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

All boys and girls have a strong desire for amusements, especially during the long winter evenings, and if this natural desire is not ministered unto by rational amusements being furnished by parents, they will be inclined to seek it elsewhere than within the home circle, and if restrained within these bounds, they become morose, and lose that interest under the parental roof that should always mark the devotion of the younger members of the family. It is the want of something to fill up the void during the hours of relaxation from work or study that gives such a craving—such a strong desire to leave home and to seek for enjoyment in other social circles; it is this which strands so many young men in our large cities; it is the sound of revelry that invites them into the toils of danger, and sends them back to their country home with shame, or drags them down to an early grave; better give them rational enjoyment that should bind them to their own home until the intellect is so far matured that the danger of undue excitement is past. As a general thing our farmers and mechanics have been too remiss; reading for the family has not been sufficiently supplied; by this we do not mean to include all agricultural reading, but newspapers, magazines and works of travel, of history and of science. Music, which has such charms at the fireside, and which binds the family into closer bonds of union, has, with the farmer, been almost wholly neglected. It is true that many of our more wealthy farmers have procured a piano for the daughters, while the sons have been left nearly uncared for. The hands of the boy have become hardened by labor, and unfitted to play on this instrument, which requires a rapidity of touch beyond other than those little accustomed to labor, either on the farm or in workshop; hence, the piano, like the long nails of the Chinese gentleman of leisure, is the badge of wealth or leisure, and is unfitted, by its peculiar construction, to be used by the toil-hardened hands of the farm-

er's son or the mechanic's apprentice, while the ears of both are as delicate and as susceptible to harmony as the most perfumed cit or effeminate dandy; in fact, they are more so, for they have had the advantage of robust health that labor brings, and only require cultivation to fully appreciate the richest melody. It is in the country and in the workshop where the human voice acquires its notes of deep pathos, which, when accompanied with instrumental music, lifts our souls above the gaze of mortals. It is therefore evident that the piano, could not even if its cost was within the reach of all, fill that place; but in the melodeon we have just the kind of instrument required; it is fitted to the hand of labor, and its full rich tones mingle with the voice of robust health, or sink to the cadence that soothes the fevered brain of one prostrated on the bed of sickness.

Conversing with a farming friend a short time since, he said he regretted his inability to furnish his wife with a piano, as she was accustomed to its use before marriage, and he confessed that the melody of those sounds still lingered with sweetness in his memory, but the tightness of the times prevented any idea of indulging in the luxury, but a melodeon he could afford, and would at once order it.

The ruling spirit of the age among farmers is more land, and to this moloch is offered up the richest gifts of sympathy—the fine chords of affection are snapped asunder, and the miser's greed scatters the household far away from the fireside, and the declining years of age must be spent in the presence of the sordid god, without the sympathy of those to whom they have given being, and whom they have sent out into the cheerless world, beyond the kindly warmth of the paternal roof. Would it not be better to spare two or three head of cattle from that ample stock, and make a present of a melodeon to those interesting boys, and give them and yourself the benefit of sweet sounds in the long winter evenings, and when soft zephyrs steal through the vines that are kissed by the last rays of the summer sun as it sinks in the hither west. The mother, proud of her boys, will be proud to assist them in their lessons, and music will go up from a united household, over which memory shall linger when that mother shall have passed to the unseen world, and new hearths and new altars are redolent with thankfulness and music for the gift of the melodeon.

Spring is Coming.

Yes, Spring is coming. He is playing hide and seek amid the peach hills of Egypt, and soon he will take to the track of the Great Illinois Central Rail-

way and give us a pleasant greeting.—Come on, Spring, we shall be most happy to welcome you to the prairie slopes and picturesque groves of our Champaign.

A friend writing us from Jonesboro, says that "on the 8th inst., we had rhubarb pies made from rhubarb grown in the open ground, in my garden, from plants set out last year—lots of peaches in Egypt yet. Do not see that the young trees suffered from the winter at all; wheat looks fine—weather pleasant—several varieties of native flowers are in bloom,—lilacs almost out." Give Spring a start this way, friend Wiley, that we too may enjoy fresh rhubarb pies and vernal flowers.

Hereaway old Winter has sent young Spring to the wall, and once more reminded the boys of their skates. The ice is an inch thick, and the signal notes of Spring are no longer heard. The frogs have again dove deep into the mud.—The peepers have hushed their discordant notes. The birds of passage no longer set their eyes on the north star, and the fields lay locked in frost. The plow is frozen in the furrow that the spring like weather of last week tempted out, and the early sown wheat is having a cold bed: but be patient, for while the busy fingers of the typo is setting this up, Spring may greet his cheek with a warm kiss, and he may truly shout—See, SPRING IS COME.

The above was written 11th inst., and now on the morning of the 27th, we have the ground frozen two inches deep, and ice a half an inch; but of this we ought not to complain, the weather has been dry and farmers have been busy plowing. The wheat, oats and barley have been sown and a large breadth plowed for corn. Our Double Michigan is busy breaking up the borders along the open ditches made last year, and in grounds that could not have been broken without draining. This backwardness of the season will be of great advantage to fruit, and to the farmer generally.—A cold winter and late dry spring, according to our exprience, indicate an abundant harvest.—ED.

For the Illinois Farmer.

The Farmer's Enemies.

Although the farmer meets with many enemies not belonging to the Animal Kingdom, yet it is to this division, of nature we intend to confine our inquiries at present.

And surely it cannot fail to be interesting to the farmer to glance over this vast assemblage and mark those that are against him as well as those for him.—We would much prefer being simply de-

scriptive than systematic, but as the former method would require too much space, we must of necessity adopt the latter plan in part, as by this method we may often at a single stroke dismiss a considerable portion of this vast kingdom.

Naturalists have divided the whole Animal Kingdom into four great branches, as follows: First, the *Vertebrata*, those having back-bones, as quadrupeds, birds, fishes and reptiles. Second, *Articulati*, as lobsters, spiders, centipedes and insects. Third, *Mollusca*, as shell-fish, snails, slugs, &c. Fourth, *Radiata*, as star-fish, corals, and sponges.

The *Mollusca* and *Radiata*, although playing an important part in the watery element, in which they chiefly reside, yet do little, if any injury to the farmer, consequently may at once be dismissed. This leaves but two branches, the *Vertebrata* and *Articulata*, in which to seek the farmer's enemies.

Beginning with the former, which embraces the higher animals, we will follow naturalists, and divide the branch into four classes as follows: First, *Mammalia*, embracing quadrupeds, bats and whales; second, *Birds*; third *Reptiles*; fourth, *Fishes*. From these we may at once set aside the fishes as not injurious.

The first order of mammalia (*Quadrupana*), containing the monkey tribes, has no representative in this portion of the country, therefore requires no notice from us. The second order (*Cheiroptera*), containing the bats, include some three or four species found in Illinois; but as none of these belong to the frugivorous tribes they do no injury. But on the contrary, they befriend him by destroying a vast number of insects, their favorite food.

The next order or group (*Insectivora*) contains a number of species found in our State, which are often condemned by the farmer and gardener as pests.—To this group belong the Shrews and Moles; of the former, some five or six species are to be found in the State.—These principally subsist on insects and worms, and certainly do no injury to the farmer or gardener. The common Silver Mole (*Scalops argentatus*) has often provoked discussion as to whether it is injurious or beneficial. As its food consists chiefly of insects and worms, it must be granted that so far as it destroys these it is beneficial; yet it often eats the tender roots of useful vegetables and plows up the beds and walks to the no little annoyance of the carful gardener. The Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*), I am unacquainted with, it is probably to be found in the extremely northern portion of the State. Mr. Kennicott gives it in his list. Trans. Ill. Ag. Soc. Vol. 1.

The next order of mammalia, (*Carni-*

vora) contains several species occasionally found in Illinois, which often do the farmer serious injury. The American Panther, (*Felis concolor*) and the American Wild Cat, (*Lynx rufus*) although exceedingly scarce, yet are occasionally met with in the heavily timbered districts. The Wolf, (*Canis occidentalis*) although fast retreating before the hunter's rifle and the sound of the woodman's axe, occasionally makes sad havoc in the sheep-fold. The Prairie Wolf, (*Canis latrans*,) once abundant on our broad prairies, is now but seldom seen. The Red Fox, (*Ulpes fulvus*) may be found in the northern part of the State, but does not often occur in the southern or middle portion.

The Gray Fox, (*Vulpes virginianus*) although frequently found throughout the State, is not sufficiently abundant to give the farmers much uneasiness.

The common Weasel, (*Putorious novboracensis*) often gives such fatal evidence of his presence that he is dreaded by the good housewife who prides herself in the amount and beauty of her poultry. An insatiate villain seems to have naught in view but to slay his victims. Blood, blood; is all he seeks, and but few houses or coops are sufficiently close to prevent his ingress.

The common Mink, (*Putorious vison*) is a close relation of the weasel, and is possessed of the bad traits of that sly scamp. Although, while living, he is an enemy to be feared, yet after death his soft fur yields a partial return for the wrongs he has committed. Notwithstanding thousands are annually sacrificed for their furs, yet considerable numbers are to be found especially in the southern part of the State.

The Skunk, (*Mephitis mephitica*) although a beautiful little animal, from the horrible odor that accompanies him, and his thieving habits, has caused his name to become a word of reproach.

The Raccoon, (*Procyon lotor*) is an enemy too well known to every farmer's son to need any description here. Although his food is chiefly frogs, birds, mice and insects; yet he is exceeding fond of the young juicy corn, and to gratify this taste, often does great injury to the corn-field. The only atonement this pest makes for his thefts, is, after death to yield his furs to be worn by those more worthy to receive their warmth.

The Black Bear, (*Ursus Americanus*) is occasionally met with in the southern part of the State, yet it does not exist in sufficient numbers to occasion any uneasiness in the minds of our farmers. In fact it is so rapidly disappearing before our increasing population, that it is a treat to the hunters to hear of a bear in the neighborhood.

The next order of the mammalia

(*Marsupiata*) has but one representative in the State, and that is the well known Opossum, (*Didelphys virginiana*). This singular animal should be closely studied not only to combat his mischievous habits, but on account of his peculiar characteristics. It is a species of that strange order of animals, which appear to be the remnant of the *fauna* of a former world. So marked and distinct are their characteristics that some naturalists have arranged them in a separate class. Australia is the abode of the great majority of the species of this order; The Opossum exists in considerable numbers in the timbered portions of this State; and often makes destructive forays into the poultry yard. His food consists chiefly of insects, small reptiles, birds, birds' eggs, and persimmons.

The next order (*Rodentia*) contains the Squirrels, Gophers, Ground Hogs, Rats, Mice, Rabbits, &c., and is so numerously represented in Illinois, that we will pass it for the present.

The next order, (*Edentata*) has no living representative in Illinois, the only representative in North America being the Texas Armadillo.

The next order (*Pachydermata*) is also without any native representative in the State. It is to this order that our common hog belongs.

The order (*Solidungula*) although without any native representatives is represented by the horse which has been introduced.

The next order, (*RUMIVANTIA*) is the last of the terrestrial mammals, and contains the common Virginia Deer (*Cervus virginianus*). This species is too well known to require any description, and can scarcely be considered injurious.

The other orders, (*Pinnipedia* and *Cetacea*) live chiefly in the sea and as a matter of course are without our bounds.

CYRUS THOMAS.
MURPHYSBORO, Ill., March 24, 1860.

The readers, as well as the editor of the *Farmer*, will thank Mr. Thomas for his very interesting article, and we hope that amid his other labors, he will find time to continue the subject. It is time that the farmer knew his enemies from his friends among the *Mammalia* and the *Insectivora*, and no one is better qualified for the task of giving this branch of natural history a practical verification than our close observing friend, Cyrus Thomas.

 Faith is a fruit of grace, from whence spring all the sweet flowers of joy and peace. Faith is like the bee; it will suck sweetness of every flower; it will extract light out of darkness, comforts out of distresses, mercies out of miseries, wine out of water, honey out of the rock, and meat out of the eater.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Dear reader, we are once more at your fireside, and holding familiar converse with you, and we hope these our monthly visits will not only prove pleasant, but profitable to us all. During the month we are gathering up a store of information, which the busy fingers of the silent compositor has put in form, and over which the iron fingers of the steam press has drawn the virgin sheet, now bearing the impress of thought, that speaks to you, in the thousands of homes where we make our monthly visits.

The aid that you have thus far given the new editor, in the numerous facts that you have presented him in person and by letter, has, we hope, been duly appreciated, and the material aid that you have contributed to the publishers in the payment of back dues, the renewing of subscriptions, and especially the large number of new ones, has been to them pleasant—very pleasant, indeed—and they authorize us to say, that the paper shall be improved in illustrations, and otherwise.

The encouragement the *Farmer* has met since the beginning of the new year, is of the most gratifying kind, and we hope the ball will roll on, until it shall be a welcome visitor to every farmer's fireside in Central and Southern Illinois, at least. In this State there are about one thousand post offices. Now, a club of ten at each office, will make an edition of ten thousand, just the number the publishers hope to reach before the russet leaves shall again whirl in the autumn eddies. Send in the clubs, we can write all the better with an increased number of readers, and we expect to become quite eloquent before the end of the year.

THE OHIO FARMER.—This old and well conducted paper, has of late been doubling its editorial force. The announcement is as follows; "Married in Cleveland, March 7, Thomas Brown, editor of the Ohio *Farmer*, and Miss Sarah Beardslee."

A wise arrangement, friend Brown, and shows that talent can be appreciated and placed in its proper position. We hope that "ALTHEA" will continue her contributions, and that the *Farmer* may yet have a bouquet of "ALTHEAS."

TRANSACTIONS OF OHIO POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—We have not the space to make such extracts from this valuable report as we would like, and must lay it over for next month. We have sixty-four pages only—will Secretary Bateham please send us the missing pages?

THE RURAL ANNUAL 1860.—This neat little booklet has reached our table, from the office of the Genesee *Farmer*. It contains one hundred pages of valuable reading matter. The engravings of fruit and ornamental trees, and of insects, are interesting features, and particularly valuable to the Western reader. Address Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y., enclosing 25 cents in stamps, to which add 50 cents, if you wish a good eastern agricultural journal, the Genesee *Farmer*, now commencing its 30th year.

THE ARCHITECTS' AND MECHANIC'S JOURNAL, is again on our table. It is edited with evident ability, and we think highly useful to those of our farmers and others who wish to erect convenient and tasty buildings. The design of a Gothic Villa in this number, cannot fail to please the taste of our western people, who have experienced the great value of ample veranda about their houses. We, therefore, take pleasure in commanding it to our readers. See advertisement.

EDITORS WOAK.—The readers of the *Farmer* will bear in mind that the editor is a practical farmer; that like other farmers, he must not only hold the plow, but drive, sow, plant, hoe, and look after the farm, the garden, the nursery, and the orchard personally. Not that he does all the work, for this would be out of the question; but he must give all of these much of his attention, and therefore, has no time to write fine well-turned editorials, or get up dissertations full of learned agriculture, but at intervals of leisure and absolute trenchings on his other duties, he can only note down those practical results for the readers of the *Farmer* in which he is personally engaged, and which he is practically demonstrating. If you want speculative farming, you will have to apply elsewhere.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.—We would call the attention of tree planters, to the very large variety of trees, plants and shrubs at this establishment. Send for a catalogue, and you will receive much valuable information in regard to tree planting. Mr. P. is one of the live, progressive men of the age.

WEEKLY ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.—We do not attempt to make the *Farmer* a family newspaper, or to give the political news of the day. Hence, every farmer who takes it, is supposed to read a newspaper in addition to his agricultural journal. To fill up this void, the *State Journal* is expressly intended. It is published at the State capital, and is, of course posted on State affairs. See advertisement.

OHIO CULTIVATOR.—Col. Harris keeps his paper as fresh as a new blown rose, and withal, stuffed full of the valuable. Central Ohio had ought to feel proud of their paper and its handsome editor. (Col., we keep that likeness of yours in our sanctum.) The missing Nos. of the *Farmers* are mailed. The *Ohio Cultivator* is \$1; semi-monthly. We club it with the *Farmer* for \$1.75.

CHUFA, OR EARTH ALMOND.—A writer in the *Ohio Cultivator* says this new edible should be put in cloth bags and kept though the winter in a dry place, free from frost; that in tight boxes or in a cellar they are apt to mould. They improve by keeping, and like a winter pear, require house ripening. He considers them valuable, and plants largely. We have several inquirers for the seed or tubers. Who has them on sale?

NORTHWESTERN FARMER, Dubuque, Iowa.—This monthly is of the same age with our own pet, and is giving indubitable signs of usefulness. Mark Miller is the Home Editor, and I. O. Brayton, a practical nurseryman and fruit grower, the Horticultural Editor. S. Lombard, a practical farmer, is Associate Editor, and Edgar Sanders, the well known florist of Chicago, has lately become the Editor of the Garden Department. We think our Iowa friends should be satisfied with this array practical talent. We always read the *Northwestern*, because we expect practical good sense, fresh from the farm, the orchard and the garden.

LAMOILLE NURSERY.—We ask our readers who are in want of fine evergreens and other trees, to look through the advertisement of Mr. Edwards. His prices are exceedingly low, and we know his trees to be fine. Belts of evergreens about the garden, will make from one to two weeks difference in the maturity of early vegetables, by preventing the cold winds from sweeping over the ground and robbing it of its heat; besides how much better will such a garden look, both in summer and winter. Of small fruits, it will be seen that his stock is large and select. The small fruits are the great fruits after all, and it is a matter of surprise to us, that so many will neglect them. A farmer who purchases a hundred apple trees, will usually take half a dozen currant bushes, two gooseberry, one pie plant, one grape and cherry, costing two dollars. His bill will be for apple trees, that he will have to wait four to six years for fruit, say \$20; for small fruits that will produce good crops the next year, \$2.00. Every farmer, on a new place, should just reverse this; for the small fruits are always reliable, always ready, and furnish fruit at once.

SWEET POTATOES.—Those who intend to sprout their own seed, should order at once, and send for directions. See card of J. W. Tenbrook. Mr. T. is now publishing a pamphlet on the culture of this rich esculent, which he proposes to send to his customers, and others can have it by enclosing him twenty-five cents in stamps.

SILVER MAPLE SEEDLINGS.—These, for timber belts are very valuable, and those planting largely should order at once. A few thousand will add lines of beauty and of use to the farm. Plant trees, plant trees, and they will break the chill winds from your stock, your orchard and your garden.

STEAM PLOW, LANCASTER.—This engine stands where left last fall, and we hear nothing from Mr. Fawkes. Three acres of the breaking done last fall has been sown to spring wheat, one acre to oats, and half an acre to plant to corn; all of this to test the value of fall breaking. Seven acres broken up last March with the double Michigan plow, has also been sown to wheat. The sowing was done the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., and four and a half days work of two teams to harrow in; a full day to the acre of the last fall breaking. At this writing, our roller has not arrived, (19th) but as soon as it is received we shall commence to roll. This is probably the first crop of grain sown on land plowed by steam on this side of the Atlantic. The great prairie slopes are the place for steam culture, and it is fitting that the first crop should be grown on them. The breaking was done in the most perfect manner, and from present appearances, will produce a fine crop. Yet we think that if broken to the same depth with double Michigan plows, the winter's frosts would have had a more decided effect upon it.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—In this No., we introduce to our readers, another patron of good living, Mr. M. M. Murray, whose ambition is to supply the million or more of people in this great Northwest of ours, with an ample supply of sweet potatoe plants. Mr. M. claims to have the genuine NANSMOND, which all our readers ought to know, is the only variety of any value in these diggings. But comparatively few of our farmers grow a tithe of what they should use in their own families, to say nothing of the markets. The sweet potatoe is one of the most valuable of our autumn vegetables, coming in use the last of August, and keeping into January. With plants at such low rates, no excuse can be had for not adding this to the list of staple luxuries.

THE HORTICULTURIST.—The February No. of this valuable journal did not reach us in time to make a note of its contents in our last. As we have before stated, Mr. Mead is giving it a more practical turn, and of course, enhancing its value for the West, where utility is more in demand than mere ornament. Not that we have failed to appreciate the valuable articles on ornamental gardening, but the truth is, that we have not had the means of indulging in such luxuries.

The editor commences with a chapter on *Dwarf Pears, Deep Planting*. He is against deep planting, though he admits that the tree should be so worked that the junction should be below the surface when planted. In New York, where the winter covering of snow fully protects the quince stock, it is of no consequence about setting the quince stock below the surface; but on the prairies, where the ground has no protection from the sudden freezings and thawings of our winters, the more tender quince stock must either be set below the surface, or a mound of earth be thrown around it. When the stock has been worked high, we should, with Mr. Mead, prefer the shallow planting, and in this case bank up; but we would not take from a nursery any of those high worked trees. We insist upon dwarf pears being worked lower for our prairie planters. Will our Eastern nurserymen please make a note of this?

Underdraining, protection, shallow planting, and thorough culture, will give us a supply of this delicious fruit.

Since writing the above, the March No. has come to hand, and the subject of Dwarf Pears is again discussed. Shallow planting is shown to be the best, and so well is this being understood, that most nurserymen are working their trees two to five inches high. Pear quackery and special manures are having their day, and we shall soon be on open plain sailing, with fine trees and plenty of pears.

We club the *Horticulturalist* and *Farmer* at \$2.50. Back numbers of both from January can be supplied.

THE SULLIVANT FARM.—Much has been said of this farm, but the public has very incorrect ideas in relation to it. Mr. Michael Sullivant is probably the largest individual land holder in the State. He resides near Columbus, in Ohio. His son, J. M. Sullivant, resides on a portion of this land, some eight miles south of Homer, in the county of Champaign. This farm is a part of a body of land containing about twenty thousand acres of prairie, only a small portion of which is under culture. Mr. Sullivant is a practical farmer, and manages the business with care and economy. He has of all ages of cattle some six hundred head, being something less than Capt. J. N. Brown keeps on his farm of fourteen hundred acres, set in blue grass. Last fall he sowed six hundred acres of wheat on the sod which looks well, and two hundred on old land, which is of little value. Of his spring crops we shall speak at the proper time. He sold to Messrs. Murphy & Slaughter, of McLean county, Kentucky, one thousand tons of timothy hay; four hundred of which have been sent to New Orleans. The price was \$10 per ton delivered at the depot, after having been baled by the purchasers. Mr. S. has some 200 tons more than will be necessary to winter his stock.

In draining, orcharding and planting of timber belts, Mr. S. is doing considerable. But few of the very large farms have even paid the outlay, but from what we learn of this farm, it has been made to pay quite well, and with the experience of the Messrs. S., father and son, we may look forward to good results from this "Great Farm." We intend to visit it in May, and take a look at the machinery that works these thousands of acres, and are making them attractive and useful.

WOODBURN NURSERY.—Farmers of Central and Southern Illinois, should not overlook this fine nursery. When you order fruit trees, don't forget the silver maples.

YOUNG'S CULTIVATOR.—We gave this an hour's trial to-day, (20th) and must say, that our good opinion of it as a weed exterminator is not abated. That for a young crop of weeds it must be decidedly the best thing of the kind. It makes a clean sweep the width of the implement. As it will only require once passing through a row, it will work six to eight acres a day. It is not calculated for rough, soddy or cloddy ground, or for tall weeds; and no shiftless farmer should invest in one; but for nurserymen, gardeners, and such farmers as delight in thorough, clean culture and fine growth, we can commend this new candidate for public favor, as we are quite sure it will please them.

THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY.—The March No. of this excellent gardening journal is at hand, and as usual filled with valuable practical matter. We wish every subscriber of the *Farmer* had a copy of it, as we know it would be worth five times its cost to them. It is devoted to horticulture, arboriculture, botany and rural affairs; \$1 a year; \$1.75 with the *Farmer*. Subscriptions received and forwarded by the editor, at West Urbana, and the publishers of the *Farmer*, Springfield.

MAKE GOOD IMPLEMENTS.—Many of our cultivators, shovel plows, harrows, reapers, etc., etc., are made of poor material, and instead of being a benefit, are a real damage, as they always fail when most needed. The greatest fault is with the timber, much of which is of brittle ash, wholly unfit for other purposes than fire wood, and not the best for that. When we have abundance of good hickory, maple and oak, it appears sheer nonsense to use this poor ash. When we shall have second growth ash we may use it; but out with this trash.

Last season we purchased a shovel plow; the standard was of ash nicely painted, but did not run ten rods before it broke, and that without coming in collision with anything more serious than deeply plowed land. The team had to be turned out and a half day spent in repairing. Damage, loss of team half day, fifty cents; repairing, seventy-five cents; loss of time to look after it, twenty-five cents; total, one dollar, damage to the maker the profit on two other shovel plows purchased of other parties.

The same thing occurred with two cultivators; one of which was made some few miles distant, taking about a day with team going and returning, to have it made good. We have met with repeated loss in this way, and have come to the conclusion to pay for no more poor timber. It is often the case, that new cultivator teeth and plows must be sent to the shop to be sharpened, before you can use them. It is a well-known fact, that Eastern-made tools, as a general thing, are better made and of better material than those made West. This is a shame to our workmen, yet such is the impression, and it is just that and no more that makes them more sought after than from our own shops. Unless we see signs of reformation in this respect, we shall become a little more personal in our remarks, and point out to our readers who do and who do not use good timber and good workmanship. While the cast steel mould boards of our steel clippers are faultless in form, the worm eaten beams, covered over with putty and paint, only serve as a disappointment, but in justice to our plowmakers, they have made good progress, and are but little liable to censure, yet not all are free from this sin of rotten wood.

CAST IRON LAND ROLLERS.—To cultivate corn with success, a land roller is almost indispensable, it crushes the clods and makes the surface in fine tilth. The seed can be planted shallow, and vermin cannot find the hills until the plants are up, and the earth being so firmly packed about the roots, that it will be almost impossible to pull it; it may be broken off, but this will start again. We have one of Atwater's six section rollers, costing \$45 and weighing \$50 pounds, with which we are well pleased. It is cheap, durable and efficient. See his advertisement.

MCQUISTON'S CORN SHELLER.—Manufacturers are beginning to appreciate the value of the *ILLINOIS FARMER* as an advertising medium, circulating as it does, largely in the central and south part of the State, and more or less all over the west. In this number we introduce to our readers Mr. Isaac P. Atwater, the owner of McQuiston's Sheller and Horse Power. A neighbor of ours has one of them, and is highly pleased with it. Great speed of work and durability is claimed for them, and also, what is of no small importance, immunity from breaking the corn. We hear of one sold in November, that up to February first had shelled over thirty thousand bushels, with less than three dollars expense for repairs. The one we saw at work was shelling green corn, elevating and bagging it at the rate of fifty bushels per hour; that was in November; if dry corn, of course it would do much more. We doubt if there is a better and cheaper sheller in the State. Farmers having large lots of corn to shell, would do well to write Mr. Atwater.

REVIEW OF FLEISHMAN'S NEW MODE OF PLOWING.—is unavoidably crowded out. It will not spoil to lay over, and we cannot afford to leave out much other valuable matter for it.

AN ILLINOIS BARN AND PIGGERY.—In the next number, we hope to have the engraving for the above. Will some of our readers send us plans?—no untried ones, but actual, tangible buildings, owned by somebody and used to some purpose.

ENGRAVINGS.—The readers of the *Farmer* will see that we are redeeming the promise of the Publishers in improving the paper, as the receipts will warrant, which thus far have more than met their most sanguine expectations. If they had taken the course of some publishers to send old garden and flower seed, or the paper six months on trial, they would now have a list of over ten thousand; but they believe in substantial progress, and will give value for value.

SUBSOIL PLOW.—In this number we present a cut of Deere & Co.'s Subsoil Plow, the first plow of the kind made in the State, so far as we are advised. Many have made deep tillers for trench plowing, but this subsoiler is another thing entirely, it breaks up and loosens the subsoil without throwing it out. We hope our farmers will give it a thorough trial; for one, we are bound to do so.

DRAUTH OF A. H. ERNST.—This noble man has gone from among the pomologists of Ohio. He died at his residence, in Cincinnati, February 13, 1860, aged sixty-four years. Dr. Warder paid a worthy tribute to his memory, before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, but our space is too limited to transfer it to our pages. It was a tribute, worthy of both the living and the dead. The last labor of love in which the deceased was engaged, was [to rescue from oblivion the history of the early pioneers of fruit culture in the Northwest; and we are gratified to learn that a large part of this work has been accomplished. Thus, one after another of the leaders in the pomological army pass away—but none have made a greater void in the circle than the generous and noble hearted ERNST.

SPROUTING OSAGE AND LOCUST SEED.—Osage seed should be covered with warm, almost boiling water, and left to stand in a warm room, and water changed once a day; warm water after the first application, until the seed shows signs of sprouting, which is manifest by a minute white speck at the small end of the seed; plant at once in newly plowed ground, and cover them half inch deep; don't sow too thick—a bushel to five pecks to the acre. A bushel of seed should make 10,000 plants. Two or three old seed is good, but will require longer soaking—five to ten days is required to sprout the seed, depending on age of seed and condition of temperature. Don't sow until sprouted, and then in damp earth. Pour boiling water on the locust seed, and let it stand in a warm place to swell, which will require about twenty-four hours. The seed that do not so swell out full and plump, can have another application. We put in a bowl or some dish of crockery ware, and pour the boiling water from the tea kettle, and at the same time stir up the seed. Plant as you do Osage.

SWEET POTATOE MANUAL.—We are in receipt of a portion of the proof sheets of this valuable little booklet, by John W. Tenbrook, of Rockville, Ind., the SWEET POTATOE MAN of the Northwest. We shall make extracts from it next month. Those growing this delicious edible, should send for a copy at once, either to the publisher or some one of his agents, or those sprouting potatoes purchased of him. Price 25 cents. Don't plant sweet potatoes too early; say not till May or June; but get the Manual first, to know just how to do it.

EXCHANGES, ETC.—It should be borne in mind, that exchanges should be marked, "Illinois Farmer, West Urbana," and all communications for the editor, to the same office, while all business letters should be directed to the publishers, Springfield. Those who wish to club with *Horticulturist, Gardener's Monthly*, etc., can address either, as most convenient.

TOMATOES IN EGYPT.—J. H. Baker is planting ten acres near Cobden. It is probable that others will put in large lots. Last year tomatoes and other garden sauce, did not pay very well, what with poor prices, the rascality of Chicago hucksters and high express rates, the thing became top-heavy, and went under. We hope our Egyptian friends will have better success this season.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Now is the time to begin work in the flower garden—that is, the setting of hardy shrubs and plants. Dahlias, bedding out plants, and annuals must not be set out yet. In setting roses, cut them back freely, and they will grow and bloom all the better. All of our monthly roses have been left out in garden; they were cut back in the fall and a few shovels full of earth thrown over them.

SETTING OUT ORCHARDS.—We cannot too strongly urge upon our farmers the necessity of setting out orchards, and not only orchards but the small fruits. There are thousands of farmers in the State who have been staying, we will not say living, on farms without even a dozen currant bushes, to say nothing of apples, the great staple. Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries, if set this spring and well cared for, will yield no inconsiderable amount of fruit next season. The cost is but trifling, ten dollars will pay for quite a plantation. Make up your minds good friends to procure those health giving and delicious fruits for the family. To the hundred Apple trees add one hundred Currant, twenty-five Houghton Gooseberry, five hundred Strawberry, a dozen Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, half a dozen Grape Vines, a few Pears, Peaches, May Cherries, Raspberries and Blackberries.

Farming is not an institution made expressly to own all the land that joins you, but for the purpose of enjoying life like a rational being. Without an abundance of fruits and vegetables your family will sicken in the hot days of summer for want of the vegetable acids that nature intended to secure good health. As you love them, do not let the season of planting go by. By consulting our advertising columns you will see where you can get these things cheaply, of reliable men. Send your order to the nursery, and let tree quacks go at something else for a living.

HUBBARD SQUASH.—To-day, (March 24th) we had the last of our winter stock for dinner. This is of course, as long as they would keep with us this spring; but we hope to have them in such number next season, that they will go through to June if they will keep sound to that time. Everybody should grow the Hubbard.

NATIVE EVERGREENS.—The Rev. Isaac Marvin proposes to procure native evergreens for the dwellers on our prairie slopes. That Mr. M. will do the work diligently and faithfully, we have such full confidence, that we have given him an order for 25,000 trees for our own grounds; and this with 20,000 silver maples from Mr. Pullen, we think will tend to make us a little comfortable from the sweeping winds of the north and southwest. In ordering native evergreens, we would recommend the small ones, and on arrival would bed them out in rows as close as they can be conveniently set.—Sprinkle a little straw over them to take off a part of the sun's rays, and let them stand one or two seasons, when they are ready for setting out in the belts. Those of our friends who cannot wait this slow process by which they make a large saving, will do well to consult the card of Mr. Edwards, who has the trees now ready for the open belt.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.—This paper is the pioneer of the agricultural press in the North-West. In 1843, John S. Wright of Chicago, a young man of no practical experience in farming, but imbued with a love of rural life, undertook to publish an agricultural paper. In the session of the Legislature of 1839 a charter had been granted for an agricultural society, "for the sole purpose of instruction and science, and improvements in scientific and practical agriculture, and the mechanical arts, in the counties of LaSalle, Cook, McHenry and Kane." Mr. Wright was elected corresponding secretary, and in September commenced the publication of his paper, but soon after issuing the first number, the officers of the society undertook the publication of the paper, and on the 1st Jan., 1841, the first regular number of the Union Agriculturist, was sent forth as the pioneer of agricultural improvement to the sparse settlements of the North-West. Mr. Wright was its editor, and right nobly did he fill his post. January, 1843, the name was changed to that of "The Prairie Farmer," and in March of that year, J. Ambrose Wright, (now Rev. J. A. Wright) became associate Editor.—The vigorous practical pen of Mr. Wright soon made the paper a popular one. For some years Dr. J. A. Kennicott was the Horticultural Editor, and for one or two years after Mr. Wright left the tripod for the gown, the doctor was the acting Editor. Some few years since Mr. Wright, who had again become the sole owner, changed it to a folio weekly, and in 1858 it was sold to Messrs. Emery & Co., and united to Emery's Journal of Agriculture.

It will be proper to say that Mr. Bragdon was the Editor for a year when issued as a weekly folio newspaper. The paper passed to the hands of the Tribune office, then to the Messrs. Medill, before its consolidation. Under the hands of its present publishers and Editors, both its circulation and usefulness have been increased, and it now holds that position among the agricultural press of the North-West, to which it is entitled by priority of age. \$2 a year. Address Emery & Co., Chicago.

M. L. Dunlap, Esq., Editor Illinois Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—A correspondent of your journal for March has made very free use of our name in discussing "the wholesale nursery trade and the tree peddlers," for the purpose, he says, of elucidating his subject. We think that your correspondent would have shown quite as much good sense and good taste if he had avoided the use of our names and allusion to our private affairs. We submit to you, as conductor of a journal, whether this practice of dragging the names and business of private individuals into newspaper discussions be right and proper?

Suppose that any number of meddling persons take it into their head that Mr. Dunlap neither manages his nursery affairs and his editorials as he should do, and that they all go to work to lecture and advise him, how would he take it? Why is it that nurserymen are to be so continually annoyed in the management of their business more than other persons?

Does any intelligent man suppose that a nurseryman can run around the country after all his customers who buy his trees to sell again, and see that he acts honestly and tells the truth? Are the manufacturers or producers of any other goods required to do this! And if a respectable man, well recommended, comes to a nurseryman and agrees to purchase \$1,000 or \$5,000 worth of trees from him, will the nurseryman refuse to give a certificate to that effect? Would you, Mr. Editor, hesitate to sell one, two, or three thousand dollars worth of trees to a responsible man, and give a certificate that you have done so?

There are tricky and dishonest tree dealers, and there are errors committed by dealers and by nurserymen, but there are quite as many dishonest purchasers as there are sellers, we believe,

E. S. Pike & Co. have been referred to by your correspondent. Why did not Mr. Thompson, who bought Diana grapes at 25 cents each, from them in 1858, write to Messrs. Pike & Co., who are wealthy, responsible men, at Painsville, Ohio, and claim damages for any fraud they committed upon him?

We hope, Mr. Editor, you will discountenance this practice of meddling with people's names and business. If any party who deals with us feels aggrieved, let him address us at once, and he shall have justice. Truly yours,

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

We give place to the above the more cheerfully, that we know the writer of the communication alluded to, had no in-

tention to injure, or even displease Messrs. E. & B., being a very warm friend of theirs. We considered it a vindication of them, at the same time advising them of the bad effect and danger to the trade growing out of the practice to allow tree dealers to do their own packing. We have no idea of commanding the tree peddler who purchases at wholesale and packs to suit himself, some of them may be honest, but the proof thus far is against them. Nurserymen have a perfect right to sell at wholesale, but we suggest that when they have given a bill of the goods, they have done their duty to the seller. It is not customary for wholesale merchants to give their customers a certificate of character to enable them to resell; but we do not look upon these wholesale tree growers in the same light, they are more intimately connected with the seller, from the fact that his sales or contracts depend upon the popularity of the goods offered; hence the certificate is of value to him in effecting sales, and of course makes the purchase larger. This also inures to the benefit of the grower, and therefore, as he has been the means by which the sales have been in part effected, it is due to the person who is the subject acted upon, that the grower, or the one who made the certificate, should protect his interest. He cannot morally say that his duty to all parties is ended when the goods are delivered in bulk, but he is bound to see that the person carries out in good faith what the certificate implies; that is, *that the goods should be kept true to name*. Our columns are open to the discussion of this subject, and we hope to see the present practice reformed. The farmers of this State have suffered severely from nurserymen and tree dealers, both at home and abroad.

COMMERCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—APRIL 8.

WHEAT—\$1 15@1 25	lb bn;	BACON—Sides, 10c	lb
FLOUR—\$6@7	lb bbl;	EGGS—Sc	doz;
CORN—25@30c	lb bu;	LARD—10c	lb
CORN MEAL—50c	lb bu;	SUGAR—9@10c	lb
OATS—30@25c	lb bu;	COFFEE—18@15c	lb
BEANS—\$1@1 25	lb bu;	MOLASSES—60@65c	lb gal;
BRAN—10c	lb bu;	SALT—\$2	sack;
SHORTS—15c	lb bu;	SALT—\$2	lb bbl;
TIMOTHY SD—\$2 75@3	00	MACKEREL—12@13 No 1	1
HUNGARIAN GR'SD—1a1x		CODFISH—\$6 50	lb 100;
MILLET—None;		APPLES—Dried, \$1 75	lb bu;
CLOVER—\$6 50	lb bu;	WOOD—\$3@4	lb cord;
POTATOES—New, 40@50c;		COAL—10c	lb bu;
HAY—\$8@9	lb ton;	WHISKY—25@28c	lb gal;
TALLOW—81-2@9c	lb lb;	VINEGAR—10c	lb gal;
SOAP—Bar, 4@6c	lb lb;	BROOMS—\$1 50@2 50	doz;
CANDLES—12 1-2c	lb box;	BUTTER—15@20c	lb
PICKLED PK—\$8@10	lb 100;	HIDES—Dry, best, 12@12 1/2;	1
BACON—Hams, 12@13c	lb	HIDES—Green, 4	@5c;
CHICKENS—\$1 50	lb doz;	APPLES—Green, \$1@1 25;	
BUCKWHEAT—\$2 50	lb 100;	FEATHERS—35@40c	lb

[Special dispatch to the Illinois State Journal.]

ST. LOUIS MARKET—APRIL 2, P.M.

Flour—Market quiet; superfine \$5 50; low grade superfine country \$5.

Wheat—Receipts 23,000 bags. Market very heavy. Prime spring \$1 05@1 10; club \$1 10@1 12 1/2; choice club \$1 15; good red and white \$1 35; choice white \$1 45.

Corn—Demand good. Damp and poor, mixed, 42@44c; prime, mixed and good yellow 47@48c; yellow 52c on board; choice white 56@57c on board, new gunnies included.

Pork—Mess 17 25; small inquiry. Cut Meats dull; prices at 6c for shoulders, 7 1/2c for hams and 3c for sides.

Lard—Quiet; prime 10 1/2c; No. 1, 9 1/2@9 1/2c.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO MARKET—APRIL 2.

Flour inactive. Wheat—Holders are quite firm in view of the light receipts; sales No. 2, in store, fresh receipts, at 95c, and by sample, on track, at 95@1 01. Corn—Heavy; about 3,000 bu No. 1, fresh receipts, in store, changed hands, in parcels, at 48c; 7 cars No. 2, by sample, on track, at 42c. Oats—Dull; 1 car, delivered, at 35c; 1 do 34 1/2c. Barley steady. Rye—Quiet and nominal.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—APRIL 2.

Stocks active but lower. Money easy and plenty at 5@6 per cent. on call and 6@7 per cent. for short first class paper. Sterling Exchange dull and nominal. C & R I 67 1/2; T 23 1/2; Gal & Chi 61 1/2; Pan 134 1/2; Mich quar 20 1/2; M S 10 1/2; M C 44 1/2; O & P 5 1/2; I C scrip 62 1/2; Reading 42 1/2; N Y C 75 1/2; Pac Mail 108 1/2; Cumb 15; Penn 84 1/2; Tenn 6's 90 1/2; U S 5's of '65 100; Mo 6's 81 1/2; Illinois Freeland bonds 89 1/2; do first 91 1/2; Del, L & W second 92.

ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET—MARCH 31.

Private sales for the week—1 span mules \$290; 1 draught horse \$150; 1 dray mule \$157 50; 1 span black ponies \$225; 1 dray mule \$165; 1 work horse \$108; 1 mule do. \$125; 1 saddle horse \$105; 1 span sorrels \$250; 1 buggy horse \$150; 1 fine draught horse \$185; 1 buggy horse \$200; 4 head work horses \$4 0 for the lot; 1 mule \$120; 1 do. \$125; 1 saddle horse \$115; 1 span mules \$300; 1 span colts \$215; 4 common and medium horses \$75@90.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—MARCH 28.

These markets have generally been well supplied during the past week. Beeves have come in moderately, but there is no scarcity, and prices remain as at last quotations. More of

the animals have been of a heavy class, which gives a larger amount of beef than than the corresponding numbers one week ago. Milch Cows sell a shade better. The receipts of fresh animals show 109 less than the previous week. Numbers are still unsold, and those having cows in the country for sale had better dispose of them there. Calves are quite plenty, and rather cheaper than one week ago, especially those which only weigh about 60 lbs alive, and whose hoofs are scarcely hardened. The best calves rarely bring over 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb, live weight. Sheep are not as plenty, and the best command slightly advanced rates, or say 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, live weight, for wool sheep, of prime quality. A lot of very fair shear sheep brought 6c. The stock has all been sold. Hogs are plenty, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c cheaper. Large numbers remain unsold on the market.

Of the 3,037 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 549 head came from Ohio, 470 from New York, 129 from Indiana, 1,049 from Illinois, 27 from Pennsylvania, 78 from Canada, 242 from Michigan, 366 from Iowa, 60 from Virginia, 23 from New Jersey and 14 from Missouri, and 80 Kentucky. Illinois is again a large contributor, furnishing one-third of the stock.

The following is the range of prices to-day compared with last week:

	PRICES.	
	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 11c.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 11 c.
First quality.....	10c. @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	10c. @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Medium quality.....	9c. @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	9c. @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Poor quality.....	8c. @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	8c. @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Poorest quality.....	7c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
General selling prices.....	8c. @ 10 c.	8c. @ 10 c.
Average of all sales.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 9 c.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 9 c.

As compared with this time last year, the prices of to-day are fully 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb lower than then. The receipts of the present week are 1,100 greater than the corresponding week last season. Looking over our tables of prices last year, we find the maximum rates were reached during the latter part of May, when grass cattle began to arrive. From what we can gather of the amount of cattle being fed, we do not think last year's prices will be reached, and it will not surprise us if some of our future markets during April and May should give a lower average than the present. It is customary for brokers and others buying droves at Albany to pay enough money down to secure the lot, and usually there is no trouble. One case, however, is now undergoing litigation, where a firm paid less upon a drove at Albany than they would lose by retailing them here. The result was they forfeited what they had paid, and refused to receive the cattle when they arrived here. The original owner brings suit to recover what he lost by their failing to comply with the engagement. It may yet be necessary to put drovers and others on their guard against this class of speculators, even to calling names,

The following droves of cattle from Illinois were at this market:

Sheuster & Katz.....	73	D. S. Doty & Co.....	69
Alexander & Fitch.....	61	Thomas Gallis.....	16
Thomas Conner.....	34	J. Flinn & Co.....	77
Phil. Dolan.....	23	Shuester & Seigle	57
J. L. Alexander.....	76	Isaac Crosby.....	66
Thomas Humes.....	31	J. C. Waterman.....	68
H. R. Smith.....	81	O. Bartram.....	16
N. D. Bills.....	17	Willard & Johnson.....	63
Fountain & Parsons.....	47	Dan McElwee.....	32
John J. Deforest.....	100	Beach & Bray.....	42

PERFECT AND PERMANENT SECURITY.

LYON'S PATENT COPPER LIGHTNING RODS have been extensively used for five years in the States of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and *have always given the most perfect satisfaction* for everything that science or experience has shown to be essential to form PERFECT LIGHTNING RODS, has been adopted in their construction.

Copper Rods have from *six to seven times* as much conducting power as new Iron Rods.

Copper Rods do not rust but will retain their conducting power for years. Copper Rods need no paint. T. Merriam, of Brooklyn, says paint destroys the conducting power of any Rod.

READ OUR CIRCULARS and see what the most scientific and practical men in the country say of them. We have reports from almost every one who has investigated the science and principles of Electricity, and all are in favor of our COPPER RODS. [Circulars sent free.]

Rods of various styles of Spiral, Tubular and Flat furnished in any quantities.

Single Rods sent by Express to any part of the country.

CAUTION.

"Lyon's Patent" bears date July 11th, 1854, and is for the "Metallic Surface" Lightning Rods, made in any and every form where sheet copper is used.

Any other Lightning Rod made of sheet copper [whether patented or not] is an infringement upon our Right, and all persons who *buy, sell or use*, are liable to prosecution and damages, and will be dealt with according to law. We are owners BY DEED of this Patent, for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, and do hereby notify all persons in our Territory, to purchase such rods, only of us, or our authorized Agents.

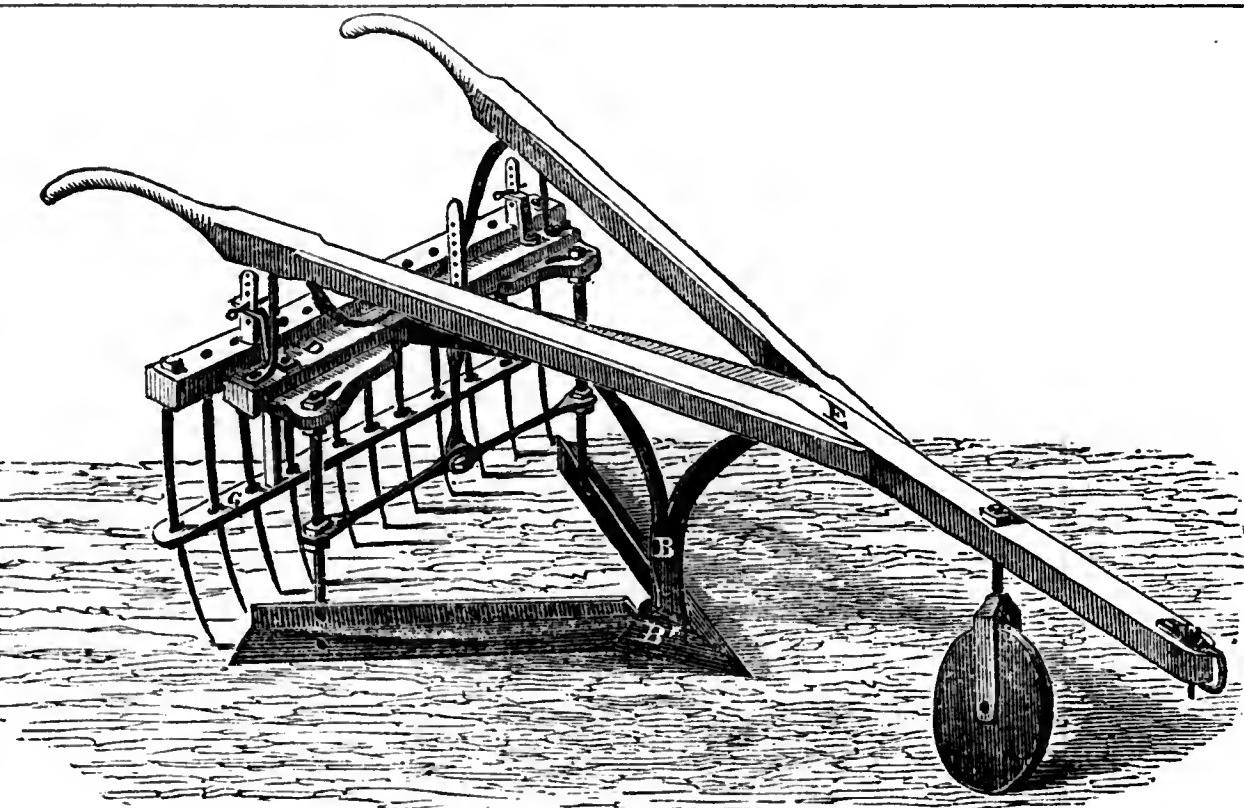
Orders or Communications addressed to

E. P. MARSH & CO.,
Post Office Box 3,174,
ap1 Office, 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NANSEMOND SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

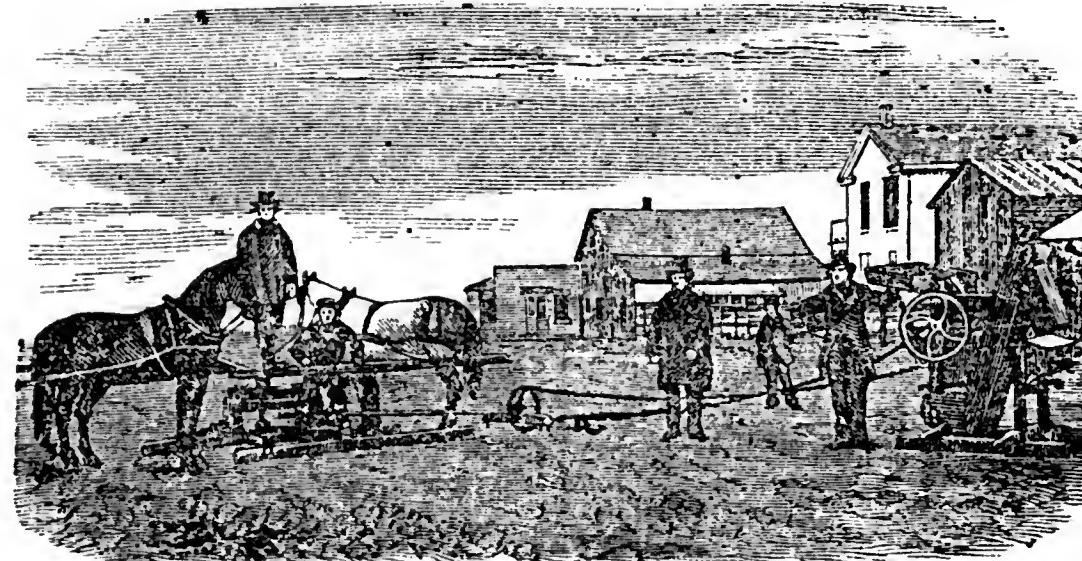
BY THE MILLION—PUT UP SO AS TO carry one thousand miles in good order. Price—400 \$1, 1,000 \$2, 5,000 \$9, 10,000 \$15. The plants have grown fine crops 44 deg. north. Send for my circular containing full directions for cultivation and the experience of those who have grown them. Address

M. M. MURRAY,
Fruit Hills, Loveland,
Clermont Co., Ohio.



YOUNG'S ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR AND WEED EXTERMINATOR.

This is the most valuable Cultivator in use, and cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. Price of Cultivator, with Weeding Cutters and a Set of shares for Hilling, \$12 They are made of good materials and workmanship. Address JOHN YOUNG, Joilet, Will County.



THE MQUISTION SHELLER AND HORSE POWER.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. CARR.

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freights.

apl.y*

NATIVE EVERGREENS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS CONSIDERABLE experience in the taking up and packing of

NATIVE EVERGREENS,

And now proposes to put them up at such rates as will make it an object to those in want of

TIMBER BELTS ON THE PRAIRIE,

or make their homes beautiful during the winter months.

To those wanting 20,000 and over, I will ship as follows:

3 to 6 inches high.....	\$5 00 per 1,000
6 to 12 " "	10 00 " "
12 to 24 " "	25 00 " "

Of DOUBLE OR WHITE SPRUCE,

BALSAM FIR,

ARBORVITÆ,

NORWAY PINE AND WHITE PINE.

They will be taken from the open grounds at the lumber station of our own

Great Northern Evergreen Forests.

Small lots will be charged some over the above rates. Send orders soon as possible, as the season is advancing.

Address ISAAC MARVIN,
Huntley's Grove,
McHenry Co., Ill.

apl.1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMBINATION WITH A CORN planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting,) and drops the grain intermittently, the so combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified.

REMARKS.—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,
JARVIS CASE.
April 1, 1860.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assortment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscriber.
F. K. PHOENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

**Condensed Catalogue of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, &c.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE
EVERGREENS, Lamoille, Bureau Co., Illinois,**

BY SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Specimen orchards were commenced in 1844, and number several thousand trees. Some 150 varieties have fruited. Genuineness of varieties as labeled, guaranteed.

Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries and Rhubarb, are cultivated largely for market, and plants can be furnished in quantities at very low rates.

Much attention has been given to the cultivation of Evergreens, for screens from the bleak winds of the prairies; some good specimens of which can be shown, of sufficient size to demonstrate their practical value. Nearly fifty varieties have been tested, as many as forty-five of which are recommended by Eastern Nurserymen. Very many of them are worthless here. Twenty-two varieties were awarded the first premium and a gratuity at the State Fair, Centralia, 1858; 30 varieties were awarded the first premium in 1859.

The present stock numbers 150,000, from three inches to fifteen feet in height—the larger sizes several times transplanted. They are more valuable for planting on the Prairies than trees from Eastern Nurseries, as it requires from two to three years for trees to become thrifty here, when brought from different soil and climate, besides the saving of freight and loss. From opening of ground in the spring till buds are opened, is a good time for planting Evergreens; also, from the middle of August to the latter part of September, and for very large specimens in winter, with ball of frozen earth, is the best time.*

All orders from a distance will be securely packed, for which cost only will be charged. Customers will please to give full directions as to route, consignees, &c. No charge for delivering at R. R. Depot, Mendota, or Arlington, after which our responsibility ceases. Terms cash.

SAMUEL EDWARDS.

*For hints to successful culture of Trees and Plants on the Prairies, I would refer to Chase's Hand Books on Fruit Culture and Evergreens, published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; sold by all booksellers, and at this Nursery.

Fruit Trees.

Apples.

SUMMER—Carolina Red June, Early Harvest, Keswick Codlin, Sweet Jane, Early Pennock, etc.

AUTUMN—Maiden's Blush, Hawley, Snow, Fulton Strawberry, Lowell, etc.

WINTER—Yellow Bellflower, Rawle's Janet, Domine, Winesap, Willow Twig, Fulton, Red Romanite, etc.

Standard Trees, six to ten feet high, \$12.50 per hundred. Dwarf trees, 30c each.

Pears.

Standard and Dwarf Trees of best sorts, 50 cents each.

Cherries.

Early Richmond, Reine Hortense, Belle de Choisy, English Morello, May Duke, Belle Magnifique, Carnation, Donna Maria, Plumstone Morolla. Trees, 50 cents each. The Heart and Bizarreau Cherries do not succeed well on the Prairies.

Grapes.

Isabella, 10 to 25 cents.

Gooseberries.

English varieties, \$2 per dozen. Houghton's Seedling, and Pale Red or Cluster, never mildew, abundant bearers, \$1.25 per dozen, \$6 per hundred, \$50 per thousand.

Raspberries.

Allen \$1.50 per dozen, \$7 per hundred. American Black Cap 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per hundred. American White Cap 75 cents per dozen. Brinkle's Orange \$3 per dozen. Red Antwerp, fine, \$1 per dozen. Cincinnati Red, very hardy, 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per hundred, \$15 per thousand. Allen's Prolific, Belle de Fontenay, Marvel of Four Seasons, each \$1.50 per dozen.

Currants.

Cherry, Attractor, White Grape, Champagne, Chasselas, Fertile de Palnau, Fertile de Angers, Prince Albert, Belle of St. Giles, twenty-five cents each, or two dollars per dozen. White Dutch, Victoria, Red Grape, Silver Striped, Magnum Bonum, Wilmet's Grape, Knight's Large Red, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Red Dutch, Black English, or Black Naples, Common White, Missouri Large Fruited, ten cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$40 per thousand.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY—25 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$8 per hundred, \$60 per thousand.

Strawberries.

Necked Pine, 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per hundred, \$8 per thousand. Hooker, Wilson's Albany, 25 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per hundred. Hovey's Seedling, Longworth's Prolific, McAvoy's Superior, Early Scarlet, Jennings's Seedlings, Monroe Scarlet, Jenny Moyamensing, 20c per dozen, \$1 per hundred—my selection \$5 per thousand.

ASPARAGUS—2 year old roots, 50c per hundred, \$4 per thousand; 3 year old roots, 75c per hundred, \$5 per thousand.

Rhubarb.

Linnæus, Downing's Colossal, Myatt's Victoria, Tobolsk, Royal Albert, 20c each, \$2 per dozen, \$8 per hundred. Scotch Hybrid, none better, 15c each, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred, \$45 per thousand. Cahoon's Seedling, largest, roots liable to rot, 50c each, \$4 per dozen.

Hedge Plants.

Osage Orange, two years old \$2 per thousand. Buckthorn, two years, \$6 per thousand. Osier Willow, Viminalis, Purpurea, Beveridge and Golden, cuttings, 5c per 100, \$3 per thousand.

Scions.

Apple 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents per hundred, \$2.50 per thousand, \$20 per ten thousand. Pear, Plum and Cherry \$1 per hundred, \$6 per thousand.

Ornamental and Deciduous Trees.

NAME OF TREE.	FT. HIGH.	EACH.	DOZ.	HUND.
Abele, silver.....	3 to 6	\$1.00	\$5	
" "	6 to 10	25c	2.00	10
Purple Fringe Tree.....		30c		
Ash, European.....	5 to 6	25c	3.00	12
Birch, white European.....	5 to 6	25c	2.00	14
Butternut.....	4 to 5	25c	2.50	18
Black Walnut.....	4 to 5	35c	2.00	18
Elm, American white.....	6 to 8	25c	9.50	18
Elm, European.....	3 to 6	25c	2.50	15
Larch, European.....	4 to 6	25c	2.50	15
Larch, American.....	3 to 6	25c	2.50	16
Maple, American silver leaved.....	8 to 10	30c	3.50	23
" "	6 to 8	25c	2.50	15
Mountain Ash, European.....	8 to 10	50c	4.00	30
" "	6 to 8	30c	2.50	75
" "	5 to 6	20c	2.00	10
" "	6 to 8	60c	8.50	
" weeping.....	8 to 10	\$1		
Poplar, Lombardy.....	8 to 12	30c	3.00	18
Willow, gold barked.....	6 to 8	25c	2.50	15

Evergreens.

At Retail, except where noted. 25 cts. per foot for Good Specimens.

American Arbor Vitæ, Balsam Fir, Red Cedar, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, White Pine, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Irish Juniper; Evergreen Cypress.

Rhododendron, \$1; Sabin's Pine, \$1.50; Beatham's Pine, \$1.50; Pinus Tuberculata, \$2; Savin, Holly.

Small Evergreens.

Native, assorted, one year bedded, six to twelve inches, one dollar per dozen, four dollars per hundred, twenty-five dollars per thousand. Norway Spruce, three years transplanted, three dollars per hundred, five dollars per thousand.

Shrubby, &c.

EACH. DOZ.

Roses, a good assortment Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, June and Climbing.....	25 to 50c
Berberry Red and Purple.....	25c
Honeysuckles, upright and climbing.....	25c \$2.00
Lilac, purple.....	25
Lilac, white.....	25
Spiraea, assorted.....	25 1.50
Japan Quince.....	30 3.00
African Tamarix.....	25 2.00
Snow Ball.....	25 2.00
Weigela Rosea.....	25 2.00
Wistria.....	25 2.00
Flowering Currants.....	25 2.00
Flowering Almond.....	24 2.00
Lilies, assorted, Phloxes, assorted, 15 to 25 cents each.	
Sweet Potato, Cabbage, Tomato and Egg Plants at usual rates.	mh2m



As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address **HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.**
Box No. 3600 New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

SPRINGFIELD NURSERY.

THIS NURSERY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1858. It is one mile southeast of the capitol, on South Eighth street, near the machine shop of the Great Western Railroad. The stock covers ten acres with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants, &c., &c.

Address Springfield, Ill., R. J. HUBBELL, Proprietor.
J. B. SPAULDING, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION TO CLUBS!

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL,
A reliable Newspaper, and a faithful advocate of Republican principles—Published at Springfield, Illinois,
BY BAILHACHE & BAKER.

The season for forming clubs is at hand, and in order to enable our friends to compete with the agents of Eastern publications we have determined to offer the Weekly JOURNAL at the following low prices, for the next thirty days:

TERMS TO CLUBS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Six copies for one year.....	\$7.50
Ten " "	12.00
Fifteen " "	16.50
Twenty " "	20.00
Thirty " "	30.00

All persons sending clubs often, fifteen and twenty subscribers at the above rates, will be entitled to an extra copy free; and all persons sending clubs of thirty subscribers, shall receive two extra copies of the paper free, or a copy of Godey's Lady's Book for 1860, if preferred. We hope our friends will respond liberally in view of the above reduction of rates. Each paper will be addressed to the person for whom it is intended, and will be forwarded to any desired post office.

Clergymen and teachers supplied at \$1 a year.

Money inclosed in registered letters sent at our risk.
Address BAILHACHE & BAKER,
dec 30
Springfield, Ill.

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.

40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address feb 1 M. L. DUNLAP, West Urbana, Champaign Co., Ills.

200,000 SILVER MAPLE SEEDLINGS.

I BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of Nurserymen to the following list of cash prices for my one year old Silver Maple seedlings. They are strong thrifty plants, ranging in height from 8 to 24 inches, being of suitable size for boxing and shipping to a distance.

\$1.50 per hundred,
\$6.00 per thousand,
\$55 per ten thousand,
\$100 per twenty thousand.

When purchasers do not remit with their orders, satisfactory reference or a good indorsed note, payable at some bank will be required.

I have for sale a large stock of Peach trees, one year old from bad, 4 to 6 feet high, of the best market varieties; Standard and Dwarf Pears; Standard and Dwarf Cherries on Mahaleb stock; Standard and Dwarf Apples; Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Grapes, Blackberries, Strawberries, &c., and a fine stock of Deciduous and Evergreen ornamental trees of all kinds.

PRINCE & CO.'S

IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements---The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.)

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, volum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosse-man, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7-1859

PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,
Agent for Springfield.
A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand.
Call and see. West side of the Square.



CAPITAL
UNLIMITED
AND CONSTANTLY
INCREASING.
PRESENT FUND
for the payment of
LOSSES BY FIRE
\$1,000,000 00

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT ALTON, ILL.
This company was chartered in 1839, and insures, at a moderate cost, almost every species of property in Illinois against Loss or Damage by Fire. The rates of risk are so arranged that each class of property insured will support its own loss.

Every one insured becomes a member—the Company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. The capital augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks; the security for which remains in the hands of the insured; therefore, every member is the treasurer of his own money until the same is required for the purpose of paying losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Timo. Turner, Lyman Trumbull, H. W. Billings,
Benj. F. Long, Samuel Wade, M. G. Atwood,
John James, L. Kellenberger, Robert Smith,
Henry Lea, Elias Hibbard, Alfred Dow,
F. A. Hoffman, B. K. Hart, John Atwood.
B. F. LONG, President.

L. KELLENBERGER, Treas.
M. G. ATWOOD, Sec'y.
JONN ATWOOD, Ass't. Sec'y.

JOHN BLAISDELL, Gen'l Agent.

Application for insurance may be made to the Local Agents, one or more of whom may be found in every county in this State.
JAMES L. HILL, Agent.

jan10-d3m-wly

Eugene L. Gross,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Correspondence Solicited.

Refers to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria.

TO

Architects, Builders,
CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS,
AND

DECORATORS.

NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as:

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the *Architects' and Mechanics' Journal*, says it is "Edited with evident ability..... Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Harthill, 128 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.

feb1-tf

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.

T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS
AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF
TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISH-
MENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants,
more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest
piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST
SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES,
both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry,
Apricot, Quince, Currant,
Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,

Strawberries, Grapes,
may here be found of the best varieties; besides

Evergreens,
Shade and
Ornamental Trees

and Shrubs,

Roses, Dahlias,
Phloxes,

Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the
SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,
which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful
foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the
accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done,
and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confi-
dence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and
prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any
growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to
visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100; three years old,
\$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced
catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive
prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of
drayage.

JOSEPH HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois.

feb1-far-tf

**TO THE RAISERS OF FINE
HORSES.** The subscriber, since the death of
Imp. Barnton, has been searching for something
to fill his place, and has succeeded in procuring
the services of the thorough bred horse Richard. He will be
at my stable, 1 miles west of Springfield, by the 1st of April,
where he will stand the present season, on terms to correspond
with the times. His pedigree is as follows:

PEDIGREE.—Richard is a bay horse 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high and was
by imported Richard—he by Gray Irville—he by Boning-
brough—he by English Eclipse. Richard's dam was by Black-
burn's Whip, he by Imported Whip—he by Saltum—Saltum
by Beningbrough. Richard's grand-dam was by a half Chap-
man horse—his dam by Talamachus, out of the Shelton mare,
and was said by old Ned Blackburn to be the best mare that
went to Whip that year out of a hundred. Richard's third
dam by Evan's America—he by Geo. Boone's Eclipse of Vir-
ginia; Richard's fourth dam by Jack the Barber—he by Old
Sealer of Virginia. Richard's fifth dam by Young Aristotle—
he by Imported Aristotle—Young Aristotle's dam by Old Vir-
ginia Regulus. For further information, look to the Turf Re-
gister, and see if the English Eclipse stock is worth per-
petuating.

Also Young Gazan, by Old Gazan out of Nancy McCoy, the
dam of Glenco, African, and others of like character. For full
pedigree and terms, see bills in due time. I will just say here
that I will give a better stable of horses and upon better terms
than can be found in this or any other part of the country.

JOHN C. CROWDER.

HORSE AND JACK BILLS—PRINTED
with dispatch in the best style, with new type and hand-
some cuts, at the Daily Journal Office, Springfield.

Orders by mail accompanied with the Cash will receive prompt
attention.

march14-wtf

SPRINGFIELD BREWERY.—ALE, POR-
TER and Lager Beer, Malt and Hops, always on hand
and for sale by JOHN BUSHER, Jr., Agent.

Depot opposite Journal Buildings, Springfield, Illinois.

feb16tf



VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MAY, 1860.

NUMBER 5.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

CONTENTS.

May.....	70
The Farmer's Enemies, No. 2.....	70
The Culture of Vines.....	71
Fairbanks Scales.....	72
Prairie Cellars.....	72
Manny Reaper.....	73
Why don't the West manufacture.....	73
Agricultural Instruction.....	74
Beautify your homes.....	74
Old Firkin heard from.....	75
The interior of China.....	75
The cultivation of grasses.....	76
The Picuro-Pneumonia Epizootic.....	76
Fruit prospect in Egypt.....	77
The Cattle Distemper in North Brookfield, Mass.....	77
Quantity of seed per acre.....	78

EDITOR'S TABLE:

Difference of climate in the Northwest.....	79
Lee County Agricultural Society.....	79
Fawkes' Steam Plow.....	79
The Garden.....	79
The Orchard.....	79
Prince & Co's Melodeons.....	79
Western Land Office.....	79
Grafting Cherries.....	79
Spaulding's Prepared Glue.....	79
Sweet Potatoes.....	79
Lightning Rods.....	79
The Peach Borer.....	79
Apples Identical.....	79
Wheeler, Melick & Co's. Thrashers.....	79
The Small Fruits.....	79
Early Chickens.....	79
Scientific Artizan, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	79
Coe & Robert's Patent Thrasher and Cleaner.....	79
Fairbank's Scales.....	79
Piatt's Ditcher.....	79
Colored Plates of Fruits.....	79
Land Rollers.....	79
Hahneman Medical College.....	79
Catalogue of Columbus Nursery, Ohio.....	79
Sweet Potato Culture.....	79
Evergreen Tree Peddlers.....	79
Southern Illinois Horticultural Society.....	79
Sale of Stock at Summit Farm.....	79
Knox County Fair.....	79
Chase's Hand Books.....	79
The Sap-Sucker.....	79
Atlanta Union Central Agricultural Society.....	79
Premium List of Illinois State Agricultural Society.....	79
Sewing Machines.....	79
Layering the Grape.....	79
Purple Cane Raspberry's.....	79
A Change.....	79
Exchanges.....	79
Strawberries.....	80
Sewing Machines.....	80
The McQuiston Corn Sheller.....	80
Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine.....	80
Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College.....	80
Fawkes' Steam Plow.....	80
Markets	80

A RUSH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—This number of the FARMER contains more than the usual number of advertisements. We do not intend to again allow them to crowd so much upon the reading matter. This time it could not well be avoided. Several offers were declined for want of space.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

OUR OLD FRIENDS

Who have shown their good sense by early selecting SINGER'S as the

Best Machine

And who have never had reason to regret it—but who indulge in a sly chuckle, when they witness the struggles of their neighbors to make their "confounded CHEAP MACHINES work"—are respectfully invited to call and see the beautiful office we have fitted up at

THE OLD STAND, No. 85 FOURTH STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

The largest sized octavo volume would not contain the letters we have received in praise of the machines it has been our good fortune to sell.

It is now nearly four years since we sold the first Singer Machine in this city to Messrs. STICKNEY & SCOLLAY, Proprietors of the Planters' House. The lady who presides over that immense hotel, remarked a few days ago that their



SINGER MACHINE

Had been in constant use nearly FOUR YEARS; never been the least out of order, and was, to all appearance, at this moment

EXACTLY AS GOOD AS NEW.

It is a significant fact that out of the thousands of SINGER MACHINES we have sold, not one has ever required

TO BE SENT TO OUR OFFICE FOR REPAIRS.

The price of Singer's Machines are now so low that everybody is purchasing.

The simple fact that tailors will buy no other than SINGER'S NO. 2 STANDARD, is sufficient, of itself, to prove that it cannot be excelled, for tailors require the

NEATEST AS WELL AS THE STRONGEST WORK.

It is well known that we Guarantee every Machine, and that the best men in St. Louis vouch for our responsibility.

A scribbler of doggerel indulges in the following:

SINGER'S LETTER "A" MACHINE,

The best and cheapest ever seen;
Rapid and noiseless—sewing thread as fine
As any cobweb, or as coarse as twine.
It's nice strong stitch, alike on either side—
The matron's comfort and the tailor's pride—
Compared with which the "double chain,"* each day,
Will waste more thread than could the wages pay,
Of some strong lass who sits with dainty skill
Proud of the chance her mistress' place to fill.

*Cheap machines, so called, all make the heavy "double chain stitch," that uses 6½ yards of thread to the yard sewn; while Singer's stitch only uses 2½ yards of thread to the yard sewn.

EDWARD DEAN, Proprietor,

85 Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

May.

I marked the Spring as she passed along,
With her eye of light and her lip of song;
While she stole in peace o'er the green earth's breast,
While the streams sprang out from the icy rest,
The buds bent lower to the breeze's sigh,
And their breath went forth in the scented sky;
When the fields looked fresh in their sweet repose,
And the young dewa slept on the new horn rose.

WILLIS G. CLARK.

The great stretches of prairie again have on their coat of green, dappled with the vernal flora that nestles close to the scorched turf, where the autumn fires had lapped up the herbage of the departed year; the meadows lay smiling in their green vesture and the new sown fields are sending out their luxuriant blades to drink in the morning dew; while the great corn fields of the teeming west are now receiving the seed from the hand of the busy farmer; the flocks and herds are feeding in lazy quiet on the prairie billows; the orchards are clothed in gorgeous livery, and all nature partakes of the joyous spring.

The weather has been genial for the season and rural labor has made wonderful progress, and the season gives promise of most ample harvests. Should no untoward weather occur, the summer will throw into the lap of autumn such stores of agricultural products, that the railroad trains shall groan under their weight and the ships that go down to the sea shall be filled with golden grain; aye, cheap grain for the toiling sons of want and those crushed under the iron heel of military despotism.

The planting of orchards has been attended to, so far as time and means would permit, and in this respect our farmers have shown their appreciation of the great value of fruits, and more especially of the small fruits, which should enter more largely into the economy of the household. A farmer who can grow strawberries at fifty cents a bushel, raspberries and blackberries at three cents a quart, currants and grapes at twenty-five cents a bushel and gooseberries at the same, to which only the trouble of picking is to be added, and neglects to do so, is blind to his own interest and is hardly entitled to the right to be called a good farmer, though he own thousands of acres of land and ships his stock by the car load. A farm is the place to live and enjoy real life, not a place on which to stay, to vegetate, or to play the miser, but the place to enjoy roscate health; it is the place that nature has provided for the worn out people of the city to retrieve and renew their worn out and exhausted energies. It is from the ranks of the farmer that the active business men of the city have filled their ranks, and when age creeps on, it is their desire to return to the country. The country then should be made beautiful and attractive, and the farmer live on his abundance, enjoy good

health and feel at peace with all mankind. But to enable him to do so, he must not own too much land, be a slave to his broad acres, or a drudge to his ambition to grow rich. It is the farmer's right to live well, to enjoy good health, to have his family grow up intelligently and industrious; but we fear too many make themselves and families slaves, not so degrading as the toil of the unwilling plantation negro, but free slaves to the potent dollar, for which the roseate hues of health are blanched by unceasing ill directed toil. It is intelligent well directed toil that is required on the farm, labor in the right time and in the right place, the ability to command your time to drive your plans to maturity, not your plans to drive you.

The farmers of the Northwest have made, and are still making good progress. From being considered the most unhealthy people, cursed with intermittent fevers and all the ills that flesh is heir to, they have acquired a reputation for good health. Have the seasons changed, has the climate become more genial or have the people become more rational in their habits and mode of living? A diet of fat bacon; potatoes, if cooked at all, swimming in grease; strong coffee, without sugar or milk, and forty rod whisky, are not well calculated to add to the health of a country, especially when the farm house is flat on the ground, the well at the edge of a slough and the cellar with its stores of vegetables nowhere; the garden a patch of weeds and the orchard but a thicket of brush.

But better counsels have prevailed, and with few exceptions, the whole social aspect is changed, and the census now being taken will prove the Northwest to be as healthy as any part of our broad country. This is not due to any change of climate, but to the change in the mode of living and of labor. Farmers, can we improve upon this, cannot we go up another notch in the scale of social and of moral progress? Let us try.

For the Illinois Farmer.

The Farmer's Enemies—No. 2.

In the rapid review of the injurious Mammals of Illinois, in my previous article, I expressly omitted the Rodents. Therefore, I shall now take up this numerous order, which contains more than half the species of the North American Mammals, and an equal proportion of the Illinois Mammals. But before I commence the list I must be allowed to state, that to the labors of that persevering young Naturalist, Robert Kennicott, are we indebted for the best history of Illinois Rodents extant, and from which I shall draw largely. The works of Audubon and Bachman, and Robert Kennicott, together with the Monograph of North American Mammals by Dr. S. F. Baird,

have exhausted the subject so far as descriptions are concerned. Yet the geographical distribution of species, their habits and peculiarities, still afford an open field for inquiry.

The *Rodentia* are distinguished by two large incisor teeth in each jaw, with sharp, cutting, chisel-shaped edges, fitted for gnawing.

One of the most abundant and best known groups of this order is that which comprises the squirrels—(*Sciuridae*.)

The largest species of the squirrels found in our State is Western Fox Squirrel—(*Sciurus ludovicianus*.) This species is met with in considerable numbers throughout the State in the timber, to which it is confined, and together with the next species often does great injury to the corn crop, frequently destroying entire fields of this grain.

The (*Sciurus Carolinensis*), which includes the gray and black squirrels, is the most abundant species of the family, in this State.

To this species Dr. Baird, in his Monograph, refers to the *S. migratorius* of Aud. Bach.; and the *S. niger* of Godman. The gray variety of this species is the most abundant of all the squirrels in the southern portion of the State. This variety is given by Mr. Kennicott as the *S. Carolinensis*.

The Little Red Squirrel, (*S. hudsonius*), is occasionally met with in the northern part of the State.

The Cat Squirrel, (*S. cinereus*), may possibly be found in the State, but if so, it is very seldom.

The common Flying Squirrel, (*Pteromys volucella*), is found throughout the State in the timbered districts, and is one of the most beautiful and interesting quadrupeds found in the State. And although it may, when pinched by hunger, occasionally steal into the crib or grain store of the farmers, yet it can hardly be classed as one of his enemies.

The Ground Squirrel, (*Tamias striatus*), is not sufficiently numerous to do the farmers of Illinois any serious injury; and the industry and frugal habits of this species should teach all idle farmers a lesson they would do well to imitate, and this would amply repay for its occasional thefts of recently planted corn.

The *Spermophiles* or Prairie Squirrels, as their common name indicates, are confined to the prairies, and are found only in the northern part of the State. And as they can scarcely be counted enemies of the farmer, we will leave them and pass on.

The well known Woodchuck or Ground Hog, (*Arctomys monax*), is found in all parts of the State, especially around the clearings and cultivated grounds in the timbered portions. Although well known even to the children, he is quite a shy chap, keeping close to his hole, in which he hides at every approach of danger.

In passing by the locus of the American Beaver in the list, I must add that a specimen may even yet be found in this State. So late as 1848 one was killed in this county (Jackson,) and another has been reported as seen but a few years since.

The Pouched Gopher, (*Geomys bursar-*

ins,) although a western species, found chiefly beyond the Mississippi river, is frequently met with in the western and southern portions of this State, but not in numbers sufficient to do any great injury to farmers, in fact, in this and the adjoining counties it is but seldom seen. This county appears to be the southern limit of its range in this State.

This brings us to that too well known group, the mouse family, (*Muridae*), which is well represented in this State.

The little Jumping Mouse, (*Juculus hudsonius*), has the widest geographical range of all our small native Rodents, being found from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is found throughout our State, though it is by no means abundant, and although found in the prairies, appears to prefer the timber.

The Norway or Common Brown Rat, (*Mus decumarues*), although not a native, is nevertheless the most troublesome of all the Rodents. According to Pallas, it belonged originally to the warmer regions of Central Asia; thence it crossed the Volga in 1737, peopled Russia, and subsequently overspread the whole of Europe. According to Erxleben it reached England in 1730, France in 1750, and North American in 1775. I am sorry to add that I can give no new remedy or more effectual method by which to exterminate this pest than those already known.

The Common Mouse, (*Mus Musculus*), is another troublesome attendant upon man; a house, barn or crib is scarcely finished before this watchful gentleman has prepared himself snug quarters therein.

The White Footed or Deer Mouse, (*Hesperomys leucopus*), inhabits the timbered districts; while the Prairie Mouse, (*Hesperomys Michiganensis*), of Aud. and Bach., the (*Mus bairdii*) of Hay and Kennicott is found only in the prairies. The injury done by these species is probably not very great, though their known habits would lead us to conclude, that when abundant, they would prove quite injurious, and at any rate add something to the difficulties with which the farmer has to contend.

The Red Mouse, (*H. nuttalii*), is a rare species, found in the southern portion of the State. And if I am not mistaken, the first specimen of this species, found by Mr. Kennicott, was in this county. I recollect the time, as I was with him, and was amused as well as surprised at his rapid movements. We had just turned over a log, when instantly I heard Mr. Kennicott give a scream, and looking round saw him holding a bush in each hand at arms length, and to my surprise each hand held a mouse, that had escaped so suddenly from beneath the log that I had not seen them, though looking with all my eyes.

The Meadow Mouse, (*Arvicola riparia*), spoken of by Mr. Kennicott, (in Pat. Off. Rep.) may yet prove to be a distinct species, and if so will be entitled to another name. It is not abundant, and is confined to the northern part of the State.

The Prairie Meadow Mouse, (*A. austera*), is said to be the most abundant in the northern portion of the State of all the field and meadow mice, and is one of the farmer's enemies he would be glad to be rid of.

The Wood Meadow Mouse, (*A. pinetorum*), is another species found in different portions of the State, but is not abundant. This species belongs to the timbered districts, never being found on the prairies.

The Muskrat, (*Fiber Zibethicus*), is quite abundant along our water courses and around the lakes of the bottoms; but it cannot be counted as one of the farmer's enemies.

The Gray Rabbit, (*Lepus sylvatica*), is so well known that I have but to suggest the name in order to bring a description before the reader. It is quite abundant in the middle and southern portions of the State, thousands of dozens being killed every winter. The extent of the injury done by this species I am unable to state, yet it may become a pest, especially to gardeners and probably fruit growers. In this portion of the State (south) it does not do much harm, because of the number of dogs usually kept on the farms.

And now, Mr. Editor, allow me in the close to state that it is desirable to have specimens of all the Illinois Mammals in the Museum of the Illinois Natural Historical Society; and all contributions of this kind will be properly acknowledged in the Reports of the Society. They may be skinned, the skull and feet to be left in the skin, after carefully removing the brains and the flesh; or the smaller kinds may be dropped in alcohol. All memoranda as to habits, distribution, &c., will also be thankfully received.

Yours, &c., C. THOMAS.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we present the readers of the FARMER with the above, from the practical pen of Mr. Thomas, and we hope it will call out facts from our farmers in regard to the Rodents, that infest, for good or evil, the farmer's broad acres.

The general impression is that most, if not all of those Rodents do damage to the farmer, and it is time that the subject be investigated, so that those that are really the farmer's friends should be saved from an indiscriminate slaughter.

We have never met with the Little Red Squirrel in the north part of the State, but it is one of those Mammals that follow the footsteps of civilization, and will soon spread over the State. The *Spermophiles* or Striped Prairie Squirrel, we have looked upon as a great rogue in digging up corn, apple, osage and other seeds, and as a nurseryman we have held him in no high esteem.

The Pouched Gopher, we believe, is not known north of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers and east of the Mississippi, north of the mouth of the Illinois. The only damage that we have discovered, is his eating off the roots of young trees. Last winter we had several hundred thus destroyed in one of our

belts of Silver Maples. They probably live on insects and the roots of trees and vegetables.

The Woodchuck is just beginning to spread over the north part of the State. Clover is his favorite food; we think him inoffensive.

The Norway Rat, of all the Rodentia, is the most villainous, and we can scarcely find a term of reproach sufficiently strong to show the low estimation in which he is held. We have thinned their ranks on our premises to an endurable condition by the use of rat terriers and by putting our buildings sufficiently above ground to get at their holes and hiding places. ED.

The Culture of Vines.

The time is now approaching when melons of all kinds should be planted for the main crop. Select a piece of good, rich, new or sod land, more particularly for watermelons. Skillman's fine netted melons do very well on older land, provided it is black, good and rich. A little compost or well rotten manure thrown in or about the hill, will often double or treble the crop.

On good land, watermelons should not be planted at less than ten or twelve feet asunder, each way between the rows. The only kind that is fit to eat, is the Mountain Sweet. We used to think others were good before we knew how good melons tasted. Last year we used up all our seed of Mountain Sweets, and got them pretty well killed by the June frost. Having plenty of old seed, which we once thought first rate, we planted them. They produced well. Large, fine looking melons—give them to those who never tasted a Mountain Sweet, and they would pronounce them first rate. But just give those very persons a Mountain Sweet first, then take them into the common patch. They would invariably say, "Why, what ails your melons? They are not better than pumpkins?"

It is just as cheap raising good as poor melons. Then, by all means, procure the best seed, give them a good distance apart, tend well, and you will have enough for yourself and family, besides some to give to your less industrious neighbors. Skillman's fine netted is, among the nutmeg or muskmelon family, what the Mountain Sweet is among the watermelons—king of all the other sorts.

Mark out the rows seven feet apart, and plant five feet between the hills. Then as soon as all danger from frosts and bugs is over, thin to three stalks in each hill, don't leave more. Tend often and well, Suffer not a weed to grow.

Poor tillage will not produce good melons of any kind, much less of the finer sorts. Don't neglect to put out a patch, however small, and thus compel your sons to sneak about and steal your more industrious or thoughtful neighbors': the sin will lie at your own door, for the boys will have them. If they can't get them at home, they will steal them.

Of Squashes, we have found the Hubbard the best. Plant the same distance apart as for watermelons—same kind of land. Tend the same, but be careful not to plant them near together, or they will mix and spoil both.

Cucumbers, too, will soon need attention; they should be treated in all respects as Skillman's fine netted melon, but not planted near to each other.—The Early White Spine is much the best either for table use, or for pickling.

The little striped bug is the pest of all these vines. We know of no remedy. Sifting plaster over them while wet with dew is the best, but sometimes that fails, and the vines are all destroyed.

The pumpkin, too, is getting to be worthy of more attention, especially as it fails among corn, except on new or sod land. And as our fruits are growing less and yet less, who would not like to have a nice lot of sugar pumpkins for pies? Plant about ten or twelve feet apart each way, on good rich land, and tend well, without any other crop on the ground, and you may expect to be well repaid next autumn.

The old yellow-fleshed muskmelon together with all the coarser kinds of other melons, we consider unworthy of further cultivation.

G. S. INNIS, In

Ohio Cultivator.

April 10, 1860.

We have little to add to the above. Early planting is our motto, and if a frost is threatened, cover up the plants with earth. This is to be taken off in the morning. In this way a few hours work will save the vines, and you will have them early and out of the way of the little striped marauders. We sometimes use boxes made of clapboards and cover with a pane of glass, but the earth is the cheapest and the best.—Boxes covered with millet answer a good purpose for the squash family, for which the striped bugs have a particular relish. For fall and early winter the Boston Marrow is an excellent squash. The Hubbard follows it in season.

[From the New York Independent.]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Two brothers, sons of a miller in the northern part of Vermont, having occasion for a more convenient method of weighing a bulky article than by the old fashioned hay scales, contrived a more simple plan, for the mechanism of which they took out a patent in 1830. The result was so satisfactory that they

applied the principle, with progressive improvements, to other descriptions of scales, until they now furnish upwards of one hundred varieties of scales, the largest of which will weigh a loaded canal boat of five hundred tons, and so down to the nicest bank or jewel scale.

The world-wide reputation of the Fairbanks' Scales is owing, first, to the ingenious but simple mechanical arrangement, and next, to the persistent determination of the proprietors always to sell a first rate article, and at a reasonable price. Hence their scales are everywhere the acknowledged standard, and at the same time are sought for the commonest uses. By this means they have built up a model town around their father's old mill, its character an honor to the State, and a desirable home for the families of their several hundred workmen.

Prairie Cellars.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—Your correspondent, Wm. S. Prose, asks how he can make a cellar upon our prairies so that the same will be dry, well ventilated and secure from rats, frosts, &c. No difficulty need be experienced in making a cellar upon any place on our prairie possessing all the requirements of Mr. Prose. Brick for a wall, (if hard burned,) will answer a very good purpose in the absence of that better material stone, they are not as good as stone for the reason, that they absorb a large amount of moisture, (even if of the best quality,) rendering your wall less secure against frost in consequence. The wall should be not less than one foot in thickness, and the foundation for the wall should project one foot outside of main wall, and be well laid in cement, the object of which, is to prevent rats from getting in from the outside, it is a well known fact, that rats, in making their entry into a cellar always follow the wall until they reach the bottom, then go under into the cellar; but if upon their arrival at the bottom, they meet with the projection, it is to them an insuperable barrier; as their sagacity is not sufficient to enable them to surmount the difficulty. No cellar on our flat prairies should be more than one foot below the surface, if more, dampness is the result.

To make a cellar secure against water, the wall should be well laid in cement as high as the natural surface, and plastered upon the outside with the same material; and that too, in as thorough manner as would be done for a cistern—if plastered upon the inside, the pressure of the water will break it loose—the bottom of your cellar should be excavated in the form of inverted segment and paved with brick or stone laid in cement and then upon the inverted arch you can fill in either with broken brick, stone or coarse gravel, and grout the whole with thin cement, which after being thoroughly set, may be plastered over with one coat of cement mixed, three parts sand to one of cement, which when thoroughly dry will not only be rat proof, but water proof—as no amount of pressure

from underneath can effect it in the least. As regards the cost of walls for cellars, stone is nearly as cheap at Tuscola as brick. Stone from Kankakee laid in wall at Tuscola will cost seven dollars per cubic yard of 27 cubic feet; while brick will cost \$9 00 per thousand laid up—1,000 brick will lay one and 17-27 cubic yards—for instance the cost of a wall of stone for a house 24 by 32, wall 6 1-2 feet deep and one foot thick, will cost \$189 00 complete—while brick would cost of same dimension, \$147 42, and will last perhaps fifteen years, while stone will last for all time. Now who would not pay the difference and have stone? To make it proof against frost, it must be hollow above the ground; and the better way to construct it is get your underpinning stone about four inches in thickness and about eighteen inches wide and set them on edge with joints closely pointed with good mortar and back up with one course of brick upon the inside leaving a clear space between the stone and brick of four inches. A wall constructed in this manner is secure against any frost we have in this latitude. One word about filling around the house. If you have plenty of room, (I make this remark because land in all our western towns is so very scarce that but little room can be had,) make your fill one foot for twenty feet from your house on all sides making the slope of the edge of your embankment one and one-half to one, protecting it from washing by turfing it with good blue grass sod. Then fall back five feet or more, and make another fill—turfing as before, and so on until you have it raised to sufficient height—sow the whole in blue grass and in a short time you have a neat yard around your house which is perfectly dry and sufficiently elevated to secure to your home that much desired appendage health. It costs no more money to build a cellar above described, than to make excavation, while its advantages are manifold.

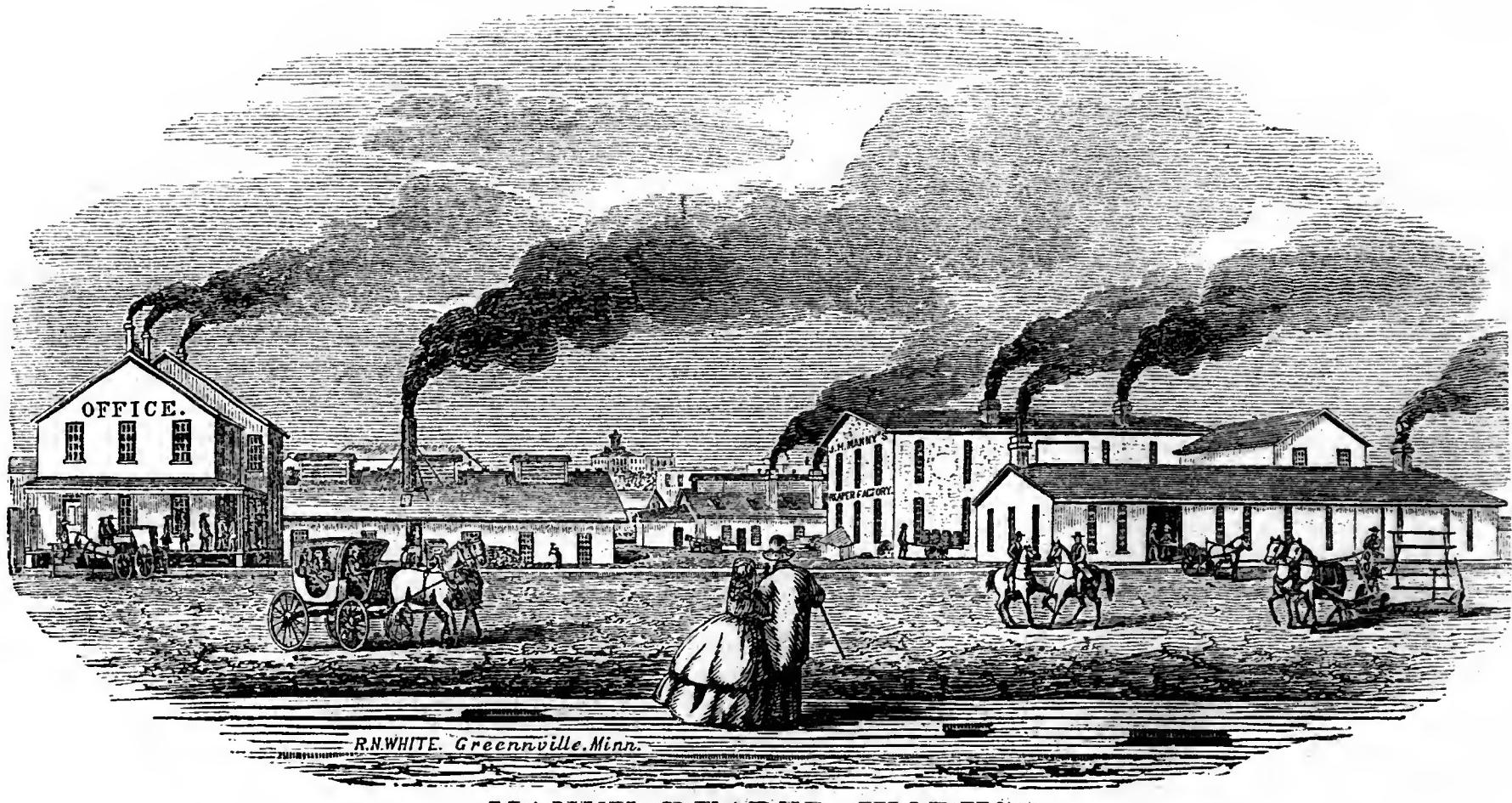
L. W. WALKER.

WEST URBANA, April 9, 1860.

The above is just in time for those contemplating to build, and not too late for a large class who ought to raise their houses to grade and put good cellars under them. We think Mr. W. recommends setting up pretty well, but as his own dry, neat and well ventilated cellar is so valuable, that we do not feel disposed to quarrel with him. That stone is better than brick, all must concede, and the suggestions of Mr. W. in relation to hollow wall, with the economy of making it, should not be overlooked.

ED.

—A bad hat, taken to an evening party, frequently comes out the next day as good as new.



MANNY REAPER WORKS,

At Rockford, Illinois, owned by TALCOTT, EMERSON & CO., Successors to J. H. MANNY.

Why Don't the West Manufacture?

This question is often asked us, and we can make no better reply than to point to the extensive works in the cut above, and they are but one in a thousand of similar ones to be found all through the Prairie State.

When the next census is complete, the amount of capital engaged in manufacture will astonish those not well posted. Some suppose that because we have no cotton factories, that we have no machinery, but this is a great mistake. At Rockford, the Rochester of the west, an immense water power is used, and at Moline on the Mississippi, the water power is second only to that at Niagara. Those who talk of the want of water power at the west, know but little about it. Moline can outrival any town in New England. The Rock and Fox rivers pour their large volumes of water over beds of limestone, and from their rapid descent, could and will build up manufacturing villages every few miles. Northern Illinois will ere long be the New England of the west, and the music of the spinning jenny and the shuttle will be heard, when the waters of the north come pouring over the limestone beds, and wash the great prairie that can feed the million. In the central and south part of the State, cheap coal and wood give them a promise also, while the waters that have turned

northern wheels, now float the products of our teeming soil. There is no State in the Union that so happily blends the interest of agriculture, horticulture, and manufactures, as does our own prairie State. Situated in the center of the valley of the upper Mississippi, she commands the trade of the north. She has a great water highway to the Ocean east, and when the Great Pacific R. R. is completed, the trade of the Orient must pay us tribute. At the head of the lower Mississippi we hold the gates of winter that bridge the rivers of the north, and thus have an outlet at all seasons by water, that cheapest of all highways to the great cotton and sugar fields of the South. If nature had planned our State for a happy blending of mechanical and rural pursuits, she could hardly have bettered it, in any respect. In the north part, abundant water power, building stone and lime, wood, lead, iron and copper, ore from Lake Superior, with good pasturage for the dairy,—at the center cheap coal for cheap transportation for the products of the great corn zone—at the south superior winter wheat, fruits for the north west, the best of coal and timber with a climate soft and delicious as Italy—can we reasonably ask for more? Far better that we make a reasonable use of what we have, which is in most respects much more than our sister States can boast.

But we are taking up more space than we intended, and have somehow left our subject. The genius that gave birth to the manufactory in the picture which we here present, has passed to the unseen world. In 1855, at the age of thirty, just entering upon the threshold of active manhood, Mr. Manny, the great reaper inventor, departed from among us, a victim to consumption, but his works remain, and wherever the golden grain waves on prairie slope or gently undulating hill side or wide spread valley, there his great triumph lays it in gavel ready for the binders hand. His invention has nerved the arm of rural labor, and the sturdy swing of the scythe as with superhuman effort it laid low the luxuriant grass, is no longer a reality; the golden grain no longer rustles on the fingers of the cradle as it went sighing through its serried ranks; but the cadence of revolving wheels now beat time to the rustle of the falling grain, and sing a blithe song as they spread out the lengthened swath. The pale boy of seventeen, the slender frame of more advanced manhood, has bent the iron to his will, and the jagged edge of the sickle, and the keen edged knife have at his bidding sung to sleep the scythe and cradle, and henceforth they are consigned to do penance where jagged rocks and the stumps of the forest fallow yield but a poor return for tho-

toil of the husbandman. But a single decade has been added to the roll of time since the first machine with successful effort laid low the ripened grain. The next season, 1851, forty were at work; in '52 eighty-four; and then commenced the great progress of grain growing at the west, and in '53, fourteen hundred were called for; in '54, twenty-six hundred; in '55, six thousand; in '56, eight thousand, when our shipments of wheat reached nearly twenty millions of bushels. Since then, extensive works have been erected in different States to manufacture the Man-ny machine, and the shops in the picture are only for the demand in our State. Do we want a better evidence of the popularity of a home machine,—home invented,—home made than this? We may call in the photographer and engravers' art to present other similar establishments to our readers.

Agricultural Instruction.

BY C. T. CHASE.

The west is largely agricultural in its interests. To all time this must be the predominating employment of our laboring people. Their experience has not been of the most favorable kind. Agriculture has indeed paid, but rather from a coincidence of favoring circumstances than any thing else. While railways were building, population rushing in from abroad, short crops in the east, or in Europe and prices corresponding above the regular or ordinary range then agriculture was remunerating. But, for two years past, it has been quite the reverse, and when we come to see that with the exception of these extraordinary seasons of scarcity abroad, farming has not of itself been a paying business, we are led to inquire why things are so. The farmers nearly all tell us the profit of farming is in the rise of property—but that is not farming, and the advance a farmer realizes from these sources are no more creditable to farming *per se*, than the gains of the speculator in corner lots are to be attributed to this source.

Now there is manifestly something wrong in this. If agriculture is the great national interest of our people, it should be placed by some means upon a permanently prosperous basis in order that general prosperity may prevail. It becomes the farmer then to draw about him the best means of improving his knowledge of the art. It is unfortunate for us that we have no means of regular agricultural instruction in the great west. The improvement of science has shed much light upon the subject. In Europe

they seem to have availed themselves of its advantages, and have established seminaries of learning for the instruction of youth in the several departments of agricultural knowledge.

The result has been the most favorable. Agriculture is able to sustain itself and prosper abundantly without legislative protection, where, in former times, it scarcely prospered with it. To this increase of reliable information and its diffusion among the people, must we look for the advancement of the best interests of the people, and for the adoption of that liberal fundamental policy which shall be partial to some, but just to all.

There is too much truth in the remarks of Mr. Chase, and it is time that farmers depended more on their skill in culture than their claims on the rise of real estate. That farmers have made large sums in the rise of real estate is true, but it is equally true that large numbers of them are sinking under the accumulations of interest in the attempt to grow rich out of too much land. If a farmer has surplus means not required to improve his farm, we have no objection to his purchasing, but to purchase on time, by paying a quarter down, relying upon his crops or the sale of the land to meet the payments, is too hazardous altogether. The subject of a better education among farmers or rather a farmers education, is now drawing no small attention, and must result in the establishment of agricultural schools. Mr. C. is an earnest worker in the good cause, and we shall be glad to hear from him often.

ED.

Beautify Your Homes.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

There is a cord which vibrates in our hearts at the thought, that we possess a beautiful *home*. It is rather the property of the heart, and is so interwoven among its tendrils, that it seems to change its pulsations, direct its movements, improves and ennobles its nature, teaches it to rise, to look up after the beautiful and the good. The associations that spring up and gather in bright clusters, around our home, are scenes fraught with life's holiest emotions. It is the Sanctuary of the Lord, where the Spirit inherits, its purest and holiest thoughts, and wherever its influence is felt, morality is purified and exalted, virtue courted and happiness perfected. The human mind naturally seeks the

beautiful. It courts beauty in all its forms, all its dreams are mingled with the elements of imperishable beauty. Home is the word which, like the magic ring, of old, brings to life all the nobler impulses of the heart, awakens each sleeping power, and prompts them to action. *Then beautify your homes.* All homes are comparatively beautiful to the weary one who seeks its shelter, rest and kindness. The veriest hovel has its attractions where necessity makes it our home. But much may be done to beautify and render home more cheering and attractive. Beauty is of origin divine, is but one of the forms chosen by a good father to show his power and his love. God, is the architect, and man is his agent in this charming work. Many think a beautiful home can be made only with a great outlay of time and money, and for that reason live or *stay* in a place that derives its only beauty from the fact that they *can stay* there. It costs but little to surround a dwelling with a garden of flowers, and shrubbery, and these simple offerings of nature, will delight the eye, and cheer the heart far more than costly surroundings. If you will but let the sunshine and the rain lend their aid, and the skillful and active hand work in harmony with nature, soon you will see the powers of the great beautifier. Soon you will see beauty in her perfections, rise out of that which has heretofore appeared but an unshapely mass of discords and confusion. Nature herself being beautiful delights in beauty. She loves to brighten and perfect her work to make it suit the fancy and please the taste of man. She presents to us unnumbered bright flowerets from which she invites us to select to suit our taste. She offers all to us without charge, she freely gives her richest gifts, that they may *grace* our beautiful home. While our body is busily engaged in beautifying our earthly dwelling, the soul is actively at work preparing a mansion for a future time in the spirit land, and being thus at work in unison with the body, Heaven lends enchantment to the work, and cheers and brightens all you do, adds new tints and new lights around our earthly home. The forms and colors of the mansion above blend with charms that contribute to the one below. Soon man begins to love with all his heart his beautiful

home, and wishes that he might remain in that blessed spot until he shall change for his spirit home. Home, the best boon given us by our father above, that we may have one spot consecrated to beauty, in which shall be shadowed forth to us the beauties the loveliness of our heavenly home. Then adorn it with wisdom, enrich it with the gems of beauty and science. Let its guardians be the bright angels, Truth, Purity and Love, thus securing to ourselves a paradise of joy on earth, and faithfully fulfilling our mission of love and mercy, strictly obeying the laws of nature's God, and ere we are aware, bright spirits from above become our companions, hold with us sweet converse. 'Tis then we realize all the joys, all the bliss, of our *Spirit Home.*

MARIA.

South Pass, Ill., April 21, 1860.

Old Firkin Heard From.

OREGON, ILL., April 19, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—If you please to accept a few rambling thoughts from O. F., of northern Illinois, here they are: No doubt in the estimation of all Egypt (bounded on the north by the Ohio and Mississippi R. R.) according to your notion of things geographically, we, who live in this ice bound region are much to be pitied, because we cannot have the pleasure of listening to the first notes of the feathered songsters, or participate in the enjoyment of early vegetables, &c. By this notice of Egypt, (which undoubtedly has its advantages,) I only wish to remind you and others, who like you seem to have forgotten the fact, that by special resolution, passed unanimously, at the Farmers' Congress at Freeport last fall, Egypt now extends to Lake Superior; so let us have no more of your narrow contracted Egypt. Is not that so friend Roots?—[A.]

We have had a very remarkable spring. In March, weather warm and pleasant, very dry, springs and wells low, and sloughs no where. Most of the spring wheat where the ground was prepared in autumn was sown in March, seeding all done and a good share of land prepared for corn, by far the greater share of which will be planted by May 10th. We have with us a large area of rye, which looks remarkably well, and bids fair of a large harvest. (B.)

If I should judge by my own orchard, we certainly have a prospect of fruit. The Red Junc, Early Harvest, Yellow Ingrestie, are full of fruit buds, almost ready to open. Currants are in full bloom. (C.)

You know that the mind of the man who holds the plow is not necessarily oc-

cupied about the business of his hands, and that the farmer has many an hour when he may look inward and upward too, while he follows his team. Now I never could see how it is possible for a man to be a farmer, to be out in God's own creation in the time of the singing of birds "when the voice of the turtle dove is heard in the land" when all nature animate with new life and beauty seems to sing praises to the Most High—I say I never could see how such a man can profess infidelity and say "there is no God." *There are such farmers!* You are making promises of visits to several counties in your April number. Mr. Editor, let me say for one we should be very happy to take "Rural" by the hand, if in his migration he should come as far north as Ogle county, where dwells (D.)

OLD FIRKIN.

Ah! "Old Firkin," (we like the name. It reminds us of good solid winter butter, such as our mother used to put up in our old ash Firkin, all aglow with gold and the aroma of white clover,) we welcome you to the columns of the FARMER, and herewith introduce you to our thousands of readers in "Central Illinois," and in "Egypt." (A.) The question of the northern boundary of Egypt is yet an open one, as it has not as yet to our knowledge been settled by any authoritative body. Certainly the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society did not pass upon it, though such a report has been made, and we still adhere to our geological line, the north shore of the old lake or sea, that at last broke through the "grand chain" and drained the prairie portion of Egypt, and which is a little south of the T. H. & A. R. R.

(B) The practice of fall plowing so general in northern Illinois, is a most valuable one, and we hope the farmers in all parts of the State will get into this valuable habit. That is what makes your spring wheat and rye look so forward and so thriving, and which has given you time to prepare your corn grounds, but we well remember when this practice was as much neglected there as it is here now, which fact gives us encouragement that we shall soon get in the good way.

(C) Red June, Early Harvest, and Yellow Ingrestie are valuable fruits, though the E. H. bears only moderate crops every alternate year at the north, and might be exchanged for Red Astrachan. The Yellow Ingrestie is one of

the best for that part of the State, and our friend Whitney of Franklin Grove, is entitled to much credit for introducing it. It bears young, and abundantly, is hardy, good for cooking and eating, and though not large, must prove a favorite fruit. We have planted it largely.—Fruit trees here with the exception of Peaches, promise abundantly, as they are now in bloom—(21st.) We have 225 of the Keswick Codlin six years old three years set, that are sheeted in gorgeous livery presenting to a new home like ours no small attraction. If they fulfill the present promise we shall have from these young trees an abundant supply of the best cooking apples for three months of the season, ending with September. We would commend this variety above all others for the new settler, and the old ones without fruit. (D) The farmer who can calmly contemplate the change of seasons, the waking up of vegetable and animal life, the song of birds, the development of the useful and the beautiful, and say that it is all a chance show is to be pitied, it is useless to labor with him, for if he cannot appreciate the wonderous working of nature, he will be deaf to the argument of his fellow man.

We had contemplated a general tour of the counties, but our health is so much impaired within the past three months, that we shall not be able to carry out our plans, yet we do not quite despair of meeting many of our readers and contributors, and making their personal acquaintance.

ED.

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.—The voyage of the Earl of Elgin, two years since, up the great river Yang-tse-kiang, of China, the particulars of which are only now first made known to the world through the publication of the narrative of the mission, has furnished some interesting facts relative to the interior of this empire. The ruin which the rebels have caused can hardly be believed—populous cities had been destroyed, and the country everywhere laid waste. Chirkiang, which once had a population of 500,000, did not contain 500 souls. The great city of Ching-kiang-foo, which had been taken by the rebels, was in a most deplorable state. "A single dilapidated street, composed only of a few mean shops, was all that remained of this once thriving and populous city; the remainder of the area, comprised within walls six miles in circumference, contained nothing but ruins, weeds and kitchen gardens." At Woo-chang, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, the party landed. They found its wall thrown down, large tracts were covered with the ruins of houses destroyed by the rebels, and so solitary were portions of the ruined city, that in its very centre the officers scared up two brace of pheasants.

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, MAY 1, 1860.

BAILLACHE & BAKER, Publishers
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

The cultivation of the farm grasses and clover have been too much neglected, and should receive more of our attention. Throughout the northern counties, this is done to some extent, and red clover and Hurd's grass are receiving a fair share of attention, but on the stock farms of central Illinois the common prairie grasses and the cornfields are the main reliances. To this there are some excellent exceptions, and among these stand foremost Capt. J. N. Brown, of Sangamon county, with his immense pastures of blue grass, the most valuable of all the cultivated grasses for pasture. On farms intended for grain mainly, the red clover will prove of great value, it makes good pasturage, excellent hay, and is a valuable fertilizer for wheat, oats and corn. Our farmers do not appear to understand its nature, and often complain that it runs out, and will not stand well for pasture. Red clover is a biennial, that is, it only lives two years. The second year the plant dies, and unless new seed is sown, or seed enough ripens and falls on the ground for a new supply, the stand of clover is gone, or *run out*, as many farmers say. Now if this is a fault, it is a valuable one, for the long tap roots of the clover pump up from below the sulphate of lime, (plaster) of which to form in part the upper portion of those roots, and upon their decay leave this rich fertilizer in a free state, ready to be absorbed by the more delicate tissues of the cereals, thus clover is of the greatest value in a rotation of wheat, either spring or winter. Clover sown on wheat or rye in March, will produce an abundance of feed after the wheat is harvested, the next season a crop of clover hay can be taken off and another crop of clover for seed, added to this a large amount of Fall feed. In this case considerable seed will be shattered out to re-seed, and then the crop continues, but when closely pastured the second season, so that no seed matures, the stand of clover will be found dead the following spring, much to the disappointment of the confiding farmer. In the curing of clover hay,

much of it is spoiled, instead of allowing it to become dry in the swath, it should be only wilted, and then put in cocks to cure; then if the season be wet, should be covered with cotton caps made of shirting, but in this part of the State, these are seldom required, as the natural continental dryness of the atmosphere is sufficient to insure them to cure out. No night dew should be allowed to fall on the newly cut clover, it should always be cut in a dry day, in the forenoon, and towards evening put up in cocks to cure. Hurd's grass is now assuming no small importance as an article of shipment south in the form of baled hay. Thousands of tons have been sent out of the State the past winter, and it is still being shipped at a good round profit.—There is no reason to suppose that there will be a falling off in the demand, but every reason to believe that it will increase. Ohio meadows have heretofore furnished the supply, but we cannot see how they may successfully compete with the prairie soils, which are so natural to the grasses, and which produce the hay crop with almost unerring certainty.—Hurd's grass seed is in great demand, and the purity of Illinois seed is such that it is eagerly sought after in all of the other markets. Hurd's grass, (timothy,) is of little value for pasture, as its bulbous roots are injured by the tramping of cattle, but as a hay and seed crop for export, is valuable. Blue grass for stock farmers for pasture, is invaluable, its ability to continue green and succulent throughout the frosts of winter, makes it unrivaled for winter out door feed. It is bad policy for our farmers to depend upon the prairie grass for pasturage.

[From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.]
The Pleuro-Pneumonia Epizootic.

This contagious infectious cattle distemper is very justly exciting much attention among the owners of cattle not only, but also among all other classes, for all are consumers of beef, milk, butter or cheese, and have therefore a deep interest in the subject. Hence the execution of the late law passed by the Legislature, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, though a terrible necessity, is looked upon with very general approval, as it should be.

Its contagious character seems to be confirmed beyond a doubt, though some of the V. S. practitioners deny it, which is about as reasonable as it would be, to

deny any other well authenticated historic fact. Every case of the disease is traceable to one of two sources—either to Mr. Chenery's stock in Belmont, into which the disease was introduced by his importation of four Dutch Cows from Holland, which arrived here the 23d of last May, or else to one of the three calves which he sold to a farmer in North Brookfield, last June.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor consist of Mr. R. S. Fay of Boston, Mr. Amasa Walker of North Brookfield, and Mr. Paoli Lathrop of South Hadley, the latter a well known breeder of improved Short-Horns. They have commenced the killing and burying of carcasses, hide and horns of such herds as are infected with the malady. Dr. Joseph N. Bates of Worcester, and his brother in Boston, who is also a physician, have been employed by the Commissioners to assist them, and they have been remarkably successful thus far in detecting diseased lungs by percussion over the parts affected, and then judging by the resonance of the sound thus produced, the condition of the lungs.

The only hope of exterminating the disease at present, is in the entire destruction of the infected herds, with a thorough fumigation and of purification of the stables with the most approved disinfectants.

This disease, new to American farmers, is creating no small excitement among the farmers of New England. From the decided stand taken in regard to it, we hope that it will be fully arrested, but if it is half as contagious as represented, we can hardly hope for so desirable a consummation, and may expect that it will gradually spread itself over the country. In this case, it would not be reasonable to suppose that all parts of the country would suffer alike, as there would be many counteracting cases to prevent. In case it be not arrested, every precaution should be used to prevent its entering the great herds in our State. There is no doubt that it is greatly exaggerated, and that remedies for arresting it in its early stage will soon be found. We shall keep an eye out for it, and post our readers upon its progress.

ED.
From the Independent, New York, July 28, 1859.

GLUE.—Our advertising columns contain some testimonies to the value of a new article known as "Spalding's Prepared Glue," useful to housekeepers for mending furniture. It is prepared with chemicals, by which it is kept in the proper condition for immediate use, the chemicals evaporating as soon as it is applied, leaving the glue to harden. We can assure our readers that this article has the excellent phrenological quality of "large adhesiveness."

Fruit Prospect in Egypt.

SOUTH PASS, April 20, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Some of your readers may be interested in hearing from Egypt, which is now emerging from her clouds and darkness and is rapidly improving in the growing of her choice fruits. The season thus far has been very favorable for fruit growing, and at present promises an abundant crop. Vegetation of all kinds is now so far advanced that we begin to feel safe against the late frosts. There are but few of the cultivated varieties that have been planted in this section long enough to be in bearing. We have within one mile and a half of this station five locations which are elevated from 125 to 200 feet above the road, and may be called good or even superior locations, that have been improved and set with the choicest varieties, and all has been done within the last two years except one. There are several others within the same distance, comparatively good, that have not been improved with anything except seedlings or native varieties, which are much older and bear large crops of apples and peaches; some of which will compare well with our old cultivated and noted varieties, and equally well or better adapted to this locality, and may prove more profitable to cultivative, which time and experience will hereafter develop. This station, which is now called Cobden, formerly called South Pass, is located six miles north from Jonesboro and six miles south from Makanda. This being the only point through which the railroad could cross the elevated range of land which extends from the Mississippi on the west, to the Ohio on the east, and from its great elevation, being well adapted to the growing of early and choice fruits. This is the most southern point in any of the free States, where early fruits can be successfully grown, and will eventually supply Chicago, the northern and western portion of this State and a large portion of Wisconsin, as well as several of the more northern and eastern States with early fruits. We have easy access to market, being only twelve hours ride from Chicago. This elevation extends to the Ohio river, a few miles below Shawneetown, and extends across Kentucky until it reaches the Alleghany Mountains. The peach put out on the five farms mentioned, amount to 8,000, apple 3,000, grapes 5,000, and 2,000 pears, within the last two years. The one five years old has 3,000 bearing peach trees, 4,000 grape and about 1,000 apple. Our tomatoes are now in a fine condition. There will not be as many sent to market from the country about here as formerly, but from this station there will be a much larger amount than ever before. I have now

15,000 plants that stand six by seven inches a part under glass, now in bloom and ready to be transplanted in the field. The prospects now are that they will be ready for market by the middle of June. G. H. BAKER.

Mr. Baker has taken much pains to ascertain the varieties of apples that have long been successfully grown in Union county, and in his research he has discovered several old well known sorts disguised under the name of seedlings, among these Smith Cinder, Fall Queen and Lowell Let. He is satisfied that there are several others thus materially lessening the number of *native seedlings* that otherwise might have become famous, but for the discovery that they are old acquaintances.

[From the Springfield Republican, April 24th.]
The Cattle Distemper in North Brookfield, Mass.

The commissioners on the cattle disease continued at North Brookfield and vicinity through last week, making observations among the cattle herds of the neighboring towns, so as to trace and define the limits of the contagion. On Saturday, Gov. Banks joined them, and the character of the disease was exhibited to him by killing several additional animals in the herds among which it exists in a marked degree.

The value of those bought and killed by the commissioners, for which the State by the law is to pay, was, up to Saturday night, \$3,780. A large number, some 200 or 300, have been enjoined or put under arrest by the commissioners. The owners of these cattle cannot remove them from their farms, and with the exception of their oxen, not from their barns and yards. The oxen are allowed to be used upon the farms of the owners. There is, in consequence of the number of cattle killed, and the embargo placed upon others, and the excitement among the farmers, a great suspension of farm and other labor in the vicinity of the locality of the distemper. The Messrs. Batchelder, who were building an addition to their shoe manufactory at North Brookfield, have been obliged to suspend work upon it, in consequence of their inability to get oxen to draw the stone and lumber.

The principal source from which the infection spread, was the congregation, in December last, of a team of twenty-six yoke of oxen to move a building belonging to an Irishman in the outskirts of the town of North Brookfield. On this occasion a pair of oxen from the infected herd of Leonard Stoddard formed one of the "big team," so called, and communicated the disease to numerous herds. Eight or ten pairs of the oxen in the "big team" have been condemned

by the commissioners, prior to which they were worked about town, passing other cattle on the highway, and meeting them at the grist mill. One yoke of the "big team" went to Oakham and one to Sturbridge, both of which places have been visited by the surgeons, but no disease found. Enough has been seen by the commissioners and surgeons to satisfy them that they have found the limits of the disease in North Brookfield and vicinity. There are eight or ten herds, however, in North Brookfield and New Braintree yet to be examined. The commissioners will proceed the present week to these herds, killing one in each to ascertain as to the presence of the disease.

As one result of the disease, no milk, butter, cheese, veal or beef is taken from the Brookfield stations, unless after the most rigid investigation into its antecedents. It will be a long time before the reputation of the region will be recovered. Various rumors are current as to the mode by which the disease is spread. One man named Meade is of the opinion that it was communicated to his cattle by means of his clothes; he says he was at Stoddard's and among his cattle, and after he went home, his calves came around him, smelt of his frock, and were soon attacked. There was a report that the distemper had appeared in Ware, having been conveyed in some hay sold from a barn in North Brookfield, in which were infected cattle. At the close of the examination on Saturday, the commissioners requested the people from the adjoining towns to change their clothes before going into their barns.

Is the meat poisonous? is the question in which all consumers of beef, milk and butter are interested. Up to a certain stage of the disease the meat is not injurious, though the commissioners have prohibited entirely its sale. In European countries, the sale of the beef of animals suffering with this disease is legalized. There is no virus introduced into the system, and the meat is only injured from the blood not being purified by the operation of perfect lungs.

No definite action was taken by the Governor and commissioners further than to agree upon a convention of scientific men to be held in Boston the present week. Various suggestions were offered upon the best method of eradicating the disease, and among other questions discussed, was that of attempting to arrest its progress by inoculation. To this end it was proposed to convert the farm of Mr. Woodis into a hospital, where experiments might be made upon diseased and healthy cattle. It was also proposed that a guaranty fund should be raised among the capitalists of the State to insure the payment of any expenses incurred beyond the present legislative

appropriation. As there are several hundred cattle yet to be critically examined and their treatment decided upon, it is not impossible that the \$10,000 will prove an inadequate sum.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.

In a late communication to the *Rural American*, Mr. John Johnston says:

I once sent a man out to sow clover seed with a sowing machine that would sow five quarts of timothy seed, or any quantity more I might wish. I set it for sowing clover the same as for sowing five quarts of timothy. I gave the man seed enough to keep him sowing till noon, as I thought; but in about two hours he was home for more seed. Being sure that he had either driven the horse far too fast, or sown far too thick, I went to see, and found he had sown full twenty-four quarts to the acre; and as the machine could be set no closer, I stopped it, and had the balance of the field sown by hand, at the rate of not quite ten pounds per acre. The result was, where the twenty-four quarts was sown to the acre, the clover never got taller than the natural white clover we some seasons have in such quantities, but which is generally too short to cut; while that sown at about ten pounds to the acre was as good as I could wish. I never have sown over twelve pounds of clover seed to the acre, unless done by mistake, and I have always had large crops if any one else in the neighborhood had. Half a bushel of timothy seed to the acre will give a better quality of hay, but with me the quantity is much less than with six quarts. I know we read that those who sow bountifully shall reap bountifully, but this will not hold good in farming. I vibrated between one and three bushels of wheat to the acre for several years, but settled down at one and a half bushels, believing it to give the greatest yield; although with two to two and a quarter, the wheat ripens a few days earlier. To prove this, a farmer has only to sow half an acre with from two and a quarter to three bushels per acre, and sow the other part of the field one and a half, and it will be found that the thick sown will be ready to cut a few days sooner than the thin.

HOG CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that many hogs are dying in the country of cholera. We believe its effects have been more severe along the Illinois river than any where else, though we have heard of its ravages in other quarters. We know not to what extent it may prevail, but we fear it will materially lessen the pork crop next fall.—*Jerseyville Prairie State.*

BEDFELLOW-ESS EVERY NIGHT FOR EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS.—The Nantucket *Inquirer* says that Miss Phebe Newbegin, who died in that town recently, at the advanced age of ninety-three years and eight months, leaves a sister nearly ninety years of age, *with whom she has slept every night for eighty-eight years*, with the exception of three weeks during childhood.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We are again at the fireside of the farmers of the Northwest, and we find a wide difference of climate among them. In Union county, the wheat is heading out; the fruit is well advanced, and all nature is wearing the livery of summer; the forests are clothed in the deepest green, and the fear of frost no longer troubles the peach grower or the market gardener. At our own home the blossoms are just dropping from the apple, the spring grains are sending out their tillers and corn planting is the order of the day. Since the 20th of April the corn farmer has been busy dropping the seed. Away further north the blossoms of the apple are just bursting forth, and the tiny leaves of the forest are putting forth their verdure, but May will be far gone before the deep shades of the waving leaf, full grown, shall proclaim the reign of summer. But all these changes fail to thrill the heart of the Editor as of old; labor to him is a task, and it is with an effort that he is enabled to keep out of doors to enjoy this change of the season, this throwing off the mantle of russet winter and assuming the garb of full robed spring, crowned with its vernal flora. Now that the busy season of the nurseryman is over, and the soft zephyrs of the south-west come to kiss the cheek of the laborer and the invalid, we shall hope soon to recover our wonted tone and fill the pages of the *FARMER* with practical matter, fresh from the farm, the orchard and the garden; we must therefore crave the indulgence of our readers for any short coming this month, and can but hope to make full amends when health resumes her sway.

LEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The farmers of Lee county are a live set of men, and know just how to manage their own affairs. A few days since they held a spring fair for the sale or exchange of all grades of stock, horses, mechanical and agricultural implements—an open mart for the selling, buying or exchanging anything offered, as well as for a general display of all stock horses and stock cattle—thus giving the farming community a rare opportunity of judging for themselves. This is a feature of our agricultural shows, well entitled to our consideration, and we hope to see the plan generally adopted by all our county societies. We hear the sales were large and the whole thing passed off to the satisfaction of all. Much credit is due to Mr. VanEpps, the President, and to J. T. Little, the Secretary, for the success of this new enterprise. The arguments in favor of these spring fairs are so well laid that we transfer them from their hand bill to our columns:

1. *More sales will be effected.*—A farmer has something to sell, which some one else wishes to buy, but without a fair it will only be by accident that they find each other. But let every one who wishes to be a seller, and all who wish to purchase, meet face to face, and both classes may be accommodated. The seller will not be compelled to sell to disadvantage, because he knows of but a single man who will buy, nor will the buyers be compelled to give more than the worth of an article, under the impression that there are no others in market.

2. *A fair saves travel.*—The sellers need not set out on a wild goose chase to find a purchaser, neither need the buyer travel hither and thither to find what he wants. A convenient time and central place being agreed on and publicly announced, a comparatively short journey will bring buyers and sellers together, and much fruitless journeying about be avoided.

3. *Time is saved in bargaining.*—At fairs, men do not sit on fences and whittle for half a day. There is no time to lose, if one customer will not buy, the seller must look out for another; or if a buyer cannot obtain this animal at a price which suits him, he must try that before some one else has purchased it. All this favors dispatch in the mode of doing business. Why may not a farmer learn to make a bargain as promptly as a merchant in a store?

4. *A fair gives opportunity for selection.*—The man who wishes to purchase a brood mare or a working horse, or a cow, probably has in his mind an idea of the animal he wants, but in his neighborhood or within the range of his acquaintance, he knows of no such animal. At a fair, there will probably be many animals belonging to the same class, and some among them may be precisely what he wishes; at any rate, the fair gives him a better chance than he would otherwise have.

5. *A fair secures greater uniformity of price.*—Honest men do not always know the market value of the articles they have to sell. Some would expect too much, others would be satisfied with less than the real worth. Justice and a fair dealing will be promoted by giving to all, both sellers and buyers, the benefit of comparing articles and prices, and the price demanded, with actual sales.

In the spring of the year, team horses, working oxen, milking cows, fat cattle and sheep, young cattle and swine, are often needed by those who had not conveniences for wintering them. Such animals may be brought to a fair, and all the purchases needed for the accommodations of an extensive region of country may be made in a single day."

FAWKE'S STEAM PLow.—This plow is to undergo extensive alterations, and is expected to get up steam about the 15th inst., when it will be tried in prairie breaking on our farm. A new machine is being built in Cincinnati, by Miles Greenwood, under Fawke's direction, and will be ready for the field this month. We learn from Mr. F., who paid us a visit last week, that a company of capitalists have united with him with the view to perfect the machine, and he hopes to have it

ready for the farmers during the year. Thus it will be seen that we were not wide of the mark when we dared to say that it was no great advance over the one exhibited at Decatur. We hope that it will be made a success, for if it can be, it will add materially to the value of prairie lands. Before another issue we shall hope to have something more definite for our readers on this point.

THE GARDEN.—If not already done, the garden should be planted. Put in plenty of the various kinds of seed that you will require for summer and winter vegetables. The ground should be plowed deep, to bury the weed seeds and to insure a good growth. A steel rake is of great value in preparing the ground, to pulverize the surface. Beans, corn, squashes, cucumbers, beets, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes, onions, peas; for late crops, Lima beans, cabbage, etc.

THE ORCHARD.—Those who have neglected to prune until now, should attend to it at once, before the leaves have attained full size, the sap has ceased to flow and the wounds will soon heal over, unless too large; in such cases grafting wax or white lead in oil should be applied to the wound. Orchard trees are too much neglected when young, the heads are left too thick, and as they grow large, the branches begin to crowd each other and must be cut out. This should have been avoided by cutting out when small, and there then would have been no ugly wounds to heal over or spoil the tree by making a rotten spot in after years. *A stitch in time, is of value in the orchard.*

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS.—We hope our farmers will give their boys a little recreation in the long summer days—a little chance, to learn whether their fingers are all thumbs or not. We would suggest that for this purpose there is nothing better than one of these splendid Melodeons. Give them a trial good friends, and our word for it, the boys will fully appreciate their value. Remember that it was all work and no play that made *Jack a dull boy*; and on the other hand, all play and no work make him a mere toy. Be wise then, ye good fathers and do justice, do not make your boys plantation slaves, but give them a chance of a little rational enjoyment, and for this purpose what better than music?

LIGHTNING RODS, PUMPS, SAFES, ETC.—Beard & Bro. are dealers in and manufacturers of lightning rods and pumps of all descriptions, which they will be pleased to furnish all who may need, on the most reasonable terms. Purchasing direct from the manufacturer, will be to the interest of all who desire to avail themselves of the lowest prices, and the long experiences of the manufacturers. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to and any information pertaining thereto given by them with pleasure. Address Beard & Bro., No. 29 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Also manufacturers of the Excelsior Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; and Scales, all descriptions, which are furnished on the most reasonable terms, and guaranteed equal to any in the United States. Address as above.

SLATE ROOFING, ETC.—The attention of our readers is invited to the card of Henry Folsom & Co., St. Louis, agents for the sale of the best slates, for roofing and other purposes. It will be found on page 83.

GRAFTING CHERRIES.—We are now, April 24th, grafting cherries. Some that we set two weeks since are now pushing their leaves. Unfortunately our cions have been started and the buds are swelled ready to burst, and in some cases have done so, and the cion rejected. We shall therefore prove that early grafting the cherry is not the only successful time to do so. The stocks are nearly in full leaf, and many of the trees in bloom; what say you old fogey book-farmers, are there not some things yet to be tested that have long been covered up in the old beaten track?

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.—Those who have lands to buy or sell in the central part of the State should not forget to observe the card of T. S. Mather. If you live at a distance from your lands, he can pay your taxes cheaper than you can, for his arrangements are such that small sums can be remitted by him to county collectors cheaply.

LIGHTNING RODS.—The season for putting up lightning rods is at hand. Our readers should consult the card of Messrs. E. P. Marsh & Co. There is no question as to the superiority of copper over iron rods. No farmer can afford to leave his barn unprotected. The column of heated air that arises from a barn filled with hay, forms a most perfect conductor, and without a rod to carry the fluid safely to the earth, sure destruction follows. This accounts for the large number of barns, over other buildings, destroyed by this mysterious agent of the skies. The first cost of a copper rod is more than an iron one, but when we take into account its greater security and durability, it doubtless will prove in the end to be much the cheapest.

THE PEACH BORER.—A writer from Indiana, in the *Gardener's Monthly*, says: "Last year I mulched a quantity of peach trees with weeds cut from other parts of the ground, and around many of them the rag weed was mostly employed. In the fall, none of those with the rag weed mulch had a borer in them. I do not know what peculiar virtue there may be in the possession of the rag weed that should give it this protective power." The peach borer is becoming very destructive and any remedy that will accomplish the purpose will be of great benefit. We hope the rag weed will do it, for it is of no other value.

APPLES IDENTICAL.—Equiminitely, Buckingham, Fall Queen, Dr. Warder last year pronounced the two last *syn.* The Berry, Wall, Sumerous and Nickajack are the same. This last the Patent Office has distributed largely. We have trees growing of the cions sent out. Haywood's June, and Pear Mississippi and Gloria Mundi. Such is the opinion of North Carolina nurserymen who have grown the trees side by side in nurseries, and who have fruited them.

WHEELER, MELICK & Co's. THRASHERS.—These valuable machines have a well established fame in the grain growing world, and we take pleasure in introducing them to the readers of the FARMER. They will find them made in a most superior manner and of excellent material, and cannot fail of giving the most entire satisfaction. With this thrasher the farmer can thrash his grain, without having an army of men lounging about every time one of the big humbugs breaks down. They will also find a saving of grain, as well as labor, to say nothing of their great durability, compactness and ease of handling.

THE SMALL FRUITS—or what should be called the staple fruits—are beginning to attract the attention that they deserve. Their increased use is making them decrease in market, and hence the demand is calling attention to their increased culture. *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture* says: "They are yearly becoming scarcer in our markets, and command a higher price. Even our most common wild fruit, the Whortleberry, commands from ten to twenty cents per quart, when twenty-five years ago they could be had in abundance from four to eight cents. The wild Blackberry and Raspberry, which formerly reached our markets in quantities, are now bought up in advance for the manufacture of jams and jellies; and the Currant, heretofore plentiful enough, is coming rapidly into demand for the same purpose; so that ere long, unless the cultivation of each of these fruits is greatly increased, there will be a scanty supply in comparison with the demand."

EARLY CHICKENS.—The chicken crop is one of more importance than most people give credit for. Early chickens are worth double those of later hatching, both because they make better fowls, and are more likely to be healthy and less liable to diseases in raising. We made mention last fall, of the fine pair of game fowls, purchased of H. W. White, at the State Fair. The hen, a most queenly bird, laid her first egg in mid-winter, and kept right on till she had given us seventeen eggs, and then took to setting on the 20th of February. Punctual to a day, she brought off her brood on the 12th of March. Very proud was madam Cleopatra of her performance, and in three days the chicks could fly like sparrows. Such gay little birds we never saw before, and not one of them has drooped a moment since. The hen is a capital nurse and protector, for though she will allow us to draw our hand over her glossy plumage, she will strike out like an arrow with her serpent-like neck, to the length of half a yard, if the dog or rabbits put their impudent faces within her range.

The above we clip from the *Ohio Cultivator*. Well Cul., those chicks of yours are pretty lively little fellows and we must bespeak a pair of them for our henry. We have a few Creoles, good layers and wide-a-awake, but they don't think of flying until half grown. When we call chick, chick, with a pan full of wet up meal in hand, we like to see the little fellows come flying at our call, but since the lubberly Shanghies have usurped the barnyard we have given up chicken feeding to a big box of corn, which we have filled up with the aid of a scoop shovel.

SCIENTIFIC ARTIZAN, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This enterprising weekly has some how missed us the past two months. We cannot well do without it. It deserves a liberal support from the mechanics of the west. Published by the American Patent Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; \$1 50 a year.

COX & ROBERT'S PATENT THRASHER AND CLEANER.—Our St. Louis neighbors are disposed to enter the field of competition among manufacturers of machines for our farmers. This favorite machine is sold by Kingsland & Ferguson, proprietors of the most extensive foundry and machine shop in St. Louis. See their advertisement.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—By the card of E. B. Pease, it will be seen that these valuable and highly popular scales are for sale in Springfield. We have one of them in use weighing 1,200 pounds and a post office balance, which we consider all that could be required of a scale. They are well made, of the best material.

PIATT'S DITCHER.—We have heard nothing from this ditcher since it was on exhibition last fall on our premises. Tile and mole draining should be freely discussed; if tile wins, the ditcher will be wanted, if not, Mr. Piatt must turn his hand to something else.

COLORED PLATES OF FRUITS.—We are in receipt of catalogue of colored fruits by D. M. Dewy, and shall be able to speak more fully of them next month.

LAND ROLLERS.—We have one of Atwater's land rollers, and find it a valuable machine. To corn planters, we say, most decidedly, roll your corn land after planting. See his advertisement.

HAUNEMAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We are in receipt of the first annual announcement of this new college, located at Chicago. There are eight professors, several of whom we are well acquainted with, and who stand high in their profession. This new *pathy* has now a place among the institutions of the day, and is not disposed to be either laughed down or frowned down. "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?" In such case, we can only throw physic to the dogs and get well on our own hook. For ourself, we prefer plenty of ripe fruits and vegetables to Doctor's diet.

CATALOGUE OF COLUMBUS NURSERY, OHIO.—Mr. Batcham presents a tempting lot of nursery stock to western planters. We had the pleasure of meeting him at Bloomington last winter, and had a pleasant interchange of fruit gossip. He has been long identified with the west, and stands high in his profession.

SWEET POTATOE CULTURE.—by J. W. Tenbrook, now ready for distribution, price 25 cents. Address J. W. Tenbrook, Rockville, Indiana, or any of his agents sprouting sweet potatoes. It is a very valuable work.

EVERGREEN TREE PEDDLERS.—The annual infliction of dead evergreens is now being duly attended to throughout the State, and at almost every village, one of these vendors of forest evergreens, with sod attachment, are to be found dealing them out to the greenies at the rate of one *bit* and upwards, each; just as they can light with chances. How many years this will continue we cannot say. We would be sorry to have the "fool-killer" pass through our village yards and farm house grounds, this month or the next, as the sickly pines might attract him to places that we would like to have him pass by for the time, as we have hopes of rescuing some of them at no distant day.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society is to hold a fair, May 22d and 23d, at Centralia, so says the *Centralia Republic*. From the proceedings of the last meeting, we think it will prove an interesting time, and we would urge our more northern friends to be present on the occasion. They will meet a most cordial welcome.

SALE OF STOCK AT SUMMIT FARM.—Mayor Wentworth, of Chicago, has sold from his Summit Farm, in Cook county, his Durham Bull (Mars) to Mr. Morgan, Ainsworth Station, Cook county; his Devon Bull (Jupiter) to Dwight Freeman, Genesee, Henry county; an aged Suffolk boar to T. B. Irwin, Paw Paw Michigan; a young Suffolk boar to Geo. White, Tacusa, Christian county, Illinois; three sows to Gen. J.-C. Bennett, Polk City, Iowa; a pair to Isaac T. Henderson, Middleton, Logan county, Illinois; a pair to W. W. W. Watts, Clarksville, Missouri; a pair to D. Pardee, Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois. Two fine engravings of some of his remaining stock are unavoidably crowded out of this number.

KNOX COUNTY FAIR.—Is to be held at Knoxville, September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; Thos. Meeir, Secretary.

CHASE'S HAND BOOKS.—We see by the Chicago dailies that the second number of this series of booklets is out of press, but for some reason they have not as yet reached our rural sanctum.

THE SAP-SUCKER.—Some considerable discussion has been had in relation to this bird, some aver that he bores into the bark for the purpose of extracting the grubs; others, that he sucks the sap. Our private opinion is, that he is an arrant rascal and digs the holes for the purpose of eating the bark. We have no idea that he has paid any attention to the study of grubology, and that he makes his dinner on the apples, the poplars and the pears, without more regard to the value than did Cleopatra when she had the jewel dissolved in vinegar to give her a relish. Boys, give them the shot and teach them better habits. Miss Pomona will bear you out, for she has no idea of having her best trees spoiled in this way.

ATLANTA UNION CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The counties of Logan, Tazewell, McLean and DeWitt, or parts of them at least, have united in forming the above society, with Hon. A. W. Morgan, of Logan, President, and Hon. J. A. Mills, Corresponding Secretary, with a full board of other officers. So says the *Lincoln Herald*.

PREMIUM LIST OF ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—This list is now in the hands of the printers, and will be soon forthcoming. We will predict in advance, that it is the best list offered by the society; not that it is as large as it might be, but that it is judiciously distributed among the several departments of agricultural and horticultural industry.

SEWING MACHINES.—We call the attention of our readers to the manifesto of Messrs. J. W. Littlefield & Co., on the outside page of the FARMER. Sewing machines have become among the acknowledged institutions of the age, and among the great variety offered by this house, some of them cannot fail to please the most critical. We would as soon think of doing without our spade in the garden as to have the wife forego the iron fingers that ply the busy needle, which never tires. The matching of steel against muscles, in this most laborious department of female labor, is a great triumph of the genus man. Until within a few years, and since grandmother Eve sewed the *fig leaf* apron with the hawthorn needle, her daughters and grand daughters have had to ply the needle with waste of health, but now the task is made easy with one of these triumphs of genius.

LAYERING THE GRAPE.—This is a very simple process, and not yet as well understood as it ought to be. Last year we engaged of a friend the layers of a valuable seedling grape; we supposed him fully posted as to the *modus operandi*, but to our bitter disappointment found him a mere novice in the art. He applied to a German vine dresser to layer it, and this man buried the long vines six inches deep the whole length, leaving out the tops of the shoots. The result was that they did not take root, and of course we had no rooted plants, nor even cuttings. An excellent way is to dig a trench, say two inches deep, and at the bottom of this put down the vine; as soon as good strong shoots are thrown up from the joints they should be covered with earth, but only at the joint; these will send out roots, and thus a single vine will produce a large number of layers, in fact, nearly every bud will send up its shoot for a layer. When vines are covered deeply, they will not take root so readily, and are of little value. A space next the parent vine must be left exposed, and but a few inches of the vine at any one point should be covered with earth.

PURPLE CANE RASPBERRY.—Chas. Rasensteil, of Freeport, has for several years cultivated this variety, and finds it hardy and productive. It is valuable both for the table and for wine; specimens of which he exhibited at the last State Fair, and which was pronounced by good judges to be superior. We think this raspberry is destined to have a great run at the north, on account of its adaptation to the climate. Mr. R. sent us two hundred plants, which, with those from Dr. Warder, will make us a good plantation, and upon which we look forward to many a pleasant dish of this delicious fruit. Dr. W. writes us that he has sent a large amount of these plants over our State the past month. Persons desiring them will please take a hint where they are to be had, but we advise you not to be fooled with bogus plants from the peddlers, who of course will have the Purple Cane—all but the purple.

A CHANGE.—Last year we visited the home of S. Francis, former Editor of the FARMER. The yard was filled with shrubbery; the grape vines were loaded with fruit, and the whole presented a picture of beauty and of home enjoyments to be envied. But our friend is now in a far off realm, where "rolls the Oregon." The shrubbery, the roses and the grape-vines have vanished; the giant apple tree stretches its wide arms over the desolation of beauty and is shedding its coronet of fading bloom over the ravished grounds; the cedars stand forth as sentinels on the outposts; the Osage orange hedge, so nicely trimmed and woven into a solid wall, bristling with dangerous spikelets, is bursting its buds, while a dozen sturdy men are busy placing rollers under the foundation of the house, preparatory to sending it to the suburbs to give place to the new City Hall. The pioneer who toiled and delved when this was the hither west, who carved out a home, has gone west with the west, and again sits him down on the shores of the now hither west, beyond which rolls the billows of the broad Pacific. Long time will it be before he can carve out another such a gem of glowing beauty as the home that he left, and now all dismantled. The owner has gone to the suburbs of civilization and the homestead to the suburbs of the city. And this is change, in this changing world of ours.

EXCHANGES.—Will our exchanges please remember that the Editor resides at West Urbana, in Champaign county, and that exchanges to reach him should be directed "FARMER," West Urbana, Illinois, and not Springfield. All communications for the eye of the Editor should be also directed to that office. Business letters and those pertaining to subscriptions, should be directed to the Publishers, Messrs. Ballhache & Baker, Springfield, Illinois.

STRAWBERRIES.—We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a box of strawberry plants from Dr. Warder, containing nineteen varieties, and under laid with a hundred of the Purple Cane Raspberry. We shall remember you, Doctor, in a dish of strawberries and cream.

There is no doubt that the Sewing Machine has become an institution. We had thought that our experience was some in regard to show-Stores, but the establishment for the sale of Singer's Sewing Machines, in St. Louis, is a sight worth going a little distance to see. Fancy a room sixty feet by twenty-five in extent, the floor covered entirely with the richest and costly velvet carpet. Lounges, sofas and chairs of rosewood and brocatel; Sewing Machines in rosewood cases inlaid with mother of pearl, ivory and gold, and the whole or more reflected in French plate mirrors nine feet by twelve 12, stretching from the floor to the ceiling. Arches of alabaster stretched over marble pillars, and a *coup d'oeil* suggestive of Alladdin's palace, and you will have some idea of Singer's Sewing Machine office at St. Louis. Perhaps the best proof of the excellence of Singer's Sewing Machines, is the fact that the clear profits for the last year were upward of **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**—to be divided between Messrs. Singer & Clark, who alone constitute the company.

Their Machines having been constructed without regard to decoration, but with a view to utility alone, those who require excellence without regard to beauty, such as tailors, dress-makers, shoemakers, in short the whole circle of manufacturers, find Singer's Machines indispensable, from their accuracy, simplicity and capacity. And here Singer & Co. might here remain content, especially as many have seen their value and adopted them into their families. But after such extraordinary success in the most difficult branch, they resolved to produce a family machine, that while it could be sold at a reasonable rate it should also be divested of all objectionable features, and by its simplicity, capacity and beauty recommends itself forcibly to all who desire to obtain a reliable Sewing Machine.

THE MCQUISTON CORN SHELLER.—We invite the attention of farmers and corn dealers to the advertisement of this superior sheller, which well be found in another place. A number of certificates from highly respectable parties who have used this machine, give the strongest evidence of its value and usefulness. They are sold by Isaac P. Atwater, Morris, Grundy county, Ill., who will give all particulars on application to him by letter or otherwise.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.—We invite attention to the card of the Grover & Baker sewing machine in this number of our paper. It speaks for its self, as does the machine wherever introduced. Send for a circular.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—This well-known chain of Colleges, the Western link of which is located in St. Louis, has been established on a broad basis for the promotion of business education throughout the entire country. It is an enterprise fraught with important public benefits, and strongly commends itself to the American people. The development, legitimate accumulation and wise use of wealth, so essential to private and public welfare, demand suitable business education. Such education every young man should secure, if possible, before embarking in the pursuits and assuming the responsibilities of active life, and nowhere can it be so well obtained as in a thoroughly conducted Commercial College. The St. Louis link in the "National Chain," at the head of which stands R. C. Spencer, is of the first rank of excellence.

Charles Stewart, the celebrated mathematician, has recently connected his long-established and popular Mathematical Institute with this institution.

[From the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

Fawkes' Steam Plow.

WEST URBANA, April 21, 1860.

Fawkes arrived here yesterday, and reports a new machine nearly ready to run, at the shop of Miles Greenwood, Cincinnati. He will ship the plows used here, and which are cast steel clippers, for their trial on the new machine. He is busy taking drawings and dimensions for important improvements on the "Lancaster," and expects to have it ready to run by the 15th of May, so as to give us the benefit of a crop of sod corn. A company of capitalists have been formed for the purpose of bringing

it to perfection, and we may now look forward to a solution of the question of steam plowing at an early day. It will thus be seen that our views in relation to the imperfections of the machine have been proved correct, and that the shouts of a crowd at our Fairs are not to be taken as a true exponent of new principles in machines. The proposed improvements we think must add to the value of the invention, and we hope will place it among the list of valuable farm improvements.

Plowing by steam has been tested and no doubts can be had on that score; but the great problem is yet to be solved: "Will it pay?" This Mr. F. is now endeavoring to prove, and we can but wish him success. On this point he is still sanguine, and having good backers, with abundant means, we see no reason why he will not settle the question.

When the Lancaster again gets up steam we intend to take careful notes of its working, and keep the readers of the Press and Tribune posted as to its doings.

RURAL.

COMMERCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—MAY 1.

WHEAT—\$1 15@1 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	BACON—Sides, 10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
FLOUR—\$6@7 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl;	EGGS—Sc $\frac{1}{2}$ doz;
CORN—25@30c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	LARD—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
CORN MEAL—50c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	SUGAR—9@10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
OATS—30@35c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	COFFEE—13@15c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
BEANS—\$1@1 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	MOLASSES—60@65c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
BRAN—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	SALT—\$2 $\frac{3}{4}$ sack;
SHORTS—15c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	SALT—\$2 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl;
TIMOTHY SD—\$2 75@3 00	MACKEREL—12@13 No 1;
HUNGARIAN G'S SD—1rl 1/2	CODFISH—\$6 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
MILLET—None;	APPLES—Dried, \$1 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;
CLOVER—\$6 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	WOOD—\$3@4 $\frac{3}{4}$ cord;
POTATOES—New, 40@50c;	COAL—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;
HAY—\$7@9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ton;	WHISKY—25@28c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
TALLOW—\$1 2@9c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;	VINEGAR—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
SOAP—Bar, 4@6c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;	BROOMS—\$1 50@2 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;
CANDLES—12 1/2c $\frac{3}{4}$ box;	BUTTER—15@20c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
PICKLED P'K—\$8@10c 100;	HIDES—Dry, best, 12@12 1/2c;
BACON—Hams, 12@13c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;	HIDES—Green, 4@5c;
CHICKENS—\$1 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;	APPLES—Green, \$1@1 25;
BUCKWHEAT—\$2 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ 100;	FEATHERS—35@40c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—MAY 2.

Beef Cattle—In good supply, and sold rather heavily at last week's prices. Receipts, 3,200 common quality at 6 1/2@7 1/2c; best 9 1/2@10c.

Sheep—Dull. Receipts, 1,800.

Swine—Receipts, 5,3 0. Sales at 5 1/2@6 1/2c.

ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET—APRIL 28.

During the past week the market has been rather dull. The demand has in no wise fallen off, but the dullness has proceeded from a lack of supplies. A drove of twenty-four head arrived yesterday, and a good part of them were taken immediately. There have been buyers from Kentucky for mules, taking them as fast as they arrive. A Southern buyer was also in the market during the week, and Government purchased a few head of horses for artillery use. At the close there were no mules and only about 50 head of horses in the Bazaar Stables. The sales have been as follows:

At auction on Tuesday and Friday—41 head, mostly at rates last quoted, but good stock at something higher.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK MARKET—MAY 3.

Flour market a shade better; sales 10,800 bbls at \$5 50@5 55 for super state; \$5 57@5 65 extra do; \$5 50@5 55 super western; \$5 60@5 75 common to medium extra do.; \$6 20@6 30 inferior to good shipping brands extra R.H.O. Canadian flour; sales 51 bbls; \$5 70@7 40. Rye flour steady; \$3 50@4 50. Wheat more steady; sales 6,000 bu; fair to Mif. club \$1 31 in store; \$1 50 choice white Mich. Barley dull. Oats 8c. Corn market steady; sales 22,000 bu; 8c mixed western; \$1@2c yellow Jersey. Oats dull; 42@43c western and state. Pork steady; sales 18 bbls at \$17 45@17 80 old mess; \$17 75 new do; \$12 87 old prime; \$14 20@14 25 new prime. Beef steady; sales 100 bbls. Cut meats unchanged.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—April 35.

The receipts are again very heavy, being about 200 in excess of last week. As a natural consequence the market dragged somewhat, and holders had hard work to obtain last week's prices. Notwithstanding this fact, however, all the offerings, amounting to 3,751 head, were disposed of at our range of prices inserted below. The offerings were mainly large, fat oxen, but they were mostly coarse and undesirable.

The number of first quality which were offered was consequently small, and were all taken readily at 7 1/2 to 1 1/2c, and occasional sales were made at higher rates. The sales at Bergen Hill were 344 head, and prices correspond with those paid at Allerton's to-day. At the other yards the market was about as last week, and all the offerings were readily taken at previous prices. A fair proportion of the supply was sold yesterday. The number of cattle reported at Forty-fourth street for this market was 3,671.

Illinois	1645	New York	321
Pennsylvania	131	Ohio	447
Indiana	139	Iowa	324
Kentucky	60	Virginia	55
Missouri	597	Michigan	16
Canada	34		

The following droves from Illinois were at this market:

T. C. Eastman	30	Evans & Evans	129
D. Barnes	140	Steele & West	147
Ben Westheimer	63	P. Whalen	20
Mr. Heywood	60	John T. Alexander	225
Seuster and Katz	33	Patrick Kearns	16
M. Dalton	33	Woodruff and Dudley	85
Pratt & Reed	71	Wm. J. Hutchinson	78
Edwards & Pickering	63	Baldwin & Adams	98
Wm. P. McIntyre	65	J. Reagan	58
Phelps & Hollingsworth	52	Conover & Co	100
Belden & McElwee	85		

The current prices for the week at all the markets were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality, 100 lbs	\$9 25@10 00
Ordinary to good quality	9 00@9 50
Common quality	7 50@8 75
Inferior quality	6 00@7 00

MILK COWS.	
First quality	\$50 00@60 00
Ordinary to good quality	40 00@50 00
Common quality	35 00@40 00
Inferior quality	25 00@30 00

VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, 2 lb .....	.5 c.@6 1/2c.
Ordinary quality .....	.5 c.@5 1/2c.
Common quality .....	.4 c.@5 c.
Inferior quality .....	.3 1/2 c.@4 c.

SHREEP AND LAMBS.	
First quality, 2 head	\$6 00@9 00
Ordinary	4 00@5 50
Common	3 50@4 00
Interior	2 00@3 00

SWINE.	
First quality, 2 lb .....	.6 1/2 c.@6 1/2c.
Other qualities .....	.5 1/2 c.@5 1/2c.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET—MAY 2.

Beef Cattle Receipts unimportant. About 200 Western beefs and 50 Texas cattle remain on sale. We quote Texas at \$20@45 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb head, and Western beefs at \$8@9 1/2c. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb net.

Hogs—at 5 1/2@6 1/2c. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb gross. Stock 600 head. Sheep—Receipts 150 head. Prices \$2 50@6 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb head.—Stock 900 head. Dull. Milk Cows—Near 80 head offer at \$50@90 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb head. Veal Cattle—Receipts 6

COX & ROBERTS' PATENT THRESHER AND CLEANER.



These Machines thresh and clean the Grain ready for market, without waste, in a manner superior to any other machine now in use. They have been thoroughly tested for a number of years past, several hundred having been made and sold by us, giving the most entire satisfaction. They are the most SIMPLE and EASILY MANAGED machine now in use, and DURABLE in their construction, requiring LESS POWER and THRESH FASTER than any other Thresher and Cleaner in the United States. At a trial of Machines at the Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1859, our Machine with four horses, threshed and cleaned more wheat, in better style, in a given time, than any four or eight horse machine on the ground, and received the first premium, and at the late great Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, in 1859, our Machines received the first premium for best four horse and best eight horse Thresher and Cleaner.

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR was awarded to our Lever Cabin Power at the same Fair, both in 1858 and 1859; they are an improvement on any now in use, being very portable and durable.

Having largely increased our facilities for manufacturing these machines to meet the increased demand, and with improvements that have been added from year to year, as experience suggests, we are determined the workmanship and materials shall not be excelled by any establishment in the Union.

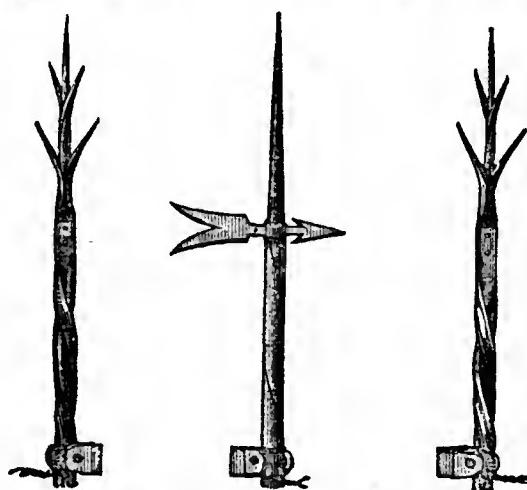
The Machine with four or six horse Lever Cabin Power is the leading machine for general use, being more extensively used than any other; they can be ordered on wheels or without, as desired. The eight horse does a larger business, and is always sold on wheels, with Elevator and Straw Carrier attached. The machine with two horse Lever Cabin Power is intended for farmers who wish a small and less expensive machine to thresh and clean for themselves; it is a splendid Thresher, and does its work as well as the large ones.

Orders respectfully solicited. All further information desired cheerfully given.

Manufactured and sold by KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON, corner of Second and Cherry Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

[may 1-3m]

**PERFECT & PERMANENT
SECURITY.**



**LYON'S PATENT
COPPER
LIGHTNING RODS**

Haven been extensively used for five years in the states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and have always given the most perfect satisfaction: for everything that science or experience has shown to be essential to form PERFECT LIGHTNING RODS, has been adopted in their construction.

Copper Rods have from fire to seven times as much conducting power as new Iron Rods.

Copper Rods do not rust, but will retain their conducting power for years. Copper Rods need no paint. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, says, paint destroys the conducting power of any Rod.

READ OUR CIRCULARS and see what the most scientific and practical men in the country say of them. We have reports from almost every one who has investigated the science and principles of Electricity, and all are in favor of our COPPER RODS. [Circulars sent free.]

Rods of various styles of Spiral, Tubular and Flat, furnished in any quantities.

Public Buildings furnished with neat and compact Rods, having from six to fifteen inches surface.

Single Rods sent by Express to any part of the country.

CAUTION.

"Lyon's Patent" bears date July 11th, 1854, and is for the "Metallic Surface," Lightning Rod made in any and every form where sheet Copper is used.

And any other Lightning Rod made of Sheet Copper, (whether patented or not,) is an infringement upon our Right, and all persons who buy, sell or use, are liable to prosecution and damages, and will be dealt with according to law. We are owners BY DEED of this Patent, for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, and do hereby notify all persons in our Territory, to purchase such rods only of us or our authorized Agents.

Orders or Communications addressed to

E. P. MARSH & CO.
Post Office Box 3174,

Office, 150 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

*Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.*

**ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
SPENCERIAN WRITING DEPARTMENT,**

Stewart's Mathematical Institute.

Located in St. Louis, Mo.
Corner Fourth, Vine and St. Charles streets, over Ubsdell, Pierson & Co.'s Dry Goods House.

THE OTHER COLLEGES COMPOSING THE
chain are located in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Scholarships good in the Eight Colleges.

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

D. A. January, Esq., Hon. O. D. Filley, Maj. Uriel Wright, Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, Hon. F. P. Blair, Prof. Richard Edwards, Prof. E. D. Saiborn, B. Gratz Brown, Esq., H. D. Bacon, Esq., Pres. E. C. Wines, Rev. Wm. G. Elliot, Robt. A. Barnes, Esq., Henry Ames, Esq., Hon. J. R. Barrett, Hon. Washington King, Prof. J. G. Hoyt, Ira Divoll, Esq., Stephen D. Barlow, Esq., S. H. Bailey, Esq., R. M. Funkhouser, Esq., Rev. T. M. Post, Wm. Holmes, Esq., Rev. Jas. H. Brookes, W. L. Ewing, Esq., Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., Joseph Baker, Esq., Stephen Hoyt, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Jas. H. Lightner, Esq., Adolphus Meier, Esq.

Prof. N. L. Tracy, State Lecturer on Popular Education.

The course of study and plan of instruction is at once comprehensive and thorough, combining theory and practice in every department, perfectly.

The famous Spencerian System of Penmanship, the best known to the world, is our standard.

Charles Stewart, the celebrated mathematician, has recently connected his long-established and popular Mathematical Institute with this Institution.

For catalogues, circulars, and information of any kind, call at the College, or address

BRYANT & STRATT, O. N.

May 5-18

St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT REDUCTION TO CLUBS!

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE

Illinois State Journal,
A reliable Newspaper, and a faithful advocate of Republican principles—Published at Springfield, Illinois,
BY BAILHACHE & BAKER.

Six copies for one year	\$7 50
Ten "	12 00
Fifteen "	16 50
Twenty "	20 00
Thirty "	30 00

All persons sending clubs often, fifteen and twenty subscribers at the above rates, will be entitled to an extra copy free; and all persons sending clubs of thirty subscribers, shall receive two extra copies of the paper free, or a copy of Godey's Lady's Book for 1860, if preferred. We hope our friends will respond liberally in view of the above reduction of rates. Each paper will be addressed to the person for whom it is intended, and will be forwarded to any desired post office.

Clergymen and teachers supplied at \$1 a year.

Money inclosed in registered letters sent at our risk.

Address BAILHACHE & BAKER,
Springfield, Ill.

dec 30

*Spalding's Prepared Glue!
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!*

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. PRICE, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address **HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.**
Box No. 3600 New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers. Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

A WORD TO THE DISCOURAGED.—

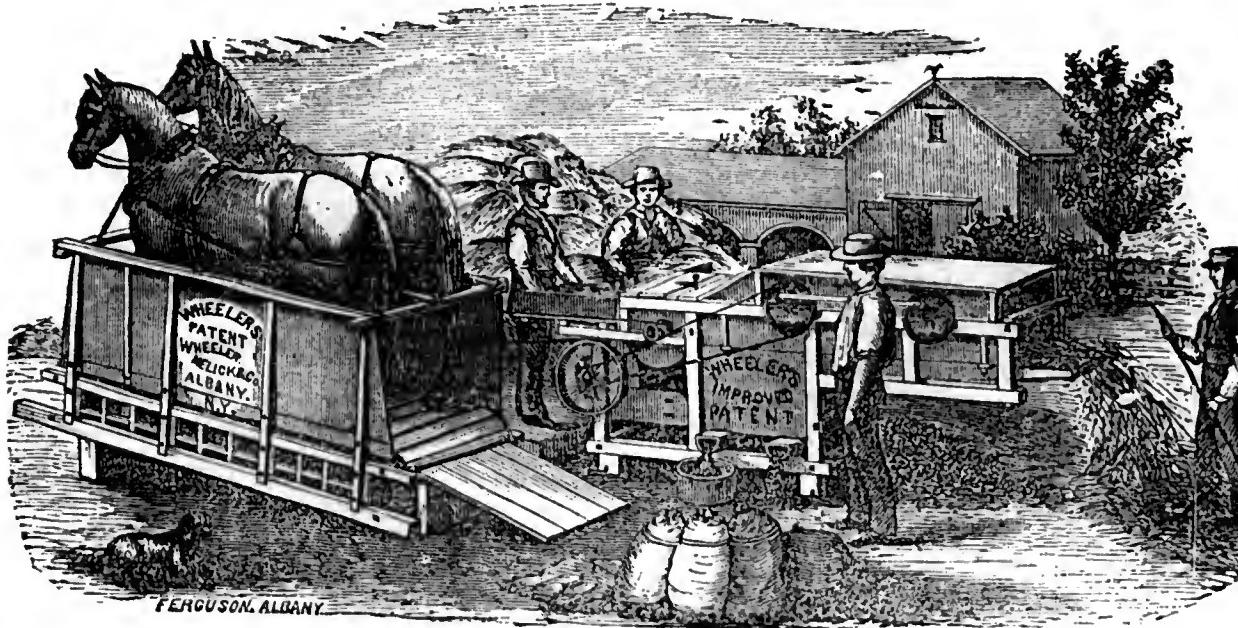
In another column you will find my card relating to the cure of Dyspepsia, and in this place I will just add, it is well known that thousands of Dyspeptic patients, and thousands more who have not known what was the matter, have been trying many kinds of patent medicine, known as *Cure Alts.*, and the skill of the profession (all the Schools) without having realized satisfactory results; all of which have in a great measure, been owing to overlooking the Electrical state of the Stomach, its rotary motion in the process of digestion, and the further fact, that the gastric juice, when in a healthy condition, is a neutral, and as soon as there is present too much acid or alkali, this condition is changed, and instead of digestion, we have a fermentation of the food. The fact is in order to extract the dynamic or cohesive forces of the food, reducing it to pulp, which is easily converted into chyme and chyle, it is absolutely necessary that the gastric juice SHOULD BE NEUTRAL.

**SPECIFIC REMEDIES
TO EVERY DISCOVERED CONDITION.**
Please read my card. Office and consultation rooms, 94 Pine street, between 6th and 7th. Box 659, St. Louis.

• All letters with stamps answered.
• Consultation free.

apr 23-d&f
CLARK WHITTIER, M.D.

WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS
NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.



FERGUSON, ALBANY.

[DOUBLE POWER AND COMBINED THRESHER AND WINNOWER, AT WORK.]

Manufacturers of Endless Chain Railway Horse Powers, and Farmers' and Planters' Machinery for Horse Power use, and owners of the Patents on, and principal makers of the following valuable Machines:

WHEELER'S PATENT DOUBLE HORSE POWER,

AND

IMPROVED COMBINED THRESHER AND WINNOWER.

[SHOWN IN THE CUT.]

WHEELER'S IMPROVED PATENT COMBINED THRESHER AND WINNOWER,

Is a model of simplicity and compactness, and is made in the most substantial manner, so that its durability equals its efficiency and perfection of work. Its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, has been from 125 to 175 bushels of Wheat, and from 200 to 300 bushels of Oats per day. It works all other kinds of grain equally well, and also threshes and cleans rice, clover and timothy seed.

WHEELER'S PATENT SINGLE HORSE POWER,

AND

OVERSHOT THRESHER WITH VIBRATING SEPARATOR,

Threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat, or twice as many Oats per day without changing horses—by a change nearly double the quantity may be threshed.

Price, \$125.

WHEELER'S PATENT DOUBLE HORSE POWER,

AND

OVERSHOT THRESHER WITH VIBRATING SEPARATOR,

Does double the work of the Single Machine, and is adapted to the wants of large and medium grain growers, and persons who make a business of threshing.

Price, \$160.

WHEELER'S NEW FOUR HORSE, OR SIX MULE HORSE POWER,

Is a recent invention, designed to meet the wants of Southern and Western customers. We believe it the simplest and most perfect Lever Power made.

Price, \$100.

Also, Circular and Cross-Cut Sawing Machines, Clover Hullers, Feed Cutters, Horse Rakes, and other Farming Machines.

To persons wishing more information and applying by mail, we will forward a Circular containing such details as purchasers mostly want—and can refer to gentlemen having our Machines in every State and Territory.

Our firm have been engaged in manufacturing this class of Agricultural Machinery 25 years, and have had longer, larger and more extended and successful experience than any other house.

All our Machines are warranted to give entire satisfaction, or may be returned at the expiration of a reasonable time for trial.

Orders accompanied with satisfactory references, will be filled with promptness and fidelity; and Machines, securely packed, will be forwarded according to instructions, or by cheapest and best routes.

WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,
Albany, N. Y.

May 1, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMBINATION WITH A CORN planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting,) and drops the grain intermittently, the two combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified.

REARKS.—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,
JARVIS CASE.

April 1, 1860.

Eugene L. Gross,**ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Correspondence Solicited.**

Refers to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Ill. Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria.

NANSEMOND SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

BY THE MILLION—PUT UP SO AS TO carry one thousand miles in good order. Price—400 \$1, 1,000 \$2, 5,000 \$9, 10,000 \$15. The plants have grown fine crops 44 deg. north. Send for my circular containing full directions for cultivation and the experience of those who have grown them. Address

M. M. MURRAY,
Fruit Hills, Loveland,
Clermont, Co., Ohio.

ap1-3m

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.**Government Lands**

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

TO

**Architects, Builders,
CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
DECORATORS.**
NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the Architects' and Mechanics' Journal, says it is "Edited with evident ability..... Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Hartill, 123 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.
feb1-tf

**BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.****Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO
Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assortment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscr.

F. K. PHOENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1860.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants, more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES, both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Currant, Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides Evergreens,

Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Phloxes, Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE, which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 1/2 per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois.

feb1-far-tf

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.

40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY
stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

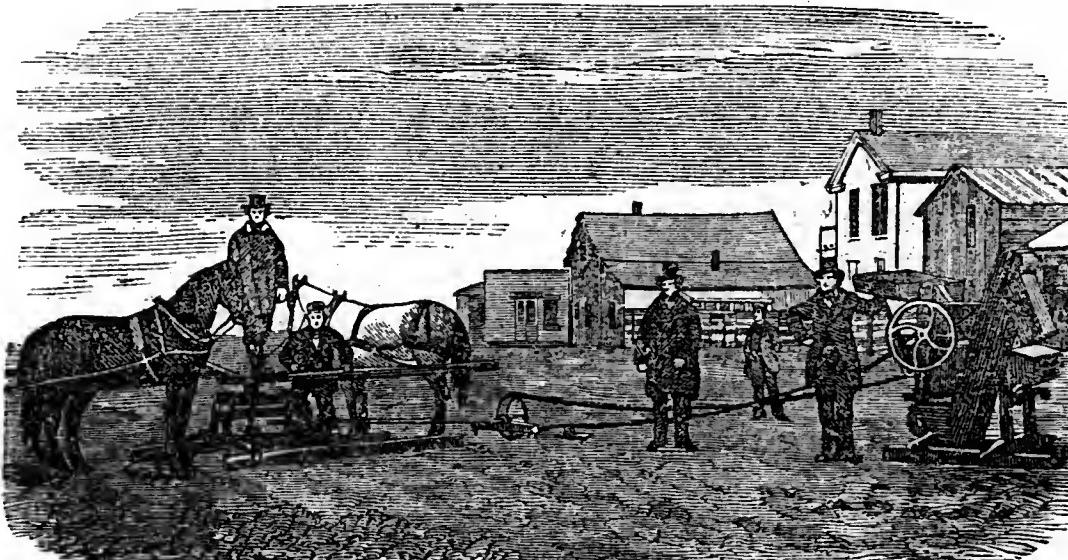
SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address M. L. DUNLAP,

feb1

West Urbana, Champaign Co., Ills.



THE MCQUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER.

M A N U F A C T U R E D B Y J. C. C A R R .

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois.
The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

SIR:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the MCQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and car my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND,
Corn Buyer, at C. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. I have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C., B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5; is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 160 odd machines sold since last October would amount too. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

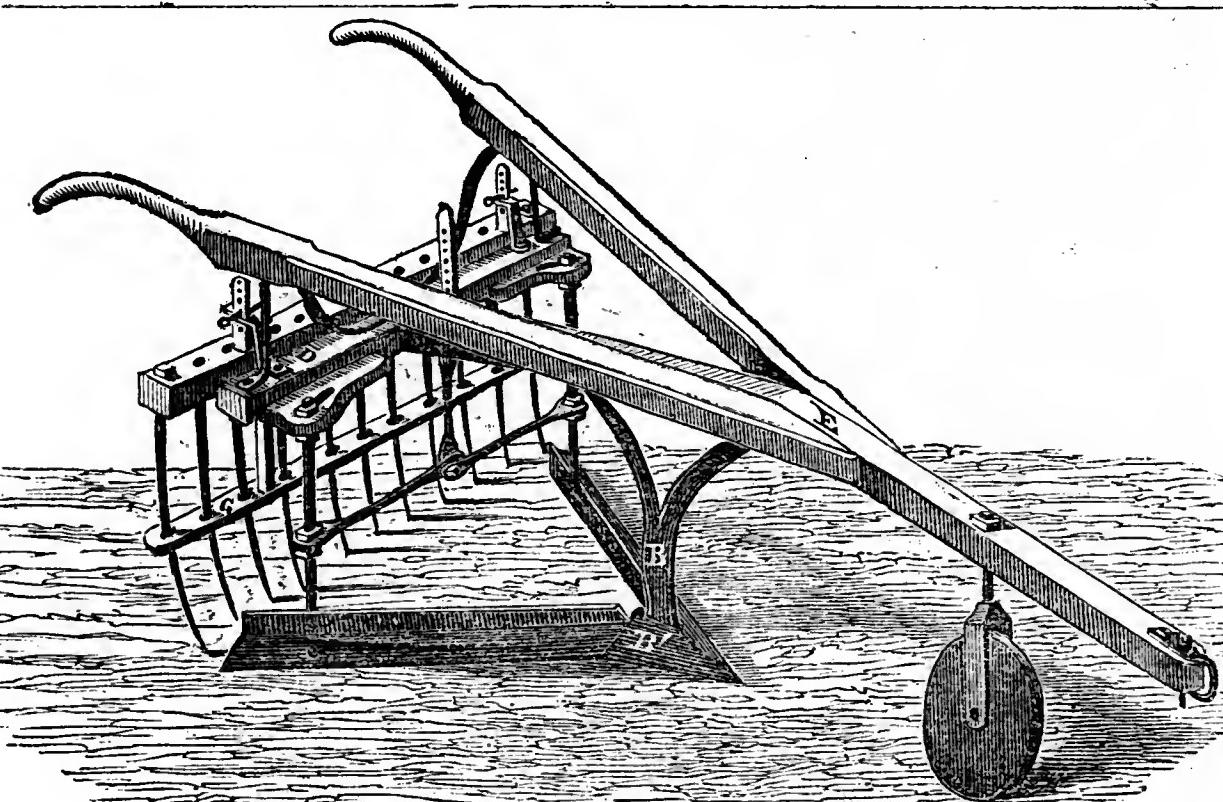
If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

Morris, GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLS., April 1860.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freights.

ap1-y*



YOUNG'S ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR AND WEED EXTERMINATOR.

This is the most valuable Cultivator in use, and cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. Price of Cultivator, with Weeding Cutters and a Set of shares for Hilling, \$12 They are made of good materials and workmanship. Address

JOHN YOUNG, Joilet, Will County.

ap1-3m*

H ENRY FOLSON & CO.,
Southwest Corner Washington Ave. & Fifth-st.,
AGENTS FOR THE

West Castleton and Hydeville Slate Co's.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AMERICAN SLATE STONE,

ROOFING SLATE,

GRATES AND MANTELS,

FLOOR TILE, HEARTHIS, &c.

State Roofs laid in any part of the country at as low rates as by any other responsible party.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In imitation of the most costly colored marbles, such as

Black and Gold, Egyptian, Spanish Brown, Brocatelle, Porphyry, Verd Antiqui, Red Antique, Sienna, &c.

The enameled slate has the advantage over the marbles it imitates, on account of its superior strength, beauty and finish, cheapness and length of time for which it retains its polish. Our imitations are all exact copies of the original marbles, and almost defy detection.

my5 dwa farm 6m
B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN
A years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, volum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosseman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

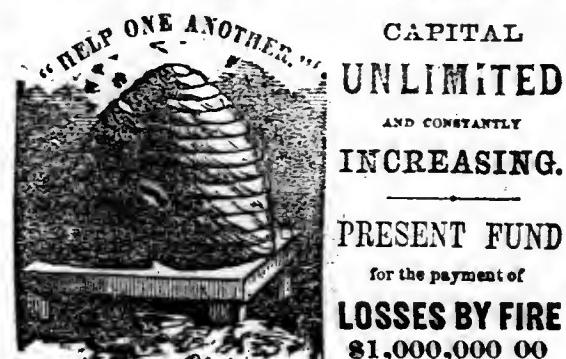
June 7-1859

PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.

F OR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,
Agent for Springfield.

A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand. Call and see. West side of the Square. feb1-far-tf

ILLINOIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.



CAPITAL

UNLIMITED

AND CONSTANTLY

INCREASING.

PRESENT FUND

for the payment of

LOSSES BY FIRE

\$1,000,000 00

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT ALTON, ILL.

This company was chartered in 1839, and insures, at a moderate cost, almost every species of property in Illinois against Loss or Damage by Fire. The rates of risk are so arranged that each class of property insured will support its own loss.

Every one insured becomes a member—the Company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. The capital augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks; the security for which remains in the hands of the insured; therefore, every member is the treasurer of his own money until the same is required for the purpose of paying losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Timo. Turner,	Lyman Trumbull,	H. W. Billings,
Benj. F. Long,	Samuel Wade,	M. G. Atwood,
John James,	L. Kellenberger,	Robert Smith,
Henry Lea,	Elias Hibbard,	Alfred Dow,
F. A. Hoffman,	B. K. Hart,	John Atwood.

B. F. LONG, President.

L. KELLENBERGER, Treas.

M. G. Atwood, Sec'y.

JOHN ATWOOD, Ass't. Sec'y.

Application for insurance may be made to the Local Agents, one or more of whom may be found in every county in this State.

JAMES L. HILL, Agent.

jan10-d3in-wly

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

S C A L E S

OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake Street, Chicago,
Sold in Springfield by

E. B. PEASE.



PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

WEED'S PATENT
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES.
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

WEED'S UNRIVALLED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!

A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable—without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

WEED'S PLANTATION SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

Price \$100.

WEED'S MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth Street, [directly opposite Everett House,] ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

Also Agents for

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILLCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Agents Appointed.

May 1-ly.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
FOR
FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, In addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

In a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

FAMILY WORK,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood."

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SALES ROOMS,
124 North Fourth Street,
May 1-ly Verandah Row, St. Louis.

The Illinois Farmer

VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JUNE, 1860.

NUMBER 6.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY

BAILLACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$1 00
Five copies, " " 3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club..... 7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

Requiescam.....	65
The Waltz.....	65
June.....	65
The Apiary.....	66
Swine.....	67
Honey made to Order.....	67
Short Horn Durham Cow Adelaide.....	68
The Cattle Disease.....	68
Sweet Potatoes.....	69
Native Evergreens.....	69
Hog Cholera.....	71
Maxims.....	71
Spaulding's Prepared Glue.....	71
Crops.....	92
Fruit Growing in Central Illinois.....	92
Fruit Growing.....	92
From Home.....	93
Items from Exchanges.....	93
A Trip to Egypt.....	94
The Prices of Farm Products.....	94
EDITOR'S TABLE:	
June	95
Green Peas.....	95
Fawkes' Steam Plow	95
Ripe Mulberries	95
Blackberries.....	95
Barometer.....	95
Chicago Sugar Cured Hams	95
Breaking Plows for two Horses	95
Enlargement	95
Cultivators.....	95
Silver Ware for Premiums.....	95
Missouri Fruit Grower Association for 1859	95
G. W. R. R. and the State fair.....	95
Premium List of Illinois State Agricultural Society.....	95
State Fair	95
The Value of Shelter.....	95
Wilbur, Emory & Co., Chicago	95
New Potatoes and Cherries.....	95
Field's Rotary Cultivator	95
Corn Culture.....	95
Young's Cultivator.....	95
The Medical Investigator.....	95
Wire Fence.....	95
Cheese Hand Book, No. 2	95
Double Shovel Plows.....	95
No Cattle Shows in Massachusetts.....	95
Hand Corn Sheller	95
Steam Plowing	95
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Rooms, St. Louis.....	95
A change.....	96
The Advertisements.....	96
Dunlap's Nursery	96
Strawberries.....	96
Post Office Change.....	96
The FARMER as a Premium.....	96
Grain trade in Milwaukee.....	96
Very Liberal.....	96
MARKETS	96

Requiescam.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

I.
Give me, when I die,
A grave among the corn and clover;
Let me peaceful lie
In corn field, with forest nigh,
Where the blossoms, bending over,
Mingle sigh for sigh,
With ever-rustling leaves
Whispering to the rustling sheaves.

II.
Let the tall trees wave
High above my grave,
And strew, each Fall, their treasures o'er me,
Leaves of gold and brown,
Softly floating down,
Or driven wildly onward when 'tis stormy.

III.
O ! give not a tomb—
White, and marble cold, and dreary,
In the churchyard's gloom!
Rather when I'm weary
Let me lie at rest
'Neath the clover, growing fair
In the warm sunshiny air,
With its thready tendrils twining round my breast.

IV.
So, tranquil be my sleep,
When the hazy, slanting beams
Rest on forest, vale and steep,
Through long summer afternoons—
Be my slumber still and deep—
Let the new and waning moons
Come, and go, and bring me dreams.
—Saturday Press.

The Waltz.

To music's sweet measures in couples they whirl,
Tattooing the floor as they circle and curl;
The toes of the ladies go tippy-tap,
The heels of the gentlemen rippity-rip.

All making a Babel of noise by their jumps,
Like hoppity, skippity, thumpity-thumps;
Coat skirts against dresses go flippity-flap,
Then huggity, tuggity, rubbity-rap!

Thus mated together, strange murmurs arise,
Discordant of music, of whispers and sighs;
For masculine fingers, with nervous unrest,
Quite close to the heart of the maiden are pressed.

Imperial waltz ! from the land of the Rhine,
Where music is hallowed by Temple and Shrine,
In public embraces thy votaries meet,
Fantastical nymph of the muse-tipping feet.

To thee the swift graces of motion belong,
Terpsichorean queen of the fiddle and song;
Nor bountiful bosoms and liberal hands
Are ready and willing to meet thy demands.

No marvel it is that conventional rules
Wear off their reserve in our old-fashioned schools,
Where men are seen hanging, with faces of hair,
To female balloons all inflated with air.

Ah ! well may the moralist trumpet his calls,
For speedy reform of the dancing at balls,
Where over-exertions, like pressure of steam,
Endanger the button and threaten the seam.

When cracking of hoops and collision of knees,
Are varied by sighing reports of a squeeze,
All forming together a ludicrous sound,
Like snappity, rappity, hobbyt round !

Away they go whirling, in twitter and twirl,
The stranger's embrace round the innocent girl,
So close that she feels his hot breath on her cheeks,
Where the semblance of roses her purity speaks.

On faster and dizzily faster they fly,
With a murmuring tone and a tremulous sigh,
Till down upon seats they both staggering fall,
Quite drunk with a waltz at a temperance ball !

June.

The Spring's gay promise melted into thee,
Fair Summer ! and thy gentle reign is here !
Thy emerald robes are on each leafy tree ;
In the blue sky thy voice is rich and clear ;
And the clear brooks have songs to bless thy reign,
They leap with music midst thy bright domain.

WILLIS J. CLARK.

June has been styled the month of roses, but thanks to the skill of the florist, these gifts of love have been extended throughout the entire year; not in profusion, for through the winter's cold, thro' the frost of spring, and the storms of autumn, this noble flower, like the tender plants of the household, must be protected from the severity of the outside world, and carefully shrined at the fireside. But now through all the reign of summer, through the mellow, ripening autumn, this queen of beauty glows with her unrivalled colors, and pleases the eye of the maiden, the mother and her child, while the boy, whose bump of destruction has little regard for beauty, will stay his hand and admire its blushing tints; nor will the sun-browned son of toil pass by without a passing tribute.

June ! how we love thee for thy flowers—for thy landscapes, clothed in verdure—thy fields of grain, just beginning to wave their blades to the touch of the summer zephyr—thy deep-toned forests, full robed with summer's livery that canopies out the sun—thy orchards beginning to show the embryo fruit—thy strawberries rich in their scarlet offerings, and thy gardens redolent with floral beauties. June ! we love thee for thy feasts of the eye, we love thee for the promise that thou givest to autumn, and we love thee that thou art June, for like some fair maiden or loving wife, thou kisseth the cheek of labor and soothest the brow of care—thou whisperst to the invalid of hope, and he rouses up to feast his eyes on thy beauties and gain strength from thy summer gifts. How much of hope is wrapt up in thee, leafy June. It is in thee the integrity of the farmer is displayed: for if he neglects his duty, the promise of summer will disappoint him in Autumn. Thus June has a deep significance to the farmer, and it is in thee that much of his hopes must rest.—June, thou coronal of love and beauty, we welcome thee among the months of summer.

THE APIARY.

SWARMING OF BEES.

The time when swarms may be expected, depends of course, upon climate, season, and the strength of the stocks. In the Northern and Middle States, bees seldom swarm before the latter part of May; and June may be considered as the great swarming month.

In the spring, as soon as a hive well filled with comb and bees, becomes too much crowded to accommodate its teeming population, the bees begin the necessary preparations for emigration. A number of royal cells are commenced about the time that the drones first make their appearance; and by the time that the young queens arrive at maturity, the drones are always found in the greatest abundance. The first swarm is invariably led off by the old queen, unless she has previously died from accident or disease, in which case it is accompanied by one of the young queens, reared to supply her loss. The old mother leaves soon after the royal cells are sealed over, unless delayed by unfavorable weather. There are no signs from which the Apiarian can, with certainty, predict the issue of a first swarm. I devoted annually, much attention to this point, vainly hoping to discover some infallible indications of first swarming; until taught by further reflection, that, from the very nature of the case, there can be no such indications. The bees, from an unfavorable state of the weather, or the failure of the blossoms to yield an abundant supply of honey, often change their minds, and refuse to swarm, even after all their preparations have been completed. Nay, more, they sometimes send out no new colonies that season, when a sudden change of weather has interrupted them on the very day when they were intending to emigrate, and after they had taken a full supply of honey for their journey.

If on a fair, warm day in the swarming season, but few bees leave a strong hive, while other colonies are busily at work, we may, unless the weather suddenly prove unfavorable, look with great confidence for a swarm. As the old queens which accompany the first swarm, are heavy with eggs, and fly with considerable difficulty, they are shy of venturing out, except on fair, still days. If the weather is very sultry, a swarm will sometimes issue as early as 7 o'clock in the morning; but from 10 to 2 is the usual time, and the majority of swarms come off from 11 to 1. Occasionally, a swarm will venture out as late as 5 p.m. An old queen is seldom guilty of such a piece of indiscretion.

I have in repeated instances, witnessed the whole process of swarming, in my observing hives. On the day fixed for

their departure, the queen appears to be very restless, and instead of depositing her eggs in the cells, she travels over the combs, and communicates her agitation to the whole colony. The emigrating bees fill themselves with honey, some time before their departure: in one instance, I noticed them laying in their supplies, more than two hours before they left. A short time before the swarm rises, a few bees may generally be seen sporting in the air, with their heads turned always to the hive, occasionally flying in and out, as though they were impatient for the important event to take place. At length, a very violent agitation commences in the hive: the bees appear almost frantic, whirling around in a circle, which continually enlarges, like the circles made by a stone thrown into still water, until at last the whole hive is in the greatest ferment, and the bees rush impetuously to the entrance, and pour forth in one steady stream. Not a bee looks behind, but each one pushes straight ahead, as though flying "for dear life," or urged on by some invisible power, in its headlong career. The queen often does not come out until a large number have left, and she is frequently so heavy, from the large number of eggs in her ovaries, that she falls to the ground, incapable of rising with the colony into the air.

The bees are very soon aware of her absence, and a most interesting scene may now be witnessed. A diligent search is immediately made for their missing mother; the swarm scatters in all directions, and I have frequently seen the leaves of the adjoining trees and bushes, almost as thickly covered with the anxious explorers, as they are with drops of rain after a copious shower. If she cannot be found, they return to the old hive, or join themselves to another swarm if any is still unhived.

The ringing of bells, and the beating of kettles and frying pans, is one of the good old ways more honored by the breach than the observance; it may answer a very good purpose in amusing the children, but I believe that as far as the bees are concerned, it is all time thrown away; and that it is not a whit more efficacious than the custom practiced by some savage tribes, who, when the sun is eclipsed, imagining that it has been swallowed by an enormous dragon, resort to the most frightful noises, to compel his snakeship to disgorge their favorite luminary. If a swarm has selected a new home previous to their departure, no amount of noise will ever compel them to alight, but as soon as all the bees which compose the emigrating colony have left the hive, they fly in a direct course, or "bee-line," to the chosen spot. I have noticed that when bees are much neglected by those who

pretend to take care of them, such unceremonious leave-taking is quite common; on the contrary, when the proper attention is bestowed upon them, it seldom occurs.

If the Apiarian perceives that his swarm instead of clustering, begins to rise higher and higher in the air, and evidently mean to depart, not a moment is to be lost: instead of empty noises, he must resort to means much more effective to stay their vagrant propensities. Handfuls of dirt cast into the air, or water thrown among them, will often so disorganize them as to compel them to alight. Of all devices for stopping them, the most original one that I have ever heard of, is to flash the sun's rays among them by the use of a looking-glass! I have never had occasion to try it, but the anonymous writer who recommends it, says that he never knew it to fail.

The hives for the new swarms should all be in readiness before the swarming season begins, and should be painted long enough beforehand, to have the paint most thoroughly dried. The smell of fresh paint is well known to be exceedingly injurious to human beings, and is an abomination to the bees, that they will often desert a new hive sooner than put up with it. If the hive cannot be painted in ample season, then such paints should be used as contain no white lead, and they should be mixed in such a manner as to dry as quick as possible. Thin hives ought never to stand in the sun, and then, when heated to an insufferable degree, be used for a new swarm. Bees often refuse to enter such hives at all, and at best, are very slow in taking possession of them. It should be borne in mind, that bees, when they swarm, are greatly excited, and unnaturally heated. The temperature of the hive at the moment of swarming, rises very suddenly, and many of the bees are often drenched with such a profuse perspiration that they are unable to take wing and join the departing colony.—The attempt to make bees enter a heated hive in a blazing sun, is as irrational as it would be to try to force a panting crowd of human beings into the suffocating atmosphere of a close garret. If bees are to be put in hives through which the heat of the sun can penetrate, the process should be accomplished in the shade, or if this cannot conveniently be done, the hive should be covered with a sheet, or shaded with leafy boughs.

When the bees alight where they can be easily reached from the ground, the limb on which they have clustered, should, with one hand, be shaken, so that they may gently fall into a basket held under them by the other. If the basket is sufficiently open to admit the air freely, and not so open as to allow

the bees to get through the sides, it will answer all the better. The bees should now be carried very slowly to their new home, and be gently shaken, or poured out, on the sheet in front of it. If they seem at all reluctant to enter, take up a few of them in a large spoon, (a cup will answer equally well,) and shake them close to the entrance. As they go in, they will fan with their wings, and raise a peculiar note, which communicates the joyful news that they have found a home, to the rest of their companions; and in a short time, the whole swarm will enter, and they are thus safely hived, without injury to a single bee. When bees are once shaken down on the sheet, the great mass of them are very unwilling to take wing again; for they are loaded down with honey, and like heavily armed troops, they desire to march slowly and sedately to the place of encampment. If the sheet hangs in folds, or is not stretched out, so as to present an uninterrupted surface, they are often greatly confused, and take a long time to find the entrance to the hive. If it is desired to have them enter sooner than they are sometimes inclined to do, they may be gently separated with a feather or leafy twig, when they cluster in bunches on the sheet. On first shaking them down into the basket, multitudes will again take wing, and multitudes more will be left on the tree, but they will speedily form a line of communication with those on the sheet, and enter the hive with them; for many of them will follow the Apiarian, as he slowly carries the basket to the hive.

It sometimes happens that the queen is left on the tree: in this case, the bees will either refuse to enter the hive, or if they go in, will speedily come out, and all take wing again, to join their queen. This happens much more frequently in the case of after-swarms, whose young queens, instead of exhibiting the gravity of the old matron, are apt to be constantly flying about, and frisking in the air. When the bees cluster again on the tree, the process of hiving must be repeated.

If the Apiarian has a pair of sharp pruning-shears, and the limb on which the bees have clustered, is of no value, and so small that it may be cut without jarring them off, this may be done, and the bees carried on it and then shaken off on the sheet.

If the bees settle too high to be easily reached, the basket should be fastened to a pole, and raised directly under the swarm; a quick motion of the basket will cause the mass of the bees to fall into it, when it may be carried to the hive, and the bees poured out from it on the sheet.

If the bees light on the trunk of a tree, or any thing from which they can-

not easily be gathered in a basket, place a leafy bough over them, (it may be fastened with a gimlet,) and if they do not mount it of their own accord, a little smoke will compel them to do so. If the place is inaccessible, and this is about the worst case that occurs, they will enter a basket well shaded by cotton cloth fastened around it, and elevated so as to rest with its open top sideways to the mass of the bees. When small trees, or limbs fastened into the ground, are placed near the hive, and there are no large trees near, there will seldom be found any difficulty in hiving swarms.

If the new hive does not stand where it is to remain for the season, it should be removed to its permanent stand as soon as the bees have entered, for if allowed to remain to be removed in the evening, or early next morning, the scouts which have left the cluster, in search of a hollow tree, will find the bees when they return, and will often entice them from the hive. There is the greater danger of this, if the bees have remained on the tree a considerable time before they were hived. I have invariably found that swarms which abandon a suitable hive for the woods, have been hived near the spot where they clustered, and allowed to remain to be moved in the evening. If the bees swarm early in the day, they will generally begin to work in a few hours, (or in less time, if they have empty comb,) and many more may be lost by returning next day to the place where they were hived, than would be lost by removing them as soon as they had entered; in this latter case the few that are on the wing, will generally be able to find the hive if it is slowly moved to its permanent stand.

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH.

In the keeping of bees white clover is of great value, furnishing an abundance of the most delicious honey. We have sown six pounds of the seed this spring for this purpose. It costs fifty cents a pound, and can be had of Wilbur, Emery & Co., 204 Lake street, Chicago. Mr. Langstroth's work on bees is of great value, and should be in the hands of every bee keeper.

ED.

Swine.

Since our January number, we have said nothing on the subject. In fact, there is little to say, except to new comers among us. In the timber districts the hogs are allowed to run at large, and the fences are made *hog tight*, while on the prairies where fencing material is more expensive, they are confined to pastures of clover and grass, fed a small amount of corn daily. This class of farmers turn off fine porkers at an advance over the *land pikes*, that roam through the woodland

and prairie, running off what little fat they may gain, and thus have to be turned into bacon, the hams of which weigh from eight to fifteen pounds. We now have excellent breeds among us. Perhaps it would be difficult to find better anywhere. The long, well-rounded Berkshire, the large and small Suffolk, the short waddling China and Essex, with all grades between, most of which are highly creditable to our farmers, while the *land pike* is nearly confined to the timber and river bottoms of our old fogies, who are better calculated for pioneers of frontier life, than to make good progressive farmers; they and their favorite long nosed rooters make a happy blending of appearance and habits.

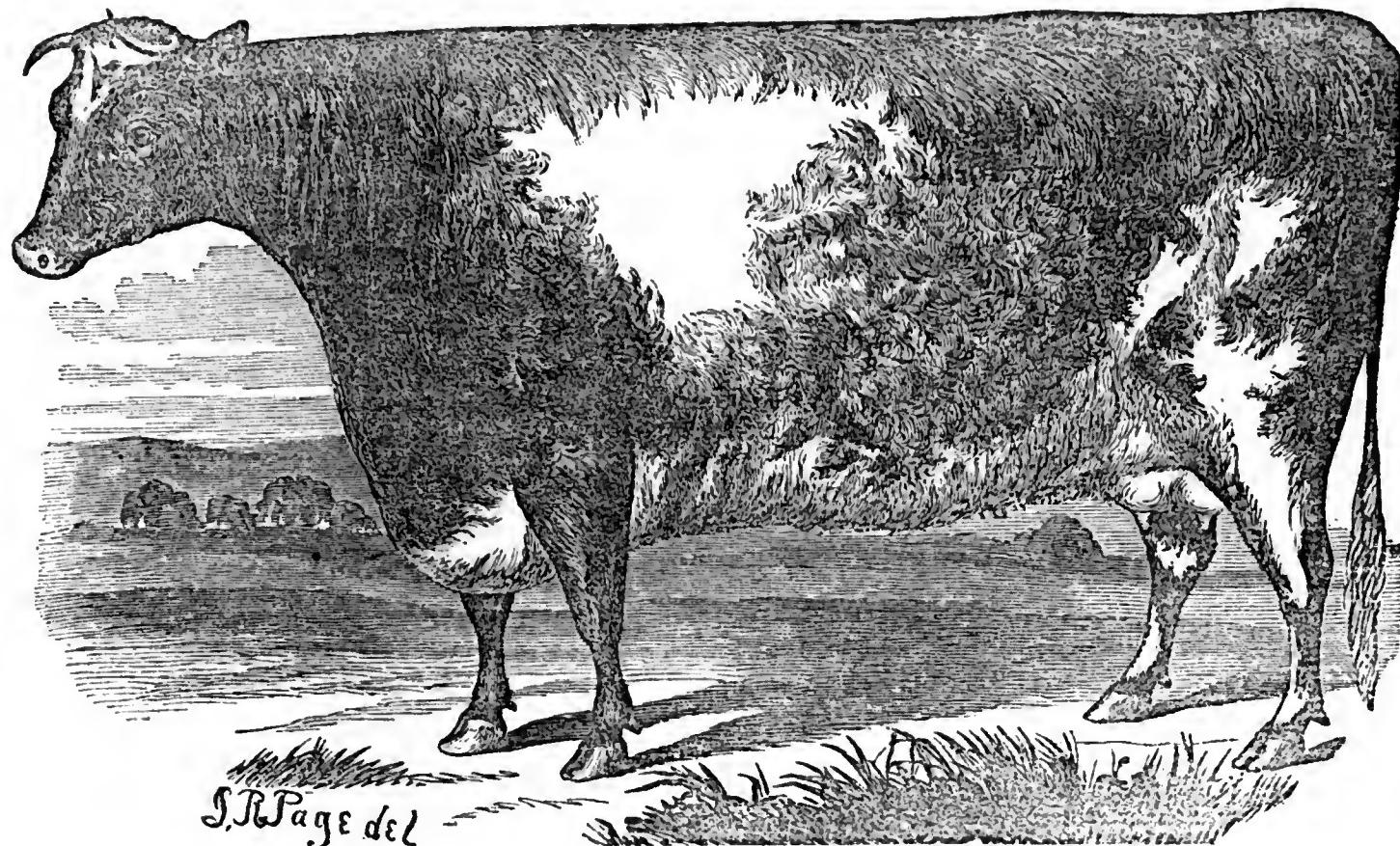
Swine need a liberal supply of sulphur and coal, when kept in close confinement.—The dust from our Illinois coals is good for this purpose, and should be fed to them at least once a week. Neglecting this precaution last winter, we had a valuable litter of young Suffolks eaten up by an old sow, who had farrowed some two weeks before, and upon the appearance of a litter from another sow, she pounced upon the new comers, but a dose of coal dust soon corrected her appetites — too late to save the young litter, but in time to save her own, which would have soon shared the same fate.

Honey made to order—E. W. Phelps' Sectional Frame and Movable Comb Hive.

Mr. H. B. Gifford, of Danby, DuPage county, Illinois, has kindly sent us two hives of the above. One a double hive containing two rooms for one swarm, and the other a single one filled with double movable frames. This last, we think, combines all the essentials of a perfect hive. It is simple, efficient and ornamental, which is saying enough. We have the Langstroth Hive, but it is not as convenient to get at the millers, and in several respects not as good as the one named above.

These patent hive men talk largely about infringement of patents, and may be there is a great deal in it, but we suspect the movable frame, as generally used, has been in general use about long enough to be excused from doing duty to patent hive men. In the case of the hive sent us the frame is in sections, which is a new improvement, so says Mr. Gifford; to this is attached a moth catcher, which must be valuable. On these two points Mr. Phelps claims letters patent. Mr. G. is the owner for most of the counties of this State.

Patent hives are generally held in no



SHORT HORN DURHAM COW ADELAIDE.

The English Herd Book, volume XI, describes her as bred by Hon. Adam Ferguson, Woodhill, Canada West, red roan and calved 20th April, 1850.

She was got by the celebrated prize bull Halton (11,552,) out of Lady Elgin by Symmetry (12,170,) Flora by Wellington (13,987,) Victoria by Agricola (1,614,) Beauty by Snowball (2,647,)—by Lansleaves (365,)—by Charles (127.)

She was bought by Hon. John Wentworth for the Illinois Breeding Association at Summit, Cook county, Illinois.

high esteem, as they contain too much machinery altogether. Most of the Phelps' hives have the same fault, but this single hive, with the movable frame, is so simple that it is not liable to the above charge. We would advise bee keepers to give them a trial.

[From the Boston Journal, May 19th.]

The Cattle Disease.

Conference of the Commissioners and a Committee of the Board of Agriculture—The Infected District surrounded by a cordon sanitaire—Pleuro-Pneumonia Meeting in Northampton.

A Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, consisting of Professor William S. Clarke, of Amherst; John Brooks, Esq., of Princeton, and Rev. Charles C. Sewall, of Medfield, who were appointed at the late meeting of the Board in this city to confer with the Commissioners on the extirpation of the cattle disease, visited North Brookfield on Thursday evening and after a protracted conference agreed upon a plan of operations which will be made public at an early day.

The committee returned to this city to-day to lay the result of the consultation before the Governor. In the meantime the Commissioners, who more than ever require the moral support of the community against the opposition which is arrayed against them, from certain sources, are laboring to the full extent of their authority to concentrate the disease.

SPREAD OF THE CONTAGION.

The sanguine expectation of the com-

missioners, that the disease had been circumscribed, have been dissipated by reports of its appearance in different sections of the State. A letter addressed to the commissioners by Mr. Andrew Wellington, of East Lexington, Mass., states that on the 11th of April he sold a load of hay to Mr. Winthrop Chenery, of Belmont, where the disease first appeared, and that a yoke of oxen from the infected herd of Mr. Chenery were driven to Mr. Wellington's barn to get the hay; that while there the oxen stood some time beside a cow in the barn, which cow has been sick, but is now apparently well. Messrs. Sewall and Brooks, of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture, visited East Lexington, yesterday, with authority, delegated by the Commissioners, to inquire into the case, and if necessary to kill and examine the diseased animal. They were accompanied by Doctors Thayer and Bates, who did not consider the case one of pleuro-pneumonia. Two heifers belonging to Mr. Wellington, after being exposed, have been sent to Hillsboro', N. H. Mr. Wellington has been enjoined to keep his cattle isolated from others for three weeks, at the end of which time the Commissioners will visit him again.

The case reported as having appeared in Sandwich, is, according to the testimony of Dr. Jonathan Leonard of that town, clearly one of pleuro-pneumonia. On the 9th inst., William F. Bicknell purchased of Orrin Hill, at Brighton,

We may now safely challenge any part of the world for fine stock, and it would not surprise us to see announcements of the purchase here of choice stock for the English farms. The genial climate and rich feed of the prairie tends to the full development of the bovine race, and breeders must sooner or later look here for the best animals. Col. Wentworth can accommodate them. Now that the cattle disease has put an embargo on importations, we hope to see a little justice done to our home breeders, who have invested so largely in choice stock.

four oxen, one of which, on Friday last, showed symptoms of the prevailing disease. The ox died on Sunday, and on being opened, the lung and plura on the left side were found to be extremely inflamed, and the cavity of the chest contained a large quantity of serum. Judge Mattoon, of Barnstable, has already commenced an investigation of the case, and to-morrow Messrs. Brooks and Sewall, in company with a competent veterinary surgeon, will proceed to Sandwich to examine the matter.

It is not improbable that some unscrupulous person having diseased cattle may have secretly conveyed them to Brighton market. There are grounds for apprehending this, from the fact that in North Brookfield, recently, an Irishman went at break of day to a farmer, one-half of whose herd had died of the disease, and inquired the price of his best cows. The farmer, an honest, straightforward man, told him that considering the disease which prevailed among them, he might have his choice for forty dollars. The Irishman reflected and agreed to take two. The farmer then asked him what he was going to do with them; whereupon the man said he was going to drive them to Spencer. "But the people will not allow you to drive them there," said the farmer. "I know that," replied the unscrupulous purchaser, "but I shall drive them in the night time." This opened the eyes of the farmer to the dishonesty of his customer, and he rebuked him saying, "I have got all I

want of you; I shall not let you have the cattle; you can go." We hope for the welfare of the community that all the farmers whose herds have been visited by this frightful scourge are thus mindful of their neighbor's welfare.

There is great danger to be apprehended from a class of small farmers, principally foreigners, who are ambitious of bargains. The utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent such men from trafficking in cattle infected with the contagion. A man recently informed the Commissioners that he had three cows which had been exposed, and wanted the commissioners to take them off his hands while there was yet a chance of his realizing their value. The commissioners promised to sell them as soon as possible, but the owner directly sold them to a man in a neighboring town, where they were driven into a herd with four others. The commissioners learning the fact dispatched a person immediately, and ascertained that the three cows were diseased. These, together with the remainder of the herd, were at once destroyed.

On Thursday, Dr. Loring and Prof. Clarke visited the farm of Mr. Thrasher, in Amherst, where four head of cattle belonging to Mr. Edward W. Fay of North Brookfield, had been sent to pasture. Although from the infected district they had not shown signs of pleuro-pneumonia. They have been in contact with only three other animals, and are now isolated and shut up in a barn. No danger is apprehended from them. On the other hand Mr. Ebenezer Fairbanks of West Brookfield, who has a herd of eighteen head, killed a cow this morning which had exhibited symptoms of the contagion, and found the lungs very much enlarged, and other unmistakable signs of pleuro-pneumonia. The commissioners will examine the herd today, and probably condemn the whole.

The disease has obtained a strong hold at New Braintree. The commissioners have examined several large herds, numbering in the aggregate about two hundred and fifty head, and found several cattle to be affected. All have consequently been exposed to the contagion. The disease is supposed to have ramifications in Oakham, Hardwick and Sturbridge. Since, a yoke of oxen belonging to William Fullum of North Brookfield, one of which has been killed, and found to be badly diseased, have been used in drawing box-lumber from those towns, Dana, Pelham and places as far north even as New Hampshire.

The people are now fully awake to the danger of this disease, which threatens to become a national calamity. Already meetings have been held in several towns, and measures taken for the protection of the healthy cattle. The citi-

zens of Warren, Mass., and Portsmouth, R. I., have adopted resolutions prohibiting the passage into those towns of any cattle from the infected and suspected districts. The commissioners recommend this course, and the establishment of stringent regulations in all the towns of New England.

Mr. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, has been instructed to notify the Governors of all the States and Territories in the Union States, and also all the Boards of Agriculture and Presidents of State Societies, of the existence, nature and magnitude of the disease, and of its dangerous character, that they may adopt such measures for self-defense as they may deem proper.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS OF NORTHAMPTON.

The farmers of Northampton have become so much interested in the subject of the prevailing disease, that they have sent Dr. E. F. Wood to investigate and report upon the matter.

A meeting was held in Northampton on Wednesday evening, which was attended by about two hundred persons. H. K. Starkweather, Secretary of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society, presided. Dr. Wood reported the result of his visit to the infected districts, stating that he was perfectly satisfied that the disease was contagious, and that in his opinion there was no way of exterminating the disease but to continue the work of slaughter.

Prof. Clarke of Amherst, having been invited to address the meeting, spoke of the contagious character and fatal effects of the disease, and the absolute necessity existing for its radical and entire extirpation. He defended the commissioners against the attacks of certain croakers, contending that they were pursuing the proper and legitimate course open to them. The nature of the disease, and its effect upon the community at large, were made the subject of an earnest appeal to the people to come forward and subscribe to the guarantee fund.

Dr. Charles G. Loring, one of the commissioners, also spoke by invitation, defending the position and action of the Board, and presented evidence of the existence and effects of the disease, exhorting the people to come up and help to stay the malady by subscribing to the fund.

Mathew Smith, a delegate to the State Board of Agriculture from the Middlefield Agricultural Society, spoke of the impression made upon his mind during a stay of a few days in North Brookfield, and expressed his convictions of the propriety of the course of the commissioners.

THE DISEASE IN AFRICA—IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

While in New Haven, Mr. Walker met

the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who previous to seven years ago, resided at Port Natal, on the eastern coast of Africa. From a conversation with this gentleman, whose position and opportunities for observation entitle him to public confidence, Mr. Walker was fully convinced that the commissioners had taken the only course open to a complete extinction of the disease. Mr. Lindsey states that five years before he left Africa, a bull affected with pleuro-pneumonia, was imported into Port Natal from Holland. In sixty days after the arrival of the animal, it died. In the meantime, the disease had been communicated to other cattle, and spread rapidly in all directions, jumping three hundred miles at one time, in consequence of one of the tribe in the infected district driving a herd of cattle that distance. The disease extended along the entire coast, a distance of thirteen hundred miles, sweeping all the cattle before it.

The cattle belonging to the tribe in which Mr. Lindsey dwelt, were, however, exempt from the infection, not a single case occurring, and for this reason: The chief of the tribe, impressed with the belief that the only remedy was in isolating his people and their herds, and cutting off all communion by means of cattle with the surrounding tribe, forbade the introduction of all cattle into his domains. He cleared a belt of land about three hundred rods wide, entirely around his kingdom, and this by agreement with the surrounding chiefs, was regarded as neutral ground. No cattle were allowed to cross it but in the process of transportation. Goods were drawn to the line of demarkation on one side by cattle, then carried across the belt by natives, and taken up again by oxen in the adjoining territory. The result of this judicious action was that not an animal died of the disease in that tribe, while behind the belt, cattle could be seen dying upon the hills, and within it there was perfect security. Mr. Lindsey strongly asserts that the disease cannot be compromised; that it is a *contagious consumption*, which is incapable of modification. It is the same in Africa as it is in Holland, and it will be the same in the United States as it is in Africa, unless it is eradicated. It has obtained a foothold in this country, and unless some speedy and effective plan is adopted it will overrun the State.

We offer no other apology to our readers than the importance of the subject for the space we occupy on this matter. With care in receiving stock from the east we may escape the malady for some years, but we have little hope that now it is on the continent its pro-

gress will be more than stayed for a time; to get rid of it entirely is too much to expect. We have no doubt but that the commissioners and farmers will do their duty in the premises, but the cattle dealers we fear will thwart all their well laid plans. ED.

Sweet Potatoes.

As we intend to have this number of the FARMER out a little in advance, and as the time for planting sweet potatoes is yet in order, we make no apology for devoting a large space to this valuable esculent, which is now becoming one of the staple products of the farm and the garden. Since the introduction of the Nansemond sweet potatoe, its cultivation has been rapidly extending, and in a year or two more it will have become one of the prime necessities of the table. It is well known that all attempts to grow the varieties usually cultivated at the South have proved failures, and that in consequence the impression has prevailed that we could not grow this plant in the Northwest. But this illusion is now dispelled, and the sweet potatoe has already taken its place among the most valued of our farm products. Aaron Vestal, of Wayne county, Indiana, was the first to call our attention to the value of the Nansemond; and Jacob Smith, of Lockport, Will county, Illinois, was the first person, so far as we know, who first cultivated it for market in this State. But, unfortunately, Mr. Smith did not confine his efforts to this variety, and met with so much serious disappointment in wintering the seed, and poor crops of the larger sorts, that he gave up the business at an early day.

To Mr. J. W. Tenbrook, of Rockville, Indiana, is due the more general dissemination of this variety throughout the Northwest. The superior manner in which he kept the seed through the winter soon gave him prominence among those who sprouted the plants for sale, and he has become by general consent, to be regarded as the "sweet potatoe king" of the Northwest. His *Sweet Potatoe Culturist*, now before us, is the most complete and valuable work of the kind that we have met with, and we can most confidently recommend it to all those who plant a hundred sets and upwards, as an invaluable guide and assistant.

Mr. M. M. Murray, of Loveland,

Ohio, has also established a good trade in our State. On the whole we have now a good and healthy competition to supply seed and plants to all who want.

The demand is so rapidly increasing that we may not expect the plants as cheap as they will be, so soon as sweet potatoe houses are put up in most of the counties to winter the seed. In putting up seed for winter it has been the practice to save the small ones or those unfit for market, thus making the cost of seed merely nominal above the cost of wintering. But we like the large potatoe for seed and would prefer to pay the difference. It is the large potatoes or the entire crop that Mr. Tenbrook saves, instead of selling the marketable ones for table use. Nearly all our nurserymen, seed stores and market gardeners keep the plants for sale. They are also hawked through the country by peddlers, but of this latter class beware, for you may get anything but the Nansemond of them.

Many persons plant too early. It is useless to plant before the ground is well warmed up towards the last of May and even the first of June.

In preparing the land we prefer to plow it deep early in April, and ridge up at the time of setting. These ridges we formerly made by back-furrowing, or throwing two furrows together. We now make them by going around the land and throw one furrow on the other—that is, first throw a furrow outwards, and again pass around, letting the off-horse go into the furrow. This will let the plow run deeper than at the first round. The plow cuts a furrow from four to six inches wide and some ten inches deep. This is thrown on to the first furrow. In passing around the next time the off-horse is on the land, just sufficiently near to throw the furrow to the edge of the last furrow, but not into it; and this double-furrow system is continued until the field is completed; and the furrows will be found about three feet apart from centre to centre. In the top of these ridges set a single plant in a hill, at from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and cultivate with a large single shovel-plow, by passing it through weekly, or oftener if needed, until the vines are too much in the way; but do not mind cutting the most forward ones off. We do not raise up the vines as

formerly, but let them run and grow as fast to the ground, as they will persist in doing.

In digging use a potatoe fork with flat tines. In marketing the small ones should be thrown out, as they will injure the sale more than they measure.

It may be proper to state that we have cultivated the Nansemond for twelve years, several of which we procured the seed of Mr. Tenbrook, and they have always come to hand in fine order, and produced strong healthy plants.

Mr. Loomis, of Wisconsin, says of his last year's planting:

"My first plants were removed from the hot bed about the 2d of May. Between that and the 15th of June my neighbors and myself set out some eight hundred more plants. Some two hundred more were set out on the 25th of June, in very sandy soil. Most of my neighbors were afraid to risk a few shillings in such an unpromising experiment. My object was to test the raising of the sweet potatoe in different kinds of soil, and also to see how late they might be set out with us and yet mature, as many are of the opinion that our seasons are too short for the sweet potatoe. We are now prepared to look at the results of those experiments.

The first result noticed was this—that by the middle of July no difference could be observed between the first and last settings of the sweet potatoe.

2d. That when we came to use the potatoes the tubers from the last settings seemed as mature as those from the first.

3d. That the more sandy the soil the more yellow in appearance and rich in flavor, the potatoe. The smallest and poorest potatoes were raised in the richest black loam."

The largest sweet potatoes that we have grown were planted the 18th of June, and very small plants at that. A clay soil is better than a black mucky one. The dry upland prairie is good in all cases, but low, flat, mucky land should be avoided. Clean and thorough culture until the vines cover the ground is desirable.

Mr. Barret, of Vincennes, says:

"They may be cultivated on clay, and indeed on any soil where Irish potatoes will do well; but in all cases the land should have thorough tillage, by deep plowing and harrowing well, until the soil is in fine tilth, and the ground must be made naturally dry, or made so by draining.

Sweet potatoes will grow when the hills are dry as dust; hence the yield

is better in dry hot seasons than in wet ones. If the land is well prepared by deep culture, it is unnecessary to make high hills, as they are only a substitute for deep plowing.

I have found the easiest method of preparing the hills for the plants, is by turning two furrows together, or listing as for Indian corn, then run a one-horse shovel or bull-tongue plow the other way, and the work is done. Where but few are cultivated the hills may be prepared with a hoe, but it is too expensive for field culture, requiring four days hard labor to hill an acre.

Everything being ready, the plants may be set the same as cabbage plants. Better to select a cloudy day, and if the soil is only moist (which is best) they should be watered as set. My method is this: I have water hauled and placed in barrels at convenient distances. We take two rows at a time. A boy goes first and drops a plant on each hill; two men follow close after, making a funnel-shaped hole in the top of each hill with the right hand, while they hold the plant in the left, and a man before them walking backwards with a wator-pot, the nose off, or a bucket of water and pint cup, pours in sufficient water, when the earth is immediately hauled in upon the roots of the plant, the hole filled up level, and a little dry earth upon the top prevents baking in the sun.

Like most other crops, early planting is generally best, or as soon as the danger from frost is over; but the planting may be continued in Southern Indiana from the tenth of May to the first of July; but the yield from late planting is much less—one hundred and fifty bushels per acre being a good yield where all the circumstances are favorable. Where but few plants are wanted, it is best to buy them from some one who raises them for sale. If planted three feet each way, it will require four thousand eight hundred and forty plants to an acre, and it will take a bushel of potatoes to produce them."

We never plant on a rainy day, but prefer cloudy, damp weather. If in dry weather, we water as recommended by Mr. Barret.

Mr. Tenbrook proposes to publish a revised edition of his valuable booklet annually, so as to take advantage of any new light on the subject.

Native Evergreens.

We have just completed the bedding out of some 20,000 native evergreens from the forest of Northern Wisconsin. They are from four to twelve inches high and well grown; came in apparent fine order, with most of the buds starting. They were packed

in boxes with tops out and roots in damp moss. They are partially shaded. We again repeat, that native evergreens are sent out too late; we should have had these a month since, when the cool weather and spring rains would have given them a start, but now they have to contend with our hot suns and drouth, and run too great a risk. We have done with late planting of evergreens; that they can be successfully moved even later than this, in wet weather, we are free to admit, but as we said before, the risk is too great to warrant the practice. Last year we lost a large share of our setting. Evergreens are too valuable to be thrown away. We will further report on the prospect of our pets.

Hog Cholera—Kentucky Premium.

This disease, so much dreaded by farmers, has met with no serious check as yet so far as we can learn, but any one who thinks he has the all important secret, can make a small fortune by making the proper proof.—Quacks will save themselves the trouble.—The person making application, can send his statement of the fact addressed to the Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, according to this regulation, which we copy from the Paris Citizen:

The last session of the Legislature passed a law offering a reward of one thousand dollars to any person who may discover and make known the true cause of the disease called hog cholera, and a remedy that will cure the same. Any person who shall claim to have discovered the cause of said disease, and a remedy that will cure the same, may set forth the same in a written memorial, and the fact of his having discovered the cure together with such facts as will tend to show that an inquiry into the matter is worthy of being pursued, which memorial shall be presented to the Governor, who shall refer the same to two skillful physicians, one practical chemist and two practical farmers, to be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine said memorial, and satisfy themselves by thorough investigation, of the truth of the same, such as will leave no doubt upon their minds that the true cause of said disease, and a remedy that will cure it, has been found; and the result thereof, together with their opinions as to whether the cause of said disease, and the remedy therefor will cure the same, has been discovered, shall be submitted to the Legislature succeeding, for their approval or disapproval; and if approved, an appropriation shall be made for the payment of the reward.

Maxims.

"Never put off till to-morrow what can as well be done to-day." Our short working seasons and variable climate render this absolutely necessary.

"Never occupy more land than you can cultivate thoroughly." One acre well tilled is more profitable than two acres slovenly managed.

"Never contract debts, with the expectation of paying for them with crops not yet grown." There are so many liabilities to failure, that we seldom realize what we anticipate.

"Never keep more stock than you can winter well; nor less than will consume all the fodder you can raise." To sell hay or straw is unwise and unprofitable.

"Never expose stock of any kind to the inclemency of winter." They require at least one third more food, and are poorer in the spring; besides it is cruel and shiftless.

"Never neglect getting up a year's supply of wood in the leisure of winter." It is unprofitable to cut wood in summer, when wages are double, and every hour is required on the farm.

"Never spend your labor and waste your seed, in trying to raise grain in 'dropsical' land." It is better to spend the price of the seed, and the labor of plowing and harrowing, in drains at the first; then your capital is properly invested, and you will be likely to get a handsome dividend.

"Never plant an orchard with the expectation of its thriving, unless you first prepare the land well, then plant well, stake well, fence well, and cultivate well—hoed crops are the best." "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," must always be borne in mind in the raising of fruit trees to anything like perfection.

"Never let your tools and implements be exposed to the decaying influences of the sun, rain, and frost, except when in use."—"A place for everything, and everything in its place," will pay at least twenty-five per cent. per annum, in this respect.

"Never depend upon a neighbor's grindstone to sharpen your tools on." It is a waste of time; and time is a farmer's capital when rightly employed. This might also apply to borrowing in general.

"Never trust boys to plow, unless you are frequently in the field." A man's wages may soon be lost in careless plowing.

"Never trust children to milk the cows, unless some competent person follows after to secure the most valuable part of the milk."

"Never use the contemptible saying 'time enough yet,'" but always endeavor to do everything in season. "Take time by the forelock." Lead the work, rather than be driven by it.

[From the New-Yorker, July 80, 1859.]

Among desirable articles, we may name as foremost the want of a useful glue, easy of use, and of general and universal application to the repair of furniture, crockery, shell-work and other serviceable and ornamental purposes.—The prime qualities of a good glue are immediate readiness for use at all times and reliability as a hold-fast. And this is the article which Mr. H. C. Spalding has been so fortunate as to introduce. In convenient bottles with a handy brush; Spalding's Prepared Glue requires no day's preparatory softening in water; no heating for use, and no tedious delays to secure its junction and cohesion—being held in solution chemically, and capable of being applied instantly, and to every variety of work and requirement. Spalding's Glue thus proves itself to be a true Household Friend, and will be welcomed heartily in all parts of the country. We have given it a trial, and we have found it quick as hunger in taking hold, and firm as death in holding fast.

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, JUNE 1, 1860.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

We enter upon the threshold of summer with the most cheering prospect of success. Everywhere the farmers are jubilant with hope,—everywhere the mechanics' hammer is busy, and everywhere the word progress is standing out in pleasing letters. Money is yet hard to be obtained to pay off old debts, but the phantom of hard times has ceased to operate as an incubus on our daily efforts, and every department of business is feeling the kindly influence that the genial season has infused into every department of rural labor.

In the north part of the State, abundant rains have given the immense breadth of spring wheat a most luxuriant growth; the corn and oats never gave a better stand. While *Pomona* has spread her mantle over them and the promise of fruit is met with no measured rejoicing.

In the central part of the State, the great corn zone of the north west, a little more rain would have been agreeable, but nothing is suffering seriously, and the great corn fields lay smiling under the haze like sun with which spring loves to pass her charge over to the ardent embrace of summer. Here our most serious drawback has been in the loss of fruit by severe frosts in April, making the crop a light one. Winter rye, oats, spring and winter wheat look very promising, and the corn never better.

In Egypt the winter wheat is only a fair crop, corn good, and fruit of all kinds exceedingly promising. Taking the whole State throughout, we have never seen a better crop prospect.

The excellent and abundant hay crop of last year, with plenty of corn, brought the stock through the winter in excellent condition which with the early and abundant pasturage, has put them in the best of condition to enter on the heats of summer. We have never seen such an abundance of butter and of such good quality as has been sent to market during the month of May since our residence in the State, which dates back to 1836. Illinois beef will again stand

high in the markets of the world, and our stock growers cannot fail to make good profits. Emigrants are coming in and making purchases of farms. Everywhere we see the signs of improvement and hear the busy notes of preparation for a vigorous prosecution of every department of productive industry. The vocation of the speculator is gone, and the great prairie State is returning to the legitimate business for which her great prairie slopes, her vast water power, immense beds of coal, her stately forest and unrivaled facilities of transportation have fitted her. Henceforth she will move on in the steady path of progress and take her stand among the most progressive States in the Union.

TREMONT, Tazewell County, May 21, 1860.

FRIEND M. L. DUNLAP:—Fruit growing in Central Illinois having employed the thoughts of the writer for several years, you will perhaps welcome any communication on that subject from me, even if it prove a thrice-told tale, in consideration of my enthusiasm, if not on account of its practical value. I propose to confine my remarks mainly to apple orcharding, and consider, first, whether as a reliable business orcharding will pay. I assume as a basis of calculation, that owing to the common negligence of farmers and the acknowledged and serious obstacles in the way: such as a soil too warm and too rich, a climate too warm often for the good of the apples which we wish to keep; and occasionally too cold for the health and longevity of any but the hardiest variety of trees, and a soil so light and porous as to harbor great numbers of insects and at times to hold great quantities of water, and most of all, to the somewhat common opinion that the prairie country will not grow fruit.—There is no immediate prospect for an over-production of fruit to such an extent as to make prices rule very low, or to make the supply greater than the demand. We may then hope for many years for a home market that is either in our large towns and cities, or in those of the States immediately adjoining, and at remunerating prices.

Let us look at amount of capital necessary to be invested in, and the probable proceeds of a twenty acre orchard:

20 acres land improved at \$30	\$600,00
60 trees to the acre, 1200 at 10cts	120,00
Setting of same and care for one year	80,00
Subsequent care for six years	100,00
Interest on above amounts six years	100,00

\$1000,00

The use of land during the six years is supposed to cover all that it may cost, except as above, for cultivation. We have then at end of six years, invested in twenty acres of orchard, a value of one thousand dollars, to which add 10 per cent. as an insurance fund against hail storms and hard winters and we have an investment of \$1,100 00. The yearly account with said twenty acres will stand then about as follows:

Interest on \$1,100 00	\$110,00
Cost of cultivation, picking, etc.	19,00
	\$300,00

We may safely put the average crop of 120 trees for the first five bearing years, at one bushel per tree, and a probability of much more, say 1200 at 80cts	\$600,00
Deduct expenses as above.....	300,00
	\$300,00
Or near 80 per cent. on the investment, and during the next five years we may expect at least double the produce—2,400 at 80cts.....	\$1,200 00
With the same expense.....	300 00
	\$900 00
Or over 80 per cent. on the investment, and the ensuing five years, an average of four bushels per tree, or 4,800 bushels at 80cts.....	\$2,400 00
At same cost.....	300 00
	\$2,100 00

Or near 100 per cent. on the investment, by which time the proprietor may be supposed capable of judging by the weight of his purse whether the apple crop can compare with any of the grain crops or grasses as a standard and reliable crop.

In these calculations, I have endeavored to make the most moderate estimates of the average yield even in our fickle climate, but have presumed that the varieties shall be well selected—say of such varieties as Carolina Pine, Peswick Codlin, Moreton's Blush, Rambo, Farnese, Romanite, Yellow Bell-flower, Winesap and Roule's Janett (largely of these) and a small number of White Pearmain, White Pippin, some of Willow-twig, Limbertwig, Milburn, and others; that cattle and horses are excluded, as well as crops of small grain and injurious insects, especially borers, be diligently hunted out.

Yours, HENRY SHAW.

Mr. Shaw has had large experience in orcharding, and it is with pleasure that we present his views to our readers.—ED.

LOWER EGYPT, April 29, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—Having located down in Lower Egypt, with the intention of engaging extensively in growing fruit, I find it very inconvenient to plant trees with any regularity or precision, among the stumps, which these "wood crowned hills" are covered with. And I am desirous to know if there is any better mode of getting rid of these "pesky stumps," than the usual way—grubbing hoe and axe? Is there such a thing as a practical machine for pulling out stumps? One that can be used with economy and dispatch; one that will take out stumps from 2 to 3 feet in diameter? And if there are any such, where can they be had? and what would be the expense of one at the shop? Any information through the *Farmer* will be thankfully received by your numerous friends and patrons in Lower Egypt.

FINIS EVANS.

Makanda, Jackson co., Ill.

Yes, there are several patterns of stump pullers, which are cheap and effective; we send you drawing of one per mail, at our earliest convenience.

The above letter has just come into our hands, as we are at the office of publication to make up this number; it should have been sent to our home address. We hope our friends will bear this in mind. We only go to Springfield to spend one or two days to read proof and arrange the paper; the copy is all sent over by mail, as fast as prepared, and set up before our arrival; they will thus see why their favors are too late for us to use when directed to Springfield.

Items from Exchanges.

Grapes are displayed in the windows of Broadway fruiteries, with the notice attached, \$3 per pound.

The probabilities are that a full old-fashioned crop of peaches will be produced in New Jersey this year.

Some years ago a young man wrote to Horace Greeley, asking his advice—whether he had better become a professional man or farmer—and received this sensible and pithy reply: "I judge that there are three times as many lawyers and doctors in the country as are needed, and, judging from the price of flour and beef, not half enough farmers. Of course, I judge that you could better look toward growing grain than making pills or pleas."

From Home.

A visit to Chicago—The Grain Trade—Gardening—Railroad Fare—The Stage—Naperville—DuPage Nursery.

Having some business in Chicago, we stepped on board of the train at Champaign, (late Urbana Station,) and away over the broad prairies and along the lake shore to the city. There is life in such a ride, after one has been worn down by hard work and ill health. On reaching the streets the next morning and meeting the bustling masses moving hither and thither, we said to ourself, the good time is coming, the people are so busy in preparing for it that they have no time to discuss the subject of hardtimes, and it is thus becoming obsolete. We went "on 'change" to see the kings of trade and learn how fortunes are made and lost in the great agricultural staples of the country; but as this will require a chapter by itself, we will pass on, simply remarking that the price of farm products is not, as many suppose, regulated wholly by the laws of demand and supply—printer's ink, currency, exchange, (a new name for usury,) freights, telegraph and the Mark Lane markets have a wonderous power, and form the cabalistic characters that give to the market its daily shiftings and forms the life and soul of trade.

Being delayed in the completion of our business, and having a day on our hands, we cast about to see where we could spend it the most agreeable. We thought at first to spend it among the Chicago gardeners, but a visit to the grounds of Hon. I. N. Arnold, only convinced us that we were too early in

the season, and the gardeners too busy to receive company, and we promised to spend a day with them when June shall crown them with roses. Mr. Ure, gardener to Mr. A., is making successful experiment with his cold grapery, of which a full account hereafter. At this juncture we met Mr. Milton S. Ellsworth, the junior member of the firm of Lewis Ellsworth & Co., of the DuPage County Nursery, and at 5 p. m. took the train with him to Wheaton. From there the distance is seven miles, by an ancient conveyance, the stage. By the way, the rate of fare on the Galena Railroad is out of all reason; eighty-five cents for twenty-five miles. While this company puts down fares and freights where there is competition, yet to the local trade and travel they have always shown a narrow disposition, to say the least of it. If Superintendents would prevent official stealing, they could put the fares down so that people could afford to travel, and the business would pay. But so long as a Conductor can spend from two to three thousand dollars a year, and build fine houses and make liberal purchases of real estate out of seven hundred dollars a year, the fares will be kept up. We could point out a dozen Conductors who would need little watching to convince all, but the Superintendent, that they are "old used hands," and should be where they can financier on their own funds. The farmers ask for cheap fares, and this can be granted if officers do their duty. We know a number of Conductors, who with small families and the utmost economy, have as much as they can do to meet their moderate expenses, while others on the same road and at the same salery, not only live fast, but are getting rich. When we hear of roads not paying, we like to see who run the trains and what officers are living in fine style on small salaries.

The ride from Wheaton is a pleasant one, over rolling prairies of small extent, through groves and belts of timber, with cultivated farms on all sides. The spring wheat, barley and oats look remarkably well, never better. The breadth of potatoes is unusually small for this section, the present low prices no doubt affecting the planting. Our readers all known that Lewis Ellsworth, the senior of the nursery firm, is Presi-

dent of our State Agricultural Society, and right worthily is he filling the post, devoting a large portion of his time to the duties of the office, and at our visit he was absent, looking to the people's interest.

Naperville is beautifully located in the valley of the DuPage river, a small stream, gently murmuring over beds of niagara limestone, and draining a rich, diversified and fertile soil. Before the advent of railroads, Naperville was the most flourishing village in all that part of the State, but the new condition of things has made a change, though it still does a large amount of business. As corner lots were at a discount, there was no speculation in real estate and the people thus escaped the epidemic and are now making good progress.

The nurseries cover about one hundred acres and are in a thrifty and prosperous condition. The spring sales are just closed and the well thinned rows attest the popularity of the establishment. The green house, under charge of Mr. Rees, Gardener, is a fine structure, eighty-four feet long. The long shelves have been very much thinned out, though Mr. Rees is fast filling up the vacancies with young plants. The sale of verbenas, at four dollars per hundred, is a new feature in the trade and has had the effect to strip the shelves of this favorite bedding plant. At this price the profits must be small. We are glad to know that this department of the nursery has been well sustained; it has not only made a large saving in the cost of plants in the way of freights, but it has been the means of extending the taste for the beautiful. Visitors to our own grounds have been pleased with the show of roses, but the very large assortment of fine roses there, most of them new importations direct from France, was too tempting for us to withstand and we purchased a hundred plants, which now add attraction to our new home. We have no space to enumerate the long list of plants, and can only say that the plants are well grown and that Mr. Rees packs no inferior ones. Messrs. L. E. & Co. have published a catalogue of plants, which any person in want of such things should send for.

With Mr. Thatcher we took a stroll through the pomonal and ornamental department. The stock of apple trees

are mostly at Wheaton, where at one time they intended to remove the whole stock. To us the great attraction was the large amount of evergreens, nearly all imported from the French nurseries. Norway spruce leads off in large numbers, and the Austrian pine, fine, showy, thrifty plants, grow as though they were pleased with their Republican location in free soil. The small fruits occupy a large space; so of grapes, dwarf pear and apples. If our tree planters will compare the prices of this large nursery with those East, they will observe that they average less, while the plants and trees are better grown, of course acclimated, to say nothing in regard to saving of freight and the risk of loss by distant transportation. In this case, "far brought and dear bought," proves but poor economy. During the season we intend to visit other Illinois nurseries, and show what can be had at home.

A Trip to Egypt.

The readers of the *Farmer* will recollect that in the last number an announcement was made of a Fair, to be held at Centralia, by the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, May 22nd and 23d. In accordance with that announcement, we proceeded to Centralia, and much to our disappointment, learned that the contemplated Fair was postponed indefinitely. Dr. Warder had been advertised to deliver the address, and we had expected to have seen the vernal flora, the embryo fruit of the orchard, ripe strawberries, mulberries, and the early vegetables of this favored region; but alas, none of these came to greet our vision, and we decided to take the return train for home. With Mr. S. Silver, we visited several gardens in the city, and found the dwarf pears, the peach, the apricots, and the grape vines loaded to profusion. The strawberry season was nearly over; green peas were in abundance, and new potatoes will be plenty in some two weeks. Most of the fields of winter wheat look well, though some of them have suffered with winter-killing. Until within a few days, the weather had been dry, and the chinch bug had begun to make their appearance; but the late heavy rains have checked them. Corn was coming up good, and on the whole the prospect is flattering for the grain crops. Irish and sweet potatoes have been planted in liberal supply, and gardens have received more than usual attention.—The dwarf pear is giving good promise of success, and large plantations of them will now be planted out.

The Centralia House, which is kept by

Messrs. Hutchinson & Hawley, is a model of its kind. Not being disposed to run the risk of the market for a supply of vegetables they have an extensive garden, which furnishes an abundant supply the year around, and thus their table is always loaded with fresh vegetables in season, and out of season. In this way they have built up a reputation with the traveling public of which the Centralians should be proud.

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE FAIR.

In regard to this, we could learn nothing definitely, though several threw the blame on Superintendent Arthur, for not granting half fare on the I. C. R. R. Others, that Secretary Kennicott had resigned, and that no one had been appointed in his place. We knew Charley was capable of getting up a Fair without much help, but we hope for the credit of Egypt, that they did not rest the whole responsibility upon him, though we were assured had he put his shoulder to the wheel, the whole thing would have moved forward to success. On this half-fare arrangement we have something to say. From our experience, it is a source of great inconvenience to the rail roads, resulting in a loss to them in the disarrangement of their business, and of little or no particular advantage to enterprises of this kind. The thing has been run into the ground—so many excursions of this kind have proved failures, that we do not blame Superintendents from shutting down on the whole thing. Last year when the Fair was at Jonesboro, Superintendent Arthur took an active part. He issued over one hundred and fifty free passes to persons attending the Fair, not half of which were used on that occasion, but most of them afterwards, and with all this liberality on the part of the Illinois Central railway, the Fair was but a partial success.—We do not believe this to be the cause of failure, nor do we think it either the policy of the road or of such Societies to depend upon any such arrangement to ensure success. It certainly will not pay the road and should be abandoned. We know this Company take a deep interest in all that tends to develop the agricultural and horticultural resources of the country, from the fact that they own large tracts of land, and we can suggest no better way for them to encourage an enterprise of this kind, than to carry articles for exhibition free, and to pass such of the officers as take an active part in the getting up of these shows; beyond this, we cannot see that the public have any claims upon the Company. People do not like to pay freight on articles for exhibition to please others, but would willingly be at the trouble of packing and shipping, if sent free of freight; and in this way a larger show would

be had than otherwise. In this way the Company might encourage these enterprises without loss to themselves, as the increased number of passengers would make up the loss on freight, and thus, without loss to any one, tend to build up and encourage these shows. If the Company was paying large dividends to stockholders, the case might be different; but so long as the Company are struggling to pay current expenses and the seven per cent. to the State, it is not right to censure them for doing what is their duty for the best interest of the road. We are not disposed to lay the blame to any one in particular, for there is little doubt that the real difficulty is in the want of material for such a show, and the want of time in the managers to get it up. Until a taste for the beautiful is more generally infused in the rural population, our Egyptian friends will find the getting up of floral exhibitions an uphill business. Horse-racing and circuses seldom fail to draw a crowd from the rural population without the aid of half fares, but the time is not distant when this Italia of the West will draw large crowds to see her rich offerings of floral and pomonal products.

The Prices of Farm Products.

The prices for all kinds of farm produce are well sustained, and bid fair to continue. There seem then nothing to prevent the farmer growing richer every year. The great thing is to so manage—by industry and proper cultivation of the soil—as to have plenty of something to sell. If he does this, the prices his surplus stock will command will soon place him in a position of independence and comfort.

We would again urge our farming friends to cultivate no more land than can be cultivated well. If you have been in the habit of planting forty acres to corn every year, stop and think whether you cannot raise as much from thirty acres, rightly tilled, as you could from the forty, run over in the usual style. If you shall be convinced that the thirty acres are susceptible of netting you as great a crop as the forty acres have previously produced, just calculate some of the advantages to be derived from this going over a less quantity of ground. The expense of keeping up fences will be reduced twenty-five per cent. In the plowing of the land, and in the tilling of the crop, the amount of traveling to be done will also be reduced twenty-five per cent. The amount of wheat, oats, clover, or timothy raised on the other ten acres should also be taken into the account.

Every good farmer in the Ohio Valley should not fail to give due attention to the raising of the grasses. Plow no more land whether it be for corn, oats,

or wheat, than can be made, by high cultivation, to produce the largest crops. The remainder of the farm kept in grass, which will thus enable you to increase the amount of your live stock.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Here on the threshold of the month of roses we again greet the readers of the FARMER. Another moon has waxed and waned, and the summer sun now sends down its ardent heat, tempered with the showers of June, the crop prospect wears the most auspicious promise, and we hail our readers with bounteous and brightening hopes. With improved health, we take up the pen amid the bustle of the spring season to jot down the progress of improvement, and to make such suggestions as may seem useful.

Green Peas, raised in the open garden, have been served up at the Centralia House, for the past week.—CENTRALIA REPUBLIC, of May 23d.

Green peas from our garden were served up the 26th.—Strawberries the same day.

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW—Stands where left last autumn. We have nothing new in relation to its movement, or whether it is to move at all.

This silence may be ominous of future success. The fever heat of steam plowing appears to have subsided, and the public mind is no longer in a ferment on the subject, and the inventors are left to the undisturbed field, but such men as Fawkes, Waters and Greenwood are not to be lulled to sleep over their great idol, and we may as well keep an eye open and be prepared for some new move. The idea of a steam plow is not abandoned by any means.

Ripe Mulberries were gathered in Johnson county two weeks since.

There will be an immense quantity of blackberries in this vicinity this year.

BAROMETERS.—The farmers have long been in need of a good, cheap Barometer, one that could be sent by express without danger of breakage or displacement of the mercury. Ten dollars is as much as our farmers can afford to pay for such a one, and a good one at that price could be sold in large quantities. We have one at our old farm in Cook county, but the risk of getting air into the mercury in moving it is so great that we have not dared to attempt it. Besides a slight jar by some careless boy or biddy is liable to ruin it. On this account we have had to reboil and replace the mercury twice in the last dozen years, and prefer one that is not liable to these objections.

If any of our philosophers have invented such an instrument they will do well to post our farmers up in its behalf.

We have seen such advertised, but thus far those that we have seen do not fill the bill. Who has it?

CHICAGO SUGAR CURED HAMS.—Messrs. Leland & Mixer, packers of Chicago, sent us a specimen of their art in the above line, and we have to give up that they can beat us some in that part of the mystery of housekeeping. We intend to bribe one of the clerks so as to obtain the secret for the benefit of our readers, for what business have they to the monopoly of the best hams in the State? True, they have an immense stock as though all the hogs had run to them with their hams for curing. We have no objection to our county dealers purchasing of them until we can get hold of the art preservative, then we will do up our own pigs and snap our fingers at Messrs. Leland & Mixer, so we will. (Come Caleb give us the receipt and you shall have one of our best bouquets, for that gal of yours.)

BREAKING PLOWS FOR TWO HORSES.—We have one of Deere & Co.'s sixteen inch breaking plows, which we lent to a green Yankee who had purchased a farm near us, and he has averaged over one and a half acres per day of prairie breaking on raw unpastured prairie, and that with a pair of horses not above the average. He says that breaking prairie with the big teams is all humbug besides being too expensive. We won't lend him our plow any longer, and he has ordered one. People will learn after a while that prairie breaking is no great mystery—with one of the Moline cast steel breakers.

ENLARGEMENT.—Our advertising friends are requiring so much space that we shall have to add four pages to the paper next month. We can still supply the back Nos. to January. Now is a good time to send in subscriptions. Fifty cents will pay to the end of the year. To persons having friends east, the FARMER will be a very acceptable present.

CULTIVATORS.—A deal of money is foisted away every year on worthless cultivators sent out from Boston and other barbarian cities. They will neither scour nor kill weeds. Cultivator teeth must be made flat like that of a shovel plow, and not convex. We had one last year made at Urbana by Mr. E. Beyden that suits us. We gave it a thorough trial, and it now displaces all of the old style, several of which will have to go to the *junk dealer*.

SILVER WARE FOR PREMIUMS.—Mr. Chatterton calls attention of officers of Agricultural Societies to his stock of silver ware for premiums. His offer is exceedingly liberal as will be seen by reference to his card. All those intending to give premiums of this class, will do well to make arrangements with Mr. C., as from his high standing as a gentleman and experience in this department he will doubtless give good satisfaction. We ask of you good friends to patronize our home institutions where it can be done.

MISSOURI FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION FOR 1859.—Through the kind attention of the President, Norman J. Coleman, we are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of the above, containing sixty-four pages of well arranged and valuable matter. The late hour of receiving it prevents a mere extended notice, but we shall recur to it in our next.

G. W. R. R. AND THE STATE FAIR.—There seems to be an impression with some, that this road cannot carry all the freight and passengers to the State Fair. Well suppose it cannot, what is to hinder the Superintendents of the I.C.R.R. and St. L., A. & C.R.R. running their trains over this road? We learn from good authority that this will be the case, and that goods shipped on these roads will not break track until they arrive in Jacksonville.

PREMIUM LIST OF ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This list is just out of press, and foots up \$15,000. It is well got up and reflects much credit on the officers for the care in which it has been arranged. It is ready for all applicants. Apply to J. P. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary, Springfield, Illinois.

STATE FAIR.—Before our next issue we intend to visit Jacksonville, and post up our readers in regard to the progress making in the Fair grounds. We learn that most of the lumber is on the ground, and that good progress is being made.

THE VALUE OF SHELTER.—At Bement, some sixty miles east of Springfield, is a small garden inclosed with a high board fence, within which is planted about one eighth of an acre of potatoes, and which are now in bloom (28th.) The train stopping in front of them gave us an opportunity to study the effect of shelter in forwarding this desirable vegetable, no doubt giving them ten days the advantage of those in the open ground. SHELTER should be written in italics, in small caps, in large caps and in posters, and placed on every gate post, on every farm corner, on the farm, the garden and the orchard, so that its great value shall never, for a moment be lost sight of by the farmer. SHELTER, farmers repeat the word until you have it indelibly impressed upon your minds as the means by which you will grow not only early but good crops.

WILBUR, EMERY & CO., CHICAGO.—Successors to H. D. Emery & Co. are doing a good business in the way of seeds and implements. We have purchased most of our seeds of this house for eight years, and have found them generally of an excellent quality. It cannot be expected that a seedsman can always have the best, as they are occasionally imposed upon, but we have had so little to complain of, and so much to commend, that we are very well content to give them our orders. May they live and flourish.

New Potatoes and ripe Cherries are said to be plenty in Randolph county in this State.

FIELD'S ROTARY CULTIVATOR.—Mr. Field is creating no small excitement in certain circles in Chicago with his new invention, which is intended for both horse and steam power. We have not seen it, but from what we hear, it promises to be useful. We do not like to say much in relation to those new things until they have been tested, and shall hold our opinion subject to future trial.

CORN CULTURE is being better and better understood, and with the new implements is receiving a goodly share of attention. Farmers are beginning to learn that weeds left in the corn field to pump up the moisture, shade the ground and absorbs the elements of plant growth as fast as it is formed is not profitable, and a new and vigorous warfare is carried on against them. Stirring the ground is also found useful, aside from weed killing, by irrigating the soil. Keep 'em stirred up good farmers, and you will play the duce with that arrant scamp the chin-chug, who has a horror of dry dirt and cold water. Give him plenty of one or the other.

LIGHTNING RODS, PUMPS, SAFES, ETC.—Beard & Bro., are dealers in and manufacturers of lightning rods and pumps of all descriptions, which they will be pleased to furnish all who may need, on the most reasonable terms. Purchasing direct from the manufacturer, will be to the interest of all who desire to avail themselves of the lowest prices, and the long experiences of the manufacturers. All orders by mail will be promptly attended to and any information pertaining thereto given by them with pleasure. Address Beard & Bro., No. 29 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

P.S.—Also manufacturers of the *Rexelsior* Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; and Scales, all descriptions, which are furnished on the most reasonable terms, and guaranteed equal to any in the United States. Address as above.

WIRE FENCE.—The agent, James W. Reed, of Lockport, New York, has left with us a pamphlet descriptive of the patent wire fencing. The price is much reduced, and we see no reason why it should not come into general use. It must prove effective and durable, and with the improved machinery for making, with the present cheap rates of wire, it should be sold at such prices as would warrant its general use. Mr. Reed is now looking through the State with the view of introducing it on the prairie. Descriptive pamphlets can be had of Z. Hosmer & Co., Boston. We hope to hear more of this fencing.

DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS.—We have tried several of them and given them up in disgust, until within a few days since, Messrs. A. Adams & Co., of Sandwich, DeKalb county, sent us a sample of their art. It not only covered and ran clear at the beginning, but it continues to do so and is giving the most unbounded satisfaction. We will not attempt to describe it, for any farmer curious in these matters will order one or more and then he will know all their good qualities.

NO CATTLE SHOWS IN MASSACHUSETTS—In consequence of the cattle disease now prevailing there, we understand that no shows will be held the current year. What will be done? The Grand Muster will have to be revived or adolescent Yankeedom will burst for want of vent.

HAND CORN SHELLER.—A. Adams & Co., of Sandwich, have sent us a hand corn sheller, which is just the thing for small farmers like ourselves. It has a cleaning and separating apparatus and does the work to a charm, runs easy, is durable, having chilled surfaces, and for the quarter section farmer is just the thing. Every farmer can well afford to own one of them, the saving of cobs for fuel and extra hauling to the station will soon repay the cost. They are made in a superior manner and of excellent material.

STEAM PLOWING.—We hear that Waters is busy at Minacka, but get no particulars, further than he plows some twelve acres of prairie a day. Greenwood & Fawkes were to have put their new plow to work at Cincinnati on the 23d ult., but we learn nothing as to the trial. Is the practical demonstration of steam plowing as a paying matter yet in the far off distance? We pause for a reply.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE ROOMS AT ST. LOUIS.—Ever since Mother Eve made her primitive apron of fig leaves, there has been a demand for sewing machines, and good Dame Nature has done her best to furnish a supply adequate to the necessities of mankind in general—including the ladies! The machine thrown into market by the kind old dame is beautiful to behold, well modeled, graceful in movement and perfect in action; but hard usage soon wears it out—and its career closes by a strong stitch in the side or a back stitch snapping the thread of its existence.

To compete successfully with Nature, has been a difficult task; but the very stupendousness of the work proved the most powerful stimulus to ingenious and energetic men.

Within the last ten years the sewing machine (new style—made by art,) has become almost universally diffused throughout the "wide wide world"—competition with Nature has ceased—she having withdrawn from the field—and individual competition taken its place.

Huge piles of money have been made by manufacturing and selling sewing machines—in fact, fortunes amassed by some companies have been terrifically tremendous. Perhaps the wealthiest company of the kind in the world, is the Wheeler & Wilson, whose head-quarters are in the great city of "New York." The supposition that they are the richest, is founded upon the fact that they sell double the number of machines sold by any other company—which truth is established by the sworn statements of their competitors.

Branch offices conducted by gentlemen of ability, amiability, affability, respectability and responsibility, are established throughout the country. Some of these offices are furnished in the most magnificent style of decorative art. An old and honored friend of ours, Mrs. Grundy, has just returned

from a visit to St. Louis, where she had the good fortune to behold one of these temples of magnificence!

To give our readers a lucid idea of the grandeur of its beauty, we will describe it in the words of the old lady as she spoke them unto us:

"Jest to think," said she, "of a room something less than half a mile long, by not over a quarter of a mile wide, all covered over with splendidurous bristles carpet that must have cost a right smart of money. Then there was loungers and sophias and all manner of elegant fixens scattered all around—and a ceiling of all plaster stretched overhead and a *cup d'oil* that made one think of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp! And then to see it all twle at once by looking into a glass seventy-five or thirty feet high or a trifle less—and then such grand sewing machines standing on strong legs and good qualities—and beautiful young ladies making 'em go like rain on the roof, and singing like larks all the time! I asked one of the young ladies if she would be pleased to let me see one of the ivory cases inlaid with gold and mother of pearl—but she showed a beautiful set of pearls when she smiled and said they didn't keep fancy cases—they kept sewing machines!"

Mrs. Grundy is well known in our community, and whatever she says can be relied upon.

A CHANGE.—In passing to and fro from our sanctum to Springfield, we have occasion to stop at the Central House, Decatur, for meals, and have always found an excellent, well set table, in fact, one of the best. Mr. J. H. Slaughter, the former steward, is now proprietor, Mr. Varney retiring to a farm. The house, good before, has lost nothing by the change in giving full control to Mr. S., who knows just how a railroad eating house should be kept and who carries out his ideas in a style satisfactory to the hungry traveler.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our readers should carefully look over these, and profit by them. Boys don't forget to keep in mind that melodeon. The wife and daughter will also find a variety of first class sewing machines by our St. Louis friends, and the farmer will find a great variety of valuable agricultural implements. Farmers should look to the protection of their buildings from lightning. Mr. Davis, a neighbor of ours, was struck down a few days since at his door. The copper rods advertised will be found valuable.

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.—J. B. Whltny and H. L. Bruce are traveling in the central part of the State receiving orders for this nursery, and are also authorized to receive subscriptions for the FARMER. Agents canvassing for Illinois nurseries, would do well to canvass at the same time for the FARMER. For terms, address the Publishers.

STRAWBERRIES.—The severe frost damaged the early scarlet to some extent. They commenced to ripen in our grounds and gave us the first picking the 25th. Hudson, a fair crop; McAvoy's Superior, well loaded; Wilson's Albany, the same, but not ripe before June 5th, we think.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—The name of our post office at West Urbana has been changed to that of "Champaign," and we ask our friends to govern themselves accordingly in dropping us a line.

THE FARMER AS A PREMIUM.—We would call the attention of officers of county agricultural societies to the value of the FARMER as a premium. Persons receiving it could begin at any time they chose. The publishers propose to make a liberal deduction to societies awarding them. We also wish to publish a list of officers and the time of holding fairs, in the July number. Will the Corresponding Secretaries favor us with the desired information.

GRAIN TRADE IN MILWAUKEE.—To give some idea of the wheat receipts in this city by rail it is only necessary to say that it requires seven of Fairbanks' 30 ton track scales to do the amount of weighing. Two of these have recently been placed at Higby's Elevator, on the La Crosse R. R. To test the exactness of these scales, a loaded car was placed on the upper one and weighed, and then moved to the lower scale, each scale weighing the car precisely the same. Besides the above, there are four at Smith's Elevator, and one at Kellogg & Strong's.

The reputation these scales have obtained has been well earned, and the general confidence of the public in their accuracy and reliability is no more than a just reward for the untiring and vigilant care and efforts of the manufacturers, that no imperfect scale shall ever leave their manufactory.—Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin.

d&f-1t

VERY LIBERAL.—Doctor Whittier, the celebrated chronic disease doctor of Saint Louis, Mo., desires us to say he will send an exposition of his views on chronic diseases to every Invalid in Illinois free of charge on application. All he wants is the address and one stamp, to prepay postage. Regarding consumption he would like to put one of his circular letters relating to that disease into the hands of every person young or old who are consumptively inclined. He says some of the following symptoms are always present in such persons: General debility, wandering pains in or tightness of the chest, shortness of breath after exercise, indigestion, constipation, weakness, weariness, nervousness, indolence, with generally an active mind. The above are predisposing causes or the result of hereditary taint which if properly treated prevent the disease. We refer you to the Doctor's advertisement in our columns. We think the writings of a physician who has won the good opinion of the community where he is located, and a large practice should be worth reading. His address is Clark Whittier, box 659, St. Louis Mo.

COMMERCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—MAY 29.

WHEAT	\$1 25@130 P bu;	BACON	Sides, 9c P lb;
FLOUR	\$6 50@750 P bbl;	EGGS	7@Sc P doz;
CORN	25@30c P bu;	LARD	10c P lb;
CORN MEAL	50c P bu;	SUGAR	9@10c P lb;
OATS	25@30c P bu;	COFFEE	13@15c P lb;
BEANS	\$1@1 25 P bu;	MOLASSES	45@65c P gal;
BRAN	10c P bu;	SALT	\$2 P sack;
SHORTS	15c P bu;	SALT	\$2 P bbl;
TIMOTHY SD	\$2@2 25;	MACKEREL	12@13 No 1;
HUNGARIAN SD	50@75c;	CODFISH	\$6 50 P 100;
MILLET	\$1 P bu;	APPLES	Dried, \$2 00 P bu;
CLOVER	\$4 50 P bu;	WOOD	\$2 50@3 P cord;
POTATOES	New, 40@50c;	COAL	10c P bu;
HAY	\$7@9 P ton;	WHISKY	25@28c P gal;
TALLOW	8 1-2@9c P lb;	VINEGAR	10c P gal;
SOAP	Bar, 4@6c P lb;	BROOMS	\$2 00@2 50 P doz;
CANDLES	12 1-2c P box;	BUTTER	12@15c P lb;
PICKLED P'K	\$8@10 P 100;	HIDES	Dry, best, 14c;
BACON	Hams 10@10c P lb;	HIDES	Green, 6@6c;
CHICKENS	\$1 50 P doz;	APPLES	Green, none;
BROOM CORN	\$120 P ton;	FEATHERS	85@40c P lb;

CHICAGO MARKET.—MAY 29.

Wheat more active, market advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ @1c. Flour limited request, market dull. Corn market declined 1c; sales 5,000 bu No 2 canal at 45c afloat; 12,000 bu No 1 at 46c; 14,000 bu do at 45c; 58,000 bu do at 45c; 70,000 bu do at 43c; 5,000 bu No 2 early at 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 15,000 bu do at 43c all in store. Oats market quiet; sales 500 bu No 1 at 29c in store; 140 bags do at 31c on track. Rye steady; 400 bu very choice for milling at 77c on track; several small lots were sold at 70@72c. Barley market quiet.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET—MAY 26, P.M.

The stock of sugars, in first hands, is low: less than 800 hds, against 1,800 this time last year. Business in sugar and molasses has been unusually small; common to prime sugar is held at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and molasses at 30@40c, for common or fermenting to prime plantation. Coffees are in light supply, only one house having anything like a large stock; the range from common to prime Rio is 13@14c; Rica 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5c. Belcher's rates of refined sugar, etc., were changed on Wednesday as follows, to-wit: Refined yellow, (A) 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; (O) 10c; powdered, (C) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; crushed and small loaf, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; crushed and powdered, (H and C) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; crushed, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; double refined loaf, 11c; golden syrup, 64c, 66c and 69c per gal; sugar house molasses, 46c, 45c and 41c; city refined do., 40c, 42c and 45c; Missouri refining, 36c, 30c and 41c per gal.

Receipts of Corn have been quite large this week, causing a daily decline in price until the close, when, with receipts today of some 52,000 bushels, the best white would sell for only 57@58c, and mixed at 5@10c lower than this. High freights and a decline at New Orleans also operate unfavorably to corn. Oats also show a decline of 4@6c per bushel. Wheat has been steady, with a supply fully equal to the demand, and increasing at the close. New wheat from the South may soon be expected, as the first from Mississippi was last year received May 28th. Flour was inactive the first of the week, and declined towards the close, the demand not having been as large as expected. To-day it is flat, only bag lots selling.

Provisions have been firm at an advance, and only small lots could be purchased at the higher figures, holders not caring to sell pork, bacon or lard while the tendency is to advance.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET—MAY 26.

Beef Cattle—Although the supply of cattle has been somewhat reduced since Wednesday, yet it is very much in excess of the demand, and the market is extremely dull, the highest figures reached being 6c P lb for net choice, at which a No. 1 lot was sold to-day. 223 head in one lot were taken for shipment at 5 to 6c P lb net. The shipping demand is quite languid.

Hogs—Supply heavy and demand limited. Prices range from 5 to 6c P lb net.

Sheep—Good sheep find ready sale, and the market is firm. A lot of 50 head fine sold at \$4 50. Prices range from \$2 50 to 4 50 P head—wool off.

Cows and Calves—There is a fair demand for good cows, of which the supply is only moderate, but common are in large supply and dull. We quote common, \$15@20, good, \$25@40 P head.

[Abridged from the New York Times.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—MAY 23.

Of the 3,724 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard books, 184 head came from New York, 119 from Indiana, 1,482 from Illinois, 782 from Pennsylvania, 617 from Iowa, 459 from Missouri, 385 from Kentucky, 206 from Ohio, 53 from Texas, 28 from Virginia, and 18 from Michigan.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following quotations:

	Te-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	None.
First quality.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.
Medium quality.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Poor quality.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Poorest quality.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
General selling prices.....	8 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	8 @ 9c.
Average of all sales.....	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

We have remarked for several weeks past upon the almost uniform good quality of the bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth street, but those of the present week have exceeded them in those properties which go to make up a right nice killing animal for a first-class butcher. We have seen more extra fat, or premium bullocks offered—in fact there were none such to-day, nor are they wanted at this season—but it has seldom fallen to our lot to witness so large a proportion of No. 1 cattle yarded for a single market. As a consequence, prices were unusually even, ranging mainly at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. A few of the best brought 10c, large numbers sold for 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, more still at 9c, a good many between 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 9c, and but very few below 8c. Buyers of third and fourth class cattle were at a loss what to do.

PREMIUMS.

To State and County Agricultural Societies.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF CALLING your attention to my very large stock of

SILVER WARE,

suitable for Premiums for State and County Agricultural Societies.

Having furnished the State, and many Counties, for the last six years, I do not hesitate in saying that my long experience and facilities enables me to furnish Premiums on as favorable terms as any house in the United States. Every article of my manufacture is stamped with my name—and every article so stamped is warranted pure as old American coin.

A DEDUCTION MADE TO SOCIETIES.

The full amount called for by the Premium List will be furnished—the society returning what they do not award. Soliciting a share of your patronage, I shall endeavor to merit the same by a prompt and careful execution of your orders. Yours, most respectfully,

GEO. W. CHATTERTON.

Springfield, Ill., June 1, 1860-3m

HENRY FOLSOM & CO.,

Southwest Corner Washington Ave. & Fifth-st.,

AGENTS FOR THE

West Castleton and Hydeville Slate Co's.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AMERICAN SLATE STONE,

ROOFING SLATE,

GRATES AND MANTELS,

FLOOR TILE, HEARTHIS, &c.

State Roofs laid in any part of the country at as low rates as by any other responsible party.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In imitation of the most costly colored marbles, such as Black and Gold, Egyptian, Spanish Brown, Brocatelle, Porphyry, Verd Antiqui, Red Antique, Sienna, &c.

The enameled slate has the advantage over the marbles it imitates, on account of its superior strength, beauty and finish, cheapness and length of time for which it retains its polish. Our imitations are all exact copies of the original marbles, and almost defy detection.

my5 dwa farm 6m

ROHRER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Fourth and Poplar Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

Commercial Law, Arithmetic and Penmanship; also, Mathematics in all its branches, Drawing, Modern and Classic Languages, and

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Gentlemen can enter for the course separately, and at any time, as instruction is given individually and not in classes, each department being independent of the other, and under the control of a Professor educated for the especial department in which he is employed.

For particulars call at the College, or address

LOUIS ROHRER.

FRESH BUTTER—BOSTON AND SODA CRACKERS, baked daily, at WATSON'S.

COX & ROBERTS' PATENT THRESHER AND CLEANER.



These Machines thresh and clean the Grain ready for market, without waste, in a manner superior to any other machine now in use. They have been thoroughly tested for a number of years past, several hundred having been made and sold by us, giving the most entire satisfaction. They are the most SIMPLE and EASILY MANAGED machine now in use, and DURABLE in their construction, requiring LESS POWER and THRESH FASTER than any other Thresher and Cleaner in the United States. At a trial of Machines at the Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1858, our Machine with four horses, threshed and cleaned more wheat, in better style, in a given time, than any four or eight horse machine on the ground, and received the FIRST premium, and at the late great Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, in 1859, our Machines received the FIRST premium for best four horse and best eight horse Thresher and Cleaner.

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR was awarded to our Lever Cabin Power at the same Fair, both in 1858 and 1859; they are an improvement on any now in use, being very portable and durable.

Having largely increased our facilities for manufacturing these machines to meet the increased demand, and with improvements that have been added from year to year, as experience suggests, we are determined the workmanship and materials shall not be excelled by any establishment in the Union.

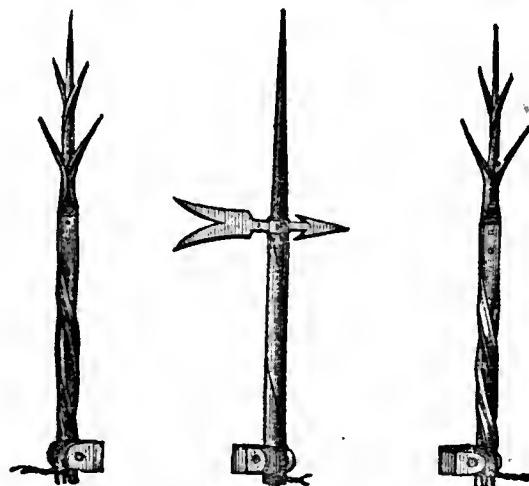
The Machine with four or six horse Lever Cabin Power is the leading machine for general use, being more extensively used than any other; they can be ordered on wheels or without, as desired. The eight horse does a larger business, and is always sold on wheels, with Elevator and Straw Carrier attached. The machine with two horse Lever Cabin Power is intended for farmers who wish a small and less expensive machine to thresh and clean for themselves; it is a splendid Thresher, and does its work as well as the large ones.

Orders respectfully solicited. All further information desired cheerfully given.

Manufactured and sold by KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON, corner of Second and Cherry Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

[may 1-3m]

**PERFECT & PERMANENT
SECURITY.**



**LYON'S PATENT
COPPER
LIGHTNING RODS**

Have been extensively used for five years in the states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and have always given the most perfect satisfaction for everything that science or experience has shown to be essential to form PERFECT LIGHTNING RODS, has been adopted in their construction.

Copper Rods have from five to seven times as much conducting power as new Iron Rods.

Copper Rods do not rust but will retain their conducting power for years. Copper Rods need no paint. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, says, paint destroys the conducting power of any Rod.

READ OUR CIRCULAR and see what the most scientific and practical men in the country say of them. We have reports from almost every one who has investigated the science and principles of Electricity, and all are in favor of our COPPER RODS. [Circulars sent free.]

Rods of various styles of Spiral, Tubular and Flat, furnished in any quantities.

Public Buildings furnished with neat and compact Rods, having from six to fifteen inches surface.

Single Rods sent by Express to any part of the country.

CAUTION.

"Lyon's Patent" bears date July 11th, 1854, and is for the "Metallic Surface," Lightning Rod made in any and every form where sheet Copper is used.

And any other Lightning Rod made of Sheet Copper, (whether patented or not,) is an infringement upon our Right, and all persons who buy, sell or use, are liable to prosecution and damages, and will be dealt with according to law. We are owners BY DEED of this Patent, for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, and do hereby notify all persons in our Territory, to purchase such rods only of us or our authorized Agents.

Orders or Communications addressed to

E. P. MARSH & CO.
Post Office Box 3174,
Office, 150 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

*Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.*

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
SPENCERIAN WRITING DEPARTMENT,

AND
Stewart's Mathematical Institute.

Located in St. Louis, Mo.
Corner Fourth, Vine and St. Charles streets, over Ubsdell,
Pierson & Co.'s Dry Goods House.

THE OTHER COLLEGES COMPOSING THE
chain are located in New York, Philadelphia, Albany,
Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Scholarships good in the Eight Colleges.

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

D. A. January, Esq., Hon. O. D. Filley, Maj. Uriel Wright,
Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, Hon. F. P. Blair, Prof. Richard
Edwards, Prof. E. D. Sanborn, B. Gratz Brown, Esq., H. D.
Bacon, Esq., Pres. E. C. Wins, Rev. Wm. G. Elliot, Robt.
A. Barnes, Esq., Henry Ames, Esq., Hon. J. R. Barrett,
Hon. Washington King, Prof. J. G. Hoyt, Ira Divoll, Esq.,
Stephen D. Barlow, Esq., S. H. Bailey, Esq., R. M. Funk-
houser, Esq., Rev. T. M. Post, Wm. Holmes, Esq., Rev. Jas.
H. Brookes, W. L. Ewing, Esq., Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., Joseph
Baker, Esq., Stephen Hoyt, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Jas.
H. Lightner, Esq., Adolphus Meier, Esq.

Prof. N. L. Tracy, State Lecturer on Popular Education.

The course of study and plan of instruction is at once comprehensive and thorough, combining theory and practice in every department, perfectly.

The famous Spencerian System of Penmanship, the best known to the world, is our standard.

Charles Stewart, the celebrated mathematician, has recently connected his long-established and popular Mathematical Institute with this Institution.

For catalogues, circulars, and information of any kind, call at the College, or address

BRYANT & STRATTON.

St. Louis, Mo.

may 5-6

GREAT REDUCTION TO CLUBS!

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL,
A reliable Newspaper, and a faithful advocate of Repub-
lican principles—Published at Springfield, Illinois,
BY BAIL HACHE & BAKER.

Six copies for one year	\$7 50
Ten " "	12 00
Fifteen " "	16 50
Twenty " "	20 00
Thirty " "	30 00

All persons sending clubs of ten, fifteen and twenty subscribers at the above rates, will be entitled to an extra copy free; and all persons sending clubs of thirty subscribers, shall receive two extra copies of the paper free, or a copy of Godey's Lady's Book for 1860, if preferred. We hope our friends will respond liberally in view of the above reduction of rates. Each paper will be addressed to the person for whom it is intended, and will be forwarded to any desired post office.

Clergymen and teachers supplied at \$1 a year.

Money advanced in registered letter sent at our risk.

Address BAIL HACHE & BAKER,
Springfield, Ill.

dec 30

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered vases, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N.B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. PRICE, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address **HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.**
Box No. 3600 New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores. Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

A WORD TO THE DISCOURAGED.
In another column you will find my card relating to the cure of Dyspepsia, and in this place I will just add, it is well known that thousands of Dyspeptic patients, and thousands more who have not known what was the matter, have been trying many kinds of patent medicine, known as *Cure Alls*, and the skill of the profession (all the Schools) without having realized satisfactory results; all of which have in a great measure, been owing to overlooking the Electrical state of the Stomach, its rotary motion in the process of digestion, and the further fact, that the gastric juice, when in a healthy condition, is a neutral; and as soon as there is present too much acid or alkali, this condition is changed, and instead of digestion, we have a fermentation of the food. The fact is in order to extract the dynamic or cohesive forces of the food, reducing it to pulp, which is easily converted into chyme and chyle, it is absolutely necessary that the gastric juice

SHOULD BE NEUTRAL.

SPECIFIC REMEDIES

TO EVERY DISEASED CONDITION.
Please read my card. Office and consultation rooms, 94 Pine street, between 6th and 7th. Box 659, St. Louis.

All letters with stamps answered.

Consultation free.

apr 23-d&f

CLARK WHITTIER, M.D.

WHEELER & WILSON.



SEWING MACHINES.

No. 133 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the machine; the beauty and strength of the stitch; being alike on both sides, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge on the underside; the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, have rendered this the

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR

Family Sewing Machine

Now Made.

At my office, I sell at New York prices, and give

INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF CHARGE,

to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant for three years.

The following commendations are selected from a mass of similar documents, with which a volume might easily be filled. We feel gratified to know that many other persons of the highest literary, political and social standing in this country, have volunteered their warm approval of our Family Sewing Machine:

"We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. There are a number of very excellent machines now in the market which are deservedly successful. We have, however, never used but one, namely, Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, and we can say in regard to it that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility, and without the slightest intention to disparage other machines well known to the public; and we hope thereby to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."—*Scientific American*, April 24, 1858.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work."—*New York Tribune*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others."—*New York Times*.

"The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically."—*Advocate and Journal*.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits."—*Independent*.

"A sewing machine is among the most useful and economical articles housekeepers can purchase. In looking out for the best, it would be well to see machines of Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing elsewhere."—*Examiner*.

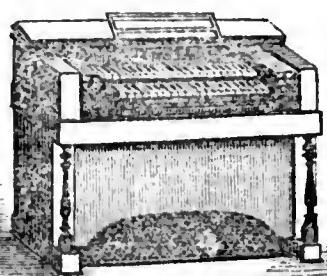
"Wheeler & Wilson's machine are the best ever offered to public patronage. They are simple and durable; easily kept in repair; work without noise; sew with great rapidity; make an even and firm stitch on both sides, that will not rip; economize thread, and are applicable to every purpose and material common to the art in question."—*Christian Int.*

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines combine everything that can be required in the manufacture of garments. Our friends abroad may be assured that they will give entire satisfaction, and that to purchase one of them is a safe investment."—*Observer*.

Send or call for circular, containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, &c.

Junel-1

A. SUMNER.



PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

A. REED, 49 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in A. W. Ladd & Co.'s World's Fair Prize Medal Full Iron Frame Grand and Square Piano Fortes; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Celebrated Patent Suspension Bridge New Curved Scale and Repeating Grand Action Piano, with entire Iron Frames. Every Instrument fully warranted. Also, Mason & Hamlin's unrivaled Melodeons and Harmoniums for Parlors, Churches, Seminaries and Lodges; all of which have received upwards of sixty gold and silver medals for their superb instruments. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Seminaries, Vestries, Churches and Lodges. Orders by letter or otherwise promptly attended to. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.



TREATS CONFIDENTIALLY ALL DISEASES of the genital organs, at No. 110 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

HIS PLAN OF TREATMENT

differs materially from that of other physicians, and enables him, without the use of mercury, to perform cures of

SYPHILLIS, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS,

or any obstruction to marriage, in a very short time, without painful operations. Letters inclosing stamp, addressed to Box 1896, will be promptly answered.

Call if you wish honorable treatment and cure guaranteed. Rooms private, No. 3, up stairs. Entrance to office from Third or Vine streets.

Open from 7 A.M., to 8 P.M.; Sundays from 1 to 7 P.M.

Persons who, from early indiscretions, may have produced impotency, loss of memory, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, etc., should (before contemplating marriage) apply and be at once restored to health and happiness.

PHYSIOLOGY FOR THE MARRIED:

Or a practical, rational and perfect control of reproduction.

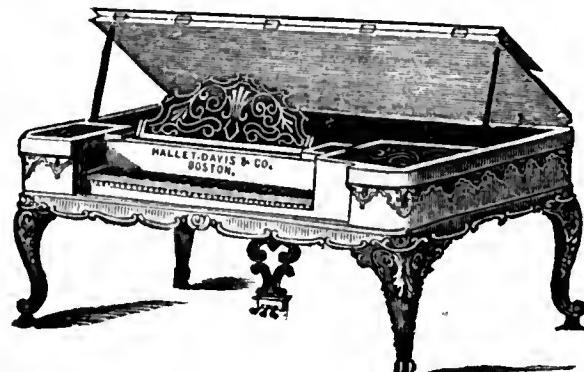
This is, beyond all comparison, the most complete and reliable work upon this subject ever offered to the American people. It is the latest of the kind published, and contains the true and really useful of all that have preceded it, besides many important facts never before alluded to in any publication. This is just the book that all married persons, especially those recently married, should have. It will fully "post them up" upon private matters which are of the utmost consequence, and which all are anxious to understand.

No thinking man will, at this age of scientific research, be content to leave to mere chance all that pertains to the increase of his family. Judgment will dictate the number of his children, and the time and circumstances of their births. And surely no intelligent woman will neglect an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge that will promote her happiness, preserve her youth, diminish her sorrows and prolong her life!

Sales confidential. Sent to any address in secured envelopes, free of postage, by enclosing the price (one dollar) to

DR. BIGELOW,
Box 1896, St. Louis, Mo.
May 3-tww&fly

PIANOS AND MELODEONS



A. REED, 49 NORTH FIFTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in A. W. Ladd & Co.'s World's Fair Prize Medal Full Iron Frame Grand and Square Piano Fortes; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Celebrated Patent Suspension Bridge New Curved Scale and Repeating Grand Action Piano, with entire Iron Frames. Every Instrument fully warranted. Also, Mason & Hamlin's unrivaled Melodeons and Harmoniums for Parlors, Churches, Seminaries and Lodges; all of which have received upwards of sixty gold and silver medals for their superb instruments. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Seminaries, Vestries, Churches and Lodges. Orders by letter or otherwise promptly attended to. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

TO
**Architects, Builders,
Carpenters, Machinists,
and
Decorators.**
NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the Architects' and Mechanics' Journal, says it is "Edited with evident ability..... Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Harthill, 128 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.
Feb 1-tf

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assortment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscrub.

F. K. PHENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

WOODBURN NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants, more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES, both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant, Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides Evergreens,

Shade and

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Phloxes, Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 1/2 per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois.

Feb 1-far-tf

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.

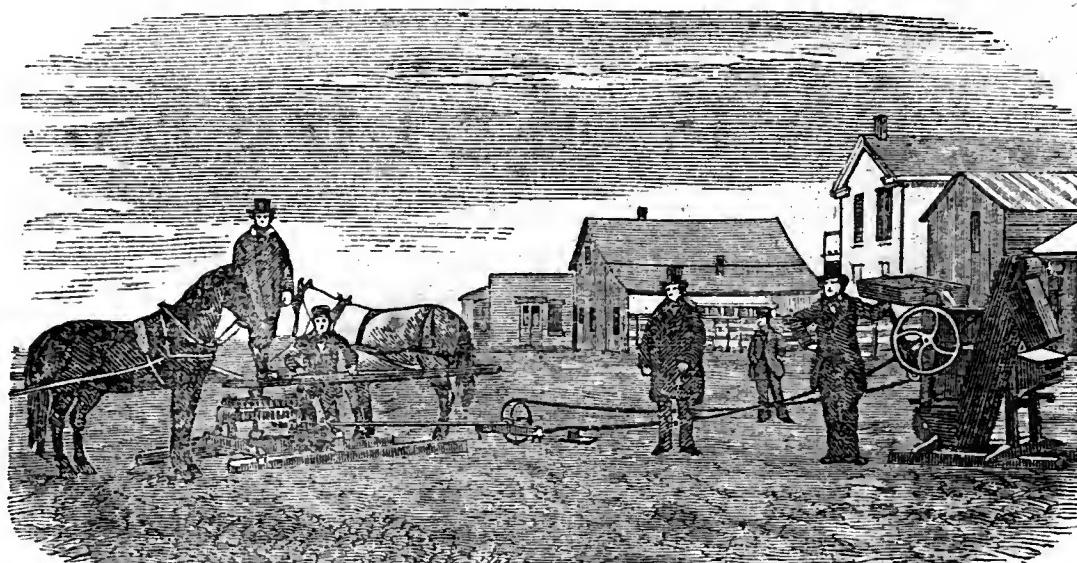
40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. H. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address M. L. DUNLAP, West Urbana, Champaign Co., Ills.



THE M'QUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. CARR.

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois.
The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

Sir:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the McQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and car my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND,
Corn Buyer, at C. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. Have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C., B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5; is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 160 odd machines sold since last October would amount to. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

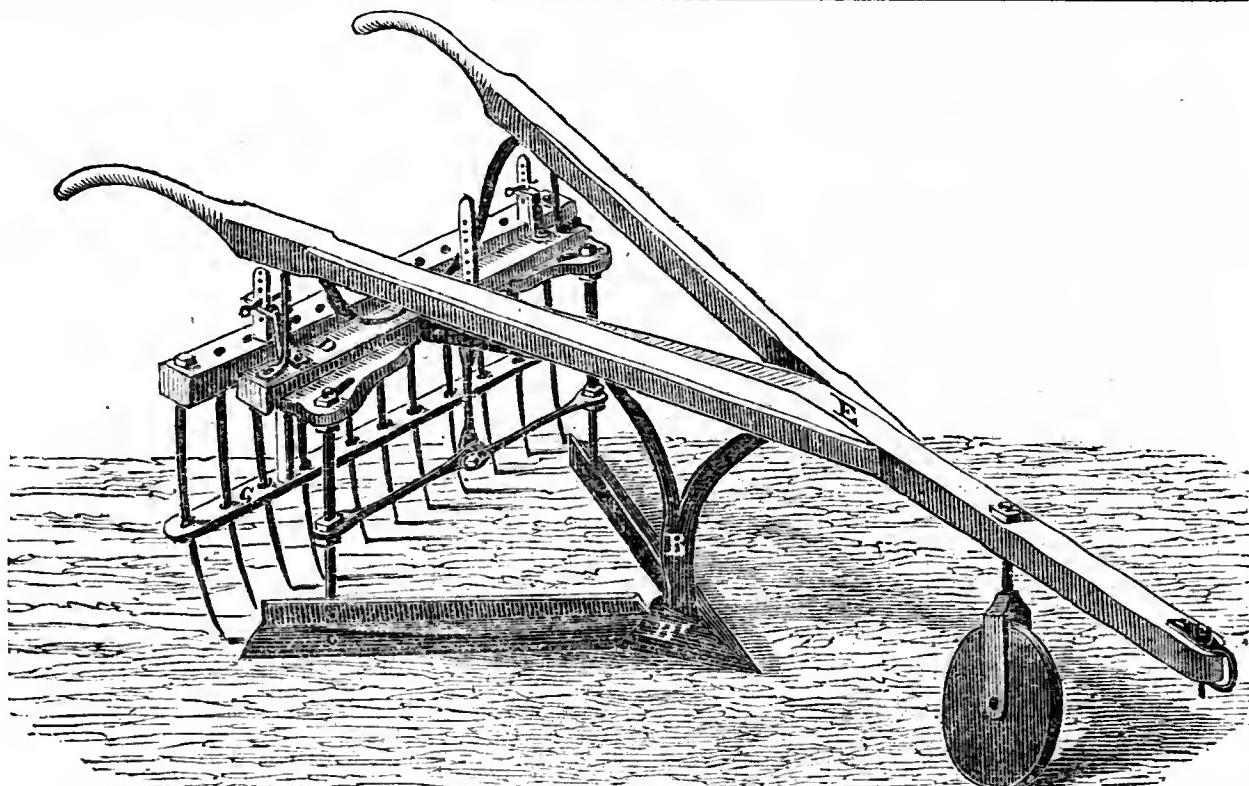
ISAAC P. ATWATER.

MORRIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLS., April 1860.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freights.

ap1-y*



YOUNG'S ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR AND WEED EXTERMINATOR.

This is the most valuable Cultivator in use, and cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. Price of Cultivator, with Weeding Cutters and a Set of shares for Hilling, \$12. They are made of good materials and workmanship. Address

JOHN YOUNG, Joilet, Will County.

ap1-3m*

**B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,**
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, volum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fossmann, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7-1859

PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,
Agent for Springfield.
A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand.
Call and see. West side of the Square. feb1-far-tf

FAIRBANKS'
PATENT
S C A L E S
OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake Street, Chicago,
Sold in Springfield by
may-1-ly E. B. PEASE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
IN COMBINATION WITH A CORN planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting,) and drops the grain intermittently, so combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified.

REMARKS.—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,
JARVIS CASE.
April 1, 1860.

Eugene L. Gross,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Correspondence Solicited.

Refers to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria.

**NANSEMOND
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.**

BY THE MILLION—PUT UP SO AS TO carry one thousand miles in good order. Price—400 \$1, 1,000 \$2, 5,000 \$9, 10,000 \$15. The plants have grown fine crops 44 deg. north. Send for my circular containing full directions for cultivation and the experience of those who have grown them. Address

M. M. MURRAY,
Fruit Hills, Loveland,
Clermont Co., Ohio.

SWEET POTATOES

FOR SEED,
THE NANSEMOND

SWEET POTATOES IS THE ONLY VARIETY that has given entire satisfaction in the Northwest. My stock now on hand is large and of the best quality.

I want fifty agents to sprout on shares in such parts of the West not yet supplied. All such applicants will be required to give good references. Directions for sprouting will be sent to all customers.

I regret to learn that some have sent out late maturing varieties, resembling the Nansemond in color, much to the damage of this productive and early maturing variety.

Prices low; no charge for delivery at Terra Haute Railroad Depot.

J. W. TENBROOK,
Rockville, Indiana

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.
T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands
Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

WEED'S PATENT
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES.
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

WEED'S UNRIVALLED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!

A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable—without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

WEED'S PLANTATION SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

Price \$100.

WEED'S MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth Street, [directly opposite Everett House,] ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

Also Agents for

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILLCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Agents Appointed.

May 1-1y.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
FOR
FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

THE

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

In a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

FAMILY WORK,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood."

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SALES ROOMS,
124 North Fourth Street,
May 1-1y Verandah Row, St. Louis.

Illinois Farmer

VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY, 1860.

NUMBER 7.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

July	101
Our Trip	101
The Currant or Gooseberry Worm	105
Fleshman's New Mode of Plowing	106
Draining and Subsoiling	107
Poultry Rearing	109
Fairbanks' Scales	109
Corn	110
Strawberries as a Paying Crop	110
Amount of Rain for '59	111
The Value of Deep Plowing for Corn	111
The Cattle Disease	111
Straws	112
EDITOR'S TABLE :	
July	114
Summer Pruning of the Grape	114
Land Rollers	114
Amalecam Bells	114
Prairie Breaking	114
Sweet Potatoes	114
Lime, Sulphur, the Plums and Curculio	114
Garden Engines	114
Wash your Fruit Trees	114
Macon County Fair, at Decatur	114
DuPage County Premium List	114
Durable Wash for Wood Work	114
Kerosene Oil	115
Sewing Machines	115
A good place for Drugs	115
Married	115
The Small Fruits	115
Blackberry Wine	115
Rye for Hogs	115
Apples in Central Illinois	115
The Corn Crop	115
The Late Tornado	115
The Cattle Disease	115
A Sweet Boy	115
Post Office Change	115
Revolving Horse Rake	115
Chase's Hand Book	115
Bee Hives	115
The Weather, Crops, &c.	115
The Orchard	115
Railroad Fares	115
More Native Wine	115
Political	116
How to sell Land	116
The Great Tornado	116
The State Fair	116
The Advertisements	116
The Farmer on the Fair Grounds	116
Blackberries	116
Cass County Fair	116
Pike County Fair	116
Swarming of Bees	116
Memories of Washington	116
Cobs for Fuel	116
Mole Draining	116
Residence of H. O. Johns	116
Bloomington	116
Lee County Fair	116
Esterly's Self Raking Reaper	116
Macoupin County Fair	116
MARKETS	116

July.

From brightning fields of ether, fair disclosed,
Child of the sun, resplendent summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through nature's depth,
He comes attended by the sultry hours,
And ever fanning breezes on his way;
While, from his ardent look, the turning spring
Averts her bashful face; and earth, and skies,
All smiling, to his hot dominion bow.

Thompson's Seasons.

July is here with his ardent fires, simmering down the juices of the plants to plastic wood, and with mystic hand building up their structures layer after layer, with the wonderous mechanism by which nature loves to do her noble work. The gentle rains and warm winds of spring had opened the bud and expanded the leaf, but it is the duty of summer to envelop the stem in new layers of wood and pile on millions of hexagonal cells, that shall hold the starch in recesses too small for the unaided eye. How wonderful the processes of nature under the ardent gaze of the summer's sun, how apparently simple the growth of plants. Yet man with all his endowments can only till the soil, water their roots and patiently wait for nature to build up their structures. Man, with his genius can bridge mighty rivers; he can call down the lightning of heaven and compel it to become his messenger of thought; he can make the water of the summer cloud transport him with the swiftness of the wind, but he cannot make a rose leaf or paint tis petals with the gorgeous colors of the sun. July is an important month for the farmer, it is the month that nature has set to do her noblest work, to put forth her best efforts. If he has planted carefully and cultivated with an unsparing hand, the ardent sun of July will build up for him the structures of his plants, that shall make glad his home in winter. July too pours out her wealth of ripened grain, the rye, the barley and the wheat, now bend their ripened heads to the sickle and are gathered for our use. The sun-browned brow of toil must pour out the sweat like rain, to moisten the muscles of labor and give strength to endure the heats of summer. Nature is all aglow with energy, the gentle rustle of the leaf is but a whisper of the summer growth, and the music of the reaper is testimony to the integrity of the season.

OUR TRIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2, 1860.

The Great Western Railroad commencing at Naples on the Illinois river, runs east through the heart of the great corn zone of the State, passing Jacksonville, Decatur, Tolono, Danville, to the State line in direction of the Toledo, and connecting at Fort Wayne with the great through route via Chicago, Pittsburgh and Baltimore east.

THE CROPS.

From Springfield to Tolono we observe but little winter wheat, but what there is looks well. But little spring wheat is sown, though every year in this part of the State this grain is becoming more and more popular, and at no distant day will rank high among the staple products of Central Illinois. Rye looks well and is quite largely cultivated, but it is the great breadth of corn that attracts the eye of the traveler, the large fields stretch far down the prairie slopes, and away over the wave-like swells. Generally the rows have been laid straight, and now as the plants are a few inches above ground, they show to good advantage, but when June with its gentle rain and ardent heat shall have put it in tassel, and when the south-west wind that has kissed the luxurious foliage of the "tropics" shall ripple its surface of deepest green, then may the eye of the traveler be feasted to some purpose, and the sun-browned brow of toil brighten with the promise of well requited effort. Of all the West the great prairie slopes that lie within the corn zone, are the richest and most certain to return value for value, and give to labor the most sure reward.

Most of the stock from points west of Tolono goes east by the way of Chicago, not the most natural route certainly, but northern energy is not made of pliant

stuff, and never yields, but to greater force or more favorable circumstances; and in summer with the Lake and cheap labor, she can and will to a certain extent command the trade. But the great natural outlet of Central Illinois products is over the great through route before noted, and the attempt to force trade and travel over the Toledo and Western Railroad beyond Fort Wayne only tends to call forth northern competition, and turn the tide north at Tolono. Would not our good friends of the G. W. and T. W. & W. do well to look at the effect of these through routes along the Lake shore as compared with the one named? And would it not be better to have the divergence at Fort Wayne than at Tolono? We think so?

COAL AT DANVILLE.

The Great Western passes over the immense beds of coal at this place, but instead of opening the veins, as they should have done, along side of the track and loaded the cars on the side track they must run an extra track into some deep ravine so as to get at the outcrop, and thus get not only a poor quality of coal, but at a greatly increased expense. We shall hope at no distant day to see these mines worked in a business-like way, and cheap coal distributed within the range of the mines, of a quality that shall make them valuable. We look upon these mines as of great ultimate value to the State, but to be so they must be worked in a more systematic manner.

THE COUNTRY.

From Naples to the State line the prairie predominates, and the timber is in groves and timber belts of no great magnitude; but soon after leaving the State line, the prairies become small and a few miles brings us to the great forest that skirt the Wabash, and which with a few intervals of prairie is continued on east in unbroken wood-land to the Atlantic; in fact, it is the western limit of the great forest that once covered the valley of the Ohio and swept up to the lakes on the north. The prairies make but an interlude to the forest range along the south bank of the Wabash; whence to the capital of Hoosierdom, we dive through one great wilderness of massive growth, upon which the woodman's axe has made but slight impres-

sion, and upon whose deep leafy aisles the prairie traveler can feast his eye with forest grandeur.

ATTICA.

Lies mostly in the valley of the Wabash where it comes up from the South and takes a bold stretch to the eastward. The village is pretty and well built, and does a large amount of business. It is not only an outlet for the hoosiers, but draws to itself no small amount of trade from the Prairie State. The river bottoms are noted for great yields of corn, but of course subject to summer floods, which every five or six years is sure to sweep them off. But yet with this disadvantage they are the most profitable lands for corn in this part of the State, perhaps the *Wea* plains excepted.

CROPS IN THE TIMBER LANDS.

We had supposed that the shelter offered by the timber lands would present us an advanced growth of vegetation, but to our surprise found that it was full a week behind the prairie, and we sought for an explanation. In looking at the map it will be seen that the little pond called Lake Michigan lies to the North, and stretches away toward the hyperborean regions a long way, and consequently that when the north wind moves over her bosom, it gathers up a vast amount of cold water, which it spreads over this forest range in the form of cold mist and chilly winds, thus retarding vegetation. In addition to this, the soil, as far south as Lebanon, is a heavy clay, and needs underdraining more or less. From that point south we observe a change of soil for the better, and as the lake winds have faded away into other air currents, coming from the south and west, vegetation is much more advanced. The clearings along the line of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Road are small, and of recent date, and the heavy forest walls close in on the little way stations, giving them an air of seclusion that, were it not for the little ribbons of iron that connect them with the rest of mankind, might well account for their want of knowledge of the outside world.

THE HOOSIER CAPITAL.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., we emerged from the deep forest that we had so much admired for its almost impenetrable depths of wooded verdure, in contrast with our

own prairie slopes; and the broad streets and shaded avenues of Indianapolis were before us. We were welcomed at the Depot by Dr. L. Dunlap, one of the pioneers, who, forty years ago, just fresh from his college course, rode into the little village of a hundred souls that has since grown up into a city of 25,000 inhabitants. It was then even beyond the further west, a mere point in the distant horizon that shut out the great prairie slopes, and between which and civilization lay the mighty forests of Ohio, now carved out into thousands of happy homes. But all this has undergone a great change. The National Road, that stupendous swindle on the national treasury, here came to a fatal end, and for a time gave this point no small importance, as the eastward travel must pass over it. But steam and the lakes became the watchword, and the prairies were opened up to the view of the farmer, who could see in the future, their rich undulating surface dotted over with homes and protected from the dreary winter by belts of artificial forest. And not until the iron horse broke the stillness of the streets of the hoosier capital, did she begin to recover from the stagnation that followed the opening up of the great lake route. The city is now the railroad centre of the State, and appears in a healthy and prosperous condition. It is well laid out with ample width of streets, with fine yards well cared for, which to us, glowing as they are with roses in full bloom, form no small attraction. The Locust is the most common shade tree, and no where have we seen this tree look so well, but its day is over, and it must give room for the Catalpa, the Silver Maple and the Elm.

On our return from further East we shall have more to say of the city and the State Institutions that are in such good hands.

The Asylum for the insane, the Blind and the Mute, we visited to-day, all of which we found in the most flourishing condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4, 1860.

One year ago this morning, when the dusky night had melted into morning, and the sun threw his floods of light over the northwest, it was reflected back by a mantle of frost, white and glittering, as in modest beauty it lay upon the vegetation with which May had carpeted the earth, now given over to

the keeping of summer. But in all its beauty, it brought to paleor to the cheek of the farmer as from his window he looked out upon his garden enfolded within the grasp of this now unwelcome visitor; and before the sun had reached his noon-day's splendor a great portion of the garden and field crops lay dead and blackened beneath his ardent gaze. From the Alleghanies to the Missouri, from Lake Huron to the Ohio, from "Egypt" to the farthest north was the mantle of frost spread out, crushing to earth the fond hopes of the husbandman. Wherever the atmosphere was saturated with moisture; wherever the valleys spread out their wealth of soil; wherever the brooklets sent their mists up the hill-sides; there the dazzling frost, born of April, came with its mantle of snowy white bringing destruction to fruit and tender plants. How different this morning! The balmy air comes up from the field sprinkled by the clouds of night, and the fields look gay with the promise of abundant harvests, as the train whirls past the clearings, sheltered from the sweeping winds by the forest walls that every where belt in the fields. Here, instead of the prairie billows, ready for the plow, the massive forest had to be carved down by the steady swing of the woodman's axe, as blow by blow the towering monarch of the forest reluctantly yielded to his sturdy efforts. Forty years ago the great forest stretched far away in its almost unbroken solitude; but the iron rail is working like the magic of Alladin, and thousands of happy homes are carved out of the great reaches of forest that so lately lay in solemn grandeur, mocking at the feeble effort of the pioneer.

As we remarked in our last, the crops are not as forward as on the prairies. More to the north, no doubt the open prairie offers a more ready track for the volume of heated air that at this season is forced north through the valley of the Mississippi, and thus sooner shows its effects on the vegetation lying within its pathway.

The crop of winter wheat looks well, though not of heavy growth. The orchards are small, but well loaded with fruit. Our Hoosier friends, like us of the prairies, make no great pretensions to fine gardens. As we write, the train is speeding on its way through field and forest, towards the Queen City of the West—the great Porkopolis of the Ohio valley—and upon whose vine clad hills we intend to feast our eyes and take lessons in the beautiful. The increasing undulations of the country and the windings among the hills give warning that we are fast approaching the river. The clearings

are larger, the orchards more numerous and a change in the soil shows that we have left the heavy clay loam and reached the limestone formations that give such value to the slopes of the Ohio.

From Lawrenceburg we follow the Ohio river. North Bend, so well known in the political history of the country, is one of the most humble stations on the route. The vineyards on the south slope of the great excavation that the Ohio has cut out are beginning to appear, and now they grow thicker and of greater extent as the onward train gives warning that our journey is at an end in this direction—and we must close.

—

CINCINNATI, May 4, 1860.

Our last left us entering the city, and we are now quietly located at the Burnet House. It is said that "birds of a feather," etc., all of which we believe, for we first found ourself in the sanctum of the Ohio Valley *Farmer* in the presence of our friend Sandford, chatting as familiarly as though we had been acquainted for a dozen years at least, and so we have, but not personally. We next turned up with Prof. Cary, of the *Cincinnatus*, both of these gentlemen are doing a good work, and we were pleased to find that they are well appreciated by their large list of subscribers. The *Farmer* is a home paper, in quarto form; while the *Cincinnatus* is octavo, with more scientific tendencies, and has a wider field; they differ from each other, but each fills an important place in the agricultural literature of the day.

Manufacturing is the great feature in this city, and which give it so much importance to the north-west and south. One firm, in 1857, filled orders of engines and machinery for the south alone to the amount of \$800,000, and last year a quarter of a million, and this is but one of a large number of similar establishments.

We met Mr. Hedges, of the firm of Hedges, Free & Co., well known manufacturers of agricultural machinery which has been largely sold in our State, more especially "Little Giant corn mills," sorgum crushers and pans. They have a new pattern of crushers, which we think must prove of use; one of the rollers is sixteen inches in diameter, and the other two eight inches each, thus giving a grinding motion that should wring out the last drop of juice from the cane. This firm is just now largely engaged in the casting of "Amalgam Bells" from different qualities of cast iron, carbonized so as to have the hardness of steel, yet at about the cost of cast iron. So far as we could judge, they are a most perfect success, thus giving us a cheap bell

with qualities little, of any below that of steel, and the common alloy bells that cost nearly three times the same amount per hundred pounds. Of course a further trial must be had to determine their relative value, but judging from the demand that has sprung up in so short a time, they are giving the most unbounded satisfaction, and what is a little singular, a large proportion of the orders are from the eastern States. We saw one cast this afternoon at the "Niles Works," for Messrs. H. F. & Co., for which was melted four tons of metal. It measures six feet across the mouth, is four and a half feet high and three feet at the crown. The largest bell ever before cast in this city was five and a half feet by four, and five and a half inches thick. This bell cost some two thousand dollars, while this amalgam bell, of larger size, will cost less than seven hundred dollars. This bell is to fill an order from the city of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and another one of two thousand pounds is being molded for New Brunswick. The casting of this large bell was done at the Niles Works, on account of its capacity for melting so large a lot of metal in one cupulo. Should this new discovery in bell making prove as valuable as it now promises, we shall have a revolution in the trade, and every village church that now has a bell of from three to five hundred pounds, will have a new one of as many thousands, and the sound of the "church going bell," that is circumscribed to the village limits, will send its deep tones away into the country, and call the rural population to the worship of Him who sends the gentle rains and cloaths the fields with verdure. This firm are also making bells of fifty pounds and upwards for farm and plantation use, costing from six to twenty dollars. This we look upon as a desideratum long needed. We want some cheap and efficient signal by which to call in the farm laborers, or any particular person. By these bells every farmer will have this at his command: for instance, three taps of the bell will call in the farmer, four taps another person, and by having a given number of taps for each person, they can be called with certainty and ease. We make the suggestion, and hope our farmers will take the hint before we apply for a patent on farm signals; just think of it, a good bell at twelve dollars per hundred pounds. Buy one by which the lady of the house can with a little effort at the cord send the welcome announcement of dinner to the most distant field, or call in husband to meet a friend, etc.

CINCINNATI, June 6th, 1860.
Last evening the city was visited with a much needed rain. This morning is cool and pleasant.

Our first work was to visit the shop

of Miles Greenwood, on Walnut street, north of the canal. It was at this shop that the new steam plow has been constructed, at the expense of, and for the use of M. Greenwood, (the principle member of the firm of M. Greenwood & Co.,) but before it goes out to his farm, which is eight miles from the city, it is to be thoroughly tried on the prairies of our State; when we intend to make it a visit, and to see its working powers, we shall therefore enter into no particulars of its struction at this time. We will give the reader some idea of the extent of these works. First is the engine building department, from that we look into the foundry, which covers several acres, for the casting of steam engine work, stoves, house fronts, posts and pillars, door butts in great variety and quantity, sewing machine stands and parts, door locks, malleable iron castings, stools, chairs, and a great variety of hardware goods. On the second floor is the pattern shops, finishing shops, and an almost endless number of door butts are here finished and packed for market. The sewing machine rooms are interesting and employ a large number of workmen. We found it no small task to get through the whole establishment.

From there we visited the market on Fourth street, which we found a monster show of almost every thing one could desire in the eating line. The market house extends one entire block, and in addition the market wagons were closely packed, side by side, with the hind end to the side-walk, for the distance of three squares. Vegetables, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, hams, bacon, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, etc., in great abundance. The fish market was poorly supplied. Every thing appeared to command a good price and ready sale, and about eleven o'clock the wagons began to move out of place emptied of their contents, and at twelve scarcely a thing could be found in the market.

After dinner we visited the Niles Works to see the big bell that had been cast yesterday, it had just been taken from the bed, and the men were cleaning it; the casting was perfect in all respects, and the workmen think they can get one up of any size required. In molding the bell no pattern is used, but made true by what is called sweeping. The

molds are made of sand morter, finished smooth, and then run into a huge oven and baked until the moisture is completely driven off, in this way the outside coating of the casting which is generally hardened in the process of casting, remains as soft as any part of it, nor does the melted metal puff up or become full of air holes produced by the gasses arising from wet sand, as in the old process. We also witnessed the casting of a large shaft. This is now done from the end, the metal running in at the lower end, the upper end being open allows all impurities to float to the top end, and as the metal settles away, it is renewed at the top, and thus a solid shaft is made, without a flaw or imperfect place in it.

We now took the Walnut Hill Omnibus to the nursery and garden of Mr. J. S. Cook. It was an up hill business to reach the country above the river, and there it is pretty well broken into ravines. Mr. Cook has about seventy acres under tree and floral culture. He is a careful propagator, and his plants are remarkably large and fine, making a broad contrast to some of the sickly things sent out by our Rochester friends, and we may as will just hint to them that the West will have better plants sent them, or they will set up for themselves, and grow their own plants. Mr. Cook has a large stock of the Early May Cherry, which is becomming so popular. Upon examination we find it identical with the Early May that we have grown for some years, and which is known at Cottage Hill, near Chicago, as the Early Richmond. For Central and Northern Illinois, we look upon this cherry as of more value than all other varieties yet tried put together. Unfortunately for the city, most of the shade trees are the Ailanthus, which are now in full bloom, and give off an aroma equal to at least a thousand pole cats in full working order, and we see no reason why the aroma will not last until pork killing time, unless the city should fortunately be visited by a tornado.—Why the Cincinnatians continue this pestiferous shade tree, and longer tolerate it in their streets is a mystery. We saw large trees in court yards, poking their flowers in the chamber windows. The side-walk is strewed with the falling polon that gives them anything but a pleasing appearance. Why the Elm and Silver Maple have been overlooked for shade, is beyond our comprehension.

At six o'clock we left the city behind us, and intended to call on our friend Dr. Warder, at North Bend, fourteen miles run from the city; but the C. & I. trains on the track of the O. & M. road, and trains take only through passengers, and stop to take up passengers going beyond Lawrenceburgh, and to put down pas-

sengers from points West. Unfortunately for us, the conductor of this train had been lately promoted to the responsible position of conductor, and thus had command of the world of travel, and refused to let us off at North Bend, or to give us a stop over ticket from Lawrenceburgh, that we might return to North Bend by the O. & M. trains, not wishing to submit to either the insolence or extortion of this worthy individual, we came through. We did not enquire his name, but he can be easily known from his close resemblance to a swag-gering river boatman, or a rowdy in a beer saloon. That it was his duty to stop at North Bend, and give us a stop over ticket we well know, and the refusing to do so was to deprive us of the principal object of our visit, and has given us no high opinion of the discrimination in the selection of conductors as to their fitness, or the supervision of their acts, in this part of Hoosierdom. At some no distant day, we hope to be more fortunate in reaching North Bend, made so memorable in the political annals of the day, we certainly can fare no worse on the O. & M., and in case of failure, can fall back on the first principles of locomotion on our own account.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6th.

Last evening we arrived from Cincinnati, of which we gave a hasty statement, while riding to this city and from our note book, but we have failed to give more than a slight impression of the manufacturing facilities of that great inland city. A fortnight would be too limited to do it full justice. It shows what the west can do, with her cheap food, vast coal fields, and ready facilities for transportation, it will not be long before the west will be a sharp competitor in every department of manufactures, not only in the north-west, but in the markets of the world.

INDIANAPOLIS.

This city is handsomely laid out with broad well graded streets, which are generally shaded with Locust trees. The yards are nearly all well stocked with flowering plants. Among the rose family the Queen of the Prairies, White Ayershire, Red Boursal, George the Fourth, Harrison, and one or two of the Mosses, are the favorites, and at this time make a grand display of floral beauty. The more recent favorites of the rose family, the perpetuums have not as yet found their way to the gardens of this city. The lots are large, having mostly a front of a hundred feet, thus giving ample space for floral decoration, which with the taste of our Hoosier friends, will soon make their capitol one of the handsomest in the West.

INSANE ASYLUM—JUNE 7TH.

Nothing more clearly shows the ad-

vancement of a State, than the care bestowed upon the unfortunate, the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the unfortunate poor. The Insane Asylum is under the charge of Dr. Athon, Superintendent, assisted by Drs. Barnes and Dunlap, jun. The buildings are large, well ventilated and conveniently arranged, and now contains over three hundred patients, and yet it is too small to admit all that have made application. We passed through all the wards, dining rooms, kitchen and cellar, and everywhere neatness and the strictest order prevailed. With such a motley and almost ungovernable set of boarders as are here congregated, it is surprising how they could be kept anywhere within bounds, but throughout the whole establishment, we could detect nothing like a prison smell, even in the wards of the most wretched of the unfortunates. We would like to see some of our hotel keepers passed through this establishment, that the blush of shame might mantle their cheek, and they return home with a determination to air their rooms, and clean up the garbage about their kitchen, so that sane men might have some of the comforts of home; and not a few of our farmers and farmer wives might take lessons in good house-keeping and neat house grounds. Neatness here is a virtue redolent of health, that tends to restore lost reason, and is the great curator, combined with kindness that enables the officers to restore a large percentage, to the useful walks of life. To the hospital is attached a farm and garden, which produces most of the vegetables, milk and forage required. Nearly thirty of the patients were out at work planting potatoes and other work, of course they are not the best hands in the world, but it gives them employment, and thus has a beneficial effect, and at the same time makes them to some extent useful. The grounds are naturally beautiful, and with a little of the landscape gardeners art would be magnificent and a pride to the State; but thus far the Legislature have shown a want of taste in this regard, and the few trees that adorn the house grounds have been the donation of individuals. A large number of shrubs, roses and plants have been obtained in this way and extended by division, until the grounds immediately around the house presents a fine display of horticultural taste. With the good taste, energy, and perseverance of Dr. Athon, aided by a few hundred dollars from the Treasury of the State, these grounds would become a paradise, where in its shady retreats, and amid its floral beauties, the lost ones might all the sooner be restored to their friends. Politicians have from time to time attempted to use this institution as a hobby horse, and to

the contest growing out of it, we may attribute the neglect of the grounds. But a better day is dawning, and the leafy treasure of God's love will soon wave their banner of healing along the walks and lawns of this most christian and philanthropic institution of the State.

THE BLIND.

The buildings are located in a plot of four acres, just on the outskirts of the city, and on a commanding rise; from the top of the building we have a fine view of the city, and of the forest that stretches its wide arms far in either direction, but whose deep masses is now laid open to an intelligent population, and through which the iron way penetrate in all directions.

Dr. J. McWorkman is the Superintendent; under whose charge the inmates are making good progress. There are some fifty patients nearly all of whom are hopelessly blind. The pupils read with surprising correctness, and have considerable taste for music. It is intended to not only educate them, but to fit them for usefulness, that on being discharged from the Institution, they can support themselves. The boys make brooms and brushes, the girls palm leaf hats, bead work, and knitting. The bead work sells to visitors at a large price, but it is a question whether the making of hats will not prove the most reliable when the pupils return home, and among the rural population.

It is interesting to see how they go, from room to room, up stairs and down, and through the grounds, with almost the same facility as those who have the gift of sight. In company with Dr. Dunlap, sen., we visited the different rooms, without a word being said by him, they called him by name and gave him a cordial greeting, they knew it was the step of a stranger that accompanied him. Some were reading, some taking music lessons, others making beads. All appear industrious and happy. The art of reading from raised letters is a great source of pleasure to them, in which the delicate nerves of the fingers seem as eyes, and to hear them read without seeing them, you would have no suspicion that the light of heaven was shut out from them.

THE DEAF AND DUMB

Asylum is under charge of Thomas McIntire, A. M., assisted by seven instructors. The boys work at cabinet work and shoe making. The ground had been laid out by a competent landscape gardener and planted with abundant trees and shrubbery, but have been neglected, a little brushing up would make the place most beautiful, though even now it is the pride of the citizens. The buildings are well planned and con-

venient. The library well filled, and like the Insane and the Blind, neatness and perfect ventilation is everywhere apparent.

In the mornig we leave for home, and shall close our "trip" by a short notice of the railroads that carry the products of the great heart of the State to the seaboard.—ED.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

The Currant or Gooseberry Worm.

The Gooseberry Worm (*Nematus trimaculatus*,) has already (May 10th,) made its appearance here and commenced its work of destruction. In most gardens it is allowed to take its course, to the total destruction of both fruit and bushes; while others, with commendable zeal, are combatting it with all the methods ingenuity can suggest, but we are sorry to say that in most cases the little armies are the triumphant victors.

The most usual methods employed to destroy these worms, are, first, hand-picking the bushes; and this is the most effectual, as it is also the most laborious and expensive. It involves the necessity of looking over every leaf, picking off the worms and afterward destroying them; this operation must be performed as often as any worms show themselves—sometimes every day, and again in two or three days. And this must be followed up until late in the summer; a day's neglect, or even a few hours, sometimes, will hazard great loss.

Dusting the leaves with lime is often resorted to, but as it is impossible that it should be scattered on all the leaves, and especially on the under sides, where the worms generally are, it is really of but little use.

It has been suggested to us that a weak solution of turpentine and water, thrown on the bushes with a syringe, might prove efficacious; but we have never heard of a trial having been made with this, and of course cannot give an opinion as to results. If any should try this experiment, it will be necessary to use the turpentine very weak, or it will injure the foliage. The strength necessary to destroy the worms can be tested by using it on a few worms at first, and on one plant, before making a general trial.

On the whole, we can offer little encouragement for saving our useful currants and gooseberries, but still hope that among all the expedients resorted to for the destruction af this pest, that some effectual means will be discovered.

Last year we had a number of currant bushes that were entirely denuded of leaves in June by the caterpillars. We removed them while in this state to another part of the garden, thinking that they might escape the second brood of caterpillars. The bushes all lived and did well, putting out new leaves, and escaped the caterpillars. They are now, however, nearly as much infected as those not removed. We examine the bushes every morning, removing all the caterpillars as soon as they are hatched; and the leaves are healthy, and we anticipate a good crop of currants. Some of the bushes not transplanted last June were so much affected by

the second brood of caterpillers that they have since died. We believe that by transplanting the bushes immediately after the crop is gathered, and then spading the ground where the bushes grew two feet deep, putting the surface containing the caterpillers and their cocoons, at the bottom of the trench, we shall destroy the great portion; and then by a little attention the next year we can still raise currants and gooseberries.

This insect, though comparatively new here, is a very old enemy in England, where, however, by care and attention, it has been so far destroyed that it does but little injury. Such will, we hope and believe, be the case in this country.

REMAKS.—In the above is a whole volume of warning to those who, without any regard to the result, purchase trees and plants of tree peddlers and others at the east. The immense demand for trees and plants has induced our large nurserymen to purchase largely of European nurserymen, and in doing so have with their importations brought many of their most destructive of the insect tribes to our country. But such firms as Elwanger & Barry, A. Frost & Co. and many others, know too well that it will not do to send out with the plants these new depredators, and thus make an unceasing war upon them as fast as they are discovered, at the same time others pay no regard to the subject, their object being the most money for the least value. The Bark Louse has nearly destroyed the apple orchards in Wisconsin and in the north part of this State, and we may well be excused from wishing immunity from the insects described above. We believe that our western nurseries are yet clear of this pest, and we trust they will remain so, by refusing to send for a single plant in the infected district; emigrants from the east will bring them soon enough without the nurserymen sending them broadcast over the land.

Farmers cannot be too careful of what they purchase in the way of seeds. At an early day a friend of ours seeded his farm nicely with yellow dock, sorrell, charlock and white daisy, purchased with his Rochester grass seed; and we had a fine show of white daisy and yellow dock sown with winter rye, from Long Island. Since then we have been suspicious of new importations of seeds. A fine plum orchard of ours was ruined by the plum leaf blight, purchased ten years ago at Cleveland, and which could be directly traced to the French nurseries. We are now rid of it, but not until the last plum tree was dead. The pear leaf blight was imported, and for a long time proved disastrous, but it is now nearly or quite eradicated, and we hope that the west will keep clear of it. People cannot be too

careful what they plant. Apple trees grown in the outskirts of our groves are generally well filled with embryo borers, which will cut down the orchard in due time. All such importations of insects are all the more destructive in this country, from the fact that their natural enemies the *ichneumons*, are not imported with them to feed on them and thus check their rapid progress.

Farmers and planters should see to it that they deal with responsible parties and not with every itinerant who may ply them with plausible stories.

ED.

Fleshman's New Mode of Plowing.

BOOK FARMING.

We have a class of agricultural writers, who without any claims to practical experience, set themselves up par excellence as the oracles of wisdom in all that pertains to the improvement of the soil. We have before us a pamphlet of twenty-one pages, with the above title, and which we place under its appropriate head—*book farming*. The writer, without even claiming that he has seen the prairies of the west, draws comparisons between them and the *steppes* of Southern Russia, and prescribes what he calls a new mode of culture. We have reproduced his illustrations, and will give them without further comment, as they need none to show our farmers their true value. We do this to show our readers what kind friends they have among this class of philanthropists. When the *new plow*, that is to produce the wonderful revolution in prairie culture arrives, we will post them up so that its superlative advantages may not be lost. The novel manner in which it is to operate, with the ease of draft, will no doubt soon make it a favorite—with the inventor. We have only room for a few of the arguments advanced:

"But we cannot convince ourselves that the steam-plow will become general in its application, and that it will entirely replace working cattle, especially as long as we are obliged to keep cattle to produce the necessary manure; as long as we have to carry that manure into the fields, to gather and house the crops, to transport grain to market, and to perform many other jobs about the farm. When chemistry discovers a cheap and convenient fertilizer, steam-plowing might then be more advantageous; but as long as such a discovery has not been made, the steam-plow will be only instrumental, by our present mode of exhaustion, in deteriorating our fertile lands faster, and hastening the ruin of the western States. It would make rich fathers, but many poor sons, and a number of depopulated States.

The application of steam to plowing will be limited, and the small farmers have little to fear from a depression of prices caused by an excessive production by means of steam-plows. To escape that influence entirely

they must endeavor to find means to produce cheaper, in order to be able to compete with their rivals in foreign wheat markets.

However, the question is not yet settled, whether the United States is in reality a wheat producing country, and if she will be able to calculate much upon exportation, especially if the ruinous effect upon that crop shall continue, as it has of late years."

Well, Mr. Fawkes, what do you think of that, eh? And Fields, with your rotary digger, pulverizing the soil a couple of feet deep, just stop and take breath, wont you?

With a dozen millions of bushels of wheat exported from the little village of Chicago annually, it will be difficult to convince the western farmer that he cannot grow wheat, and especially when the culture of clover is more fully introduced.

"The principal staple of the country is Indian corn, which is mostly consumed at home, finding little demand from abroad."

Yes, and goes abroad in the form of pork, beef and high wines.

"This new mode of plowing consists in opening a wide furrow, say from eighteen to twenty-four inches or more, and four inches deep, splitting the slice in two, and turning one part of it to the right and the other to the left of the furrow. The next furrow is to be opened parallel to the first one, and care must be had that the slices are placed side by side, to give the plowed field the appearance represented in fig. 1.



Fig. 1.

The new plow with which we execute this mode of plowing, has in the rear another double mould-board plow, which is set six to eight inches below the main plow, thus opening, in one and the same operation, a smaller but deeper furrow, giving the field the appearance in fig. 2.



Fig. 2.

The first and wide furrow being four inches deep, the small one eight, makes the centre furrow twelve inches in depth. The soil thrown out from the centre furrow is placed on each side of it, in the wide furrow, and leaves thus the place wherein the corn is to be planted exposed to the influence of the light, air and warmth, to change not only the physical constitution of the soil, but at the same time weathering its minerals and promoting the decay of its organic constituents, and facilitating the proper intermingling of the various kinds of soil, in the exact proportion as the one or the other soil may require it. When thus the land has been prepared, and exposed during the winter or for some time, the harrow is passed over the furrows, and the loose soil from the slices overlying the intact strips is mixed with the subsoil thrown out from the centre furrows, and thus mingled together and carried back

into the furrow. After the operation of harrowing, the field will look thus:



Fig. 3.

In the centre of the small furrow thus filled up, are planted corn, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, &c.

The roots have twelve inches of deep pulverized and well-mingled soil, to extend in, and the subsequent hillings, which by this system can be carried on to the fullest extent without injuring the roots of the crops, provides the plants with sufficient soil to develop their roots in the most complete manner, which is very important for corn and the sugar cane, as we will show hereafter."

Draining and Subsoiling.

We have an elaborate article on the above subjects from the pen of H. D. Woodruff, Secretary of the Adams County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, but our space will only admit of a portion of it. We do not like to divide an article in two numbers, so we have the necessity of condensation:—ED.

In many parts of our State the soil when new and first broken up was filled with fibrous substances, which kept it loose, so as readily to filter the water, and winter wheat was successfully cultivated. But as those substances have decomposed and left the soil more compact, so that the filtration of the water is obstructed, the crops are to a great degree liable to suffer from the frost. Draining is the only means to bring back such fields to wheat culture, and to secure at all times a sure and heavy crop. Under-draining as an art, has made great advances among the better class of farmers, especially in England, since the introduction of draining tile, or perhaps we should say since the *modern* use of tile, for prior to 1620 the garden of the monastery at Maubeuge, in France, was drained with earthen tile placed at a depth of about four feet, and so late as 1850, when the conformation of the surface was changed to make a park, this garden was famous for the excellence and abundance of its productions, and the people of the district had been at a loss to account for its astonishing fertility until the grading exposed a thorough system of drainage which had been made earlier than interments dating at 1620. * * *

The object of under-draining is not simply to relieve the wet parts of the land of their surface water, but to remove from the whole soil, to a depth of from 3 to 4 feet, all the water which does not attach itself to the surface of its particles by the force of capillary attraction. This, and nothing less than this, is thorough drainage, and this con-

dition of the soil must be attained before we can anticipate all the good results which are rightfully attributed to under-draining. Such a condition is best effected by the use of the tile, and it is well always to bear in mind these principles—that in thorough drainage the object is to provide an outlet for water at the *top* of the water-level, and that which falls on the soil does not travel diagonally toward the drain, but settles at once in a vertical direction, and thus raises the level to such a height that the water enters the tile and is carried away. It continues to flow until water from the upper soil has ceased to descend to raise the position of that below.

To illustrate this more fully, let us suppose a barrel, standing on its end, to be filled with soil, and that water be poured into it until the soil is saturated—that is, until the space between the particles is filled with water. If we now remove the bung of the barrel the water will flow out until that above the level of the lower side of the bung-hole is entirely removed; except such as is held by capillary attraction. The water which has passed out is not all of that which was originally above the level of the outlet, for that water did not take a diagonal direction toward the outlet from all parts of the upper half of the barrel. Its weight carried it directly down, and caused it to force up that which was below it until it passed off by the outlet. Probably, for short distance from the hole, the water moved in a slanting direction; but this is only local, and does not invalidate the illustration. Now, if we pour water into the barrel, in imitation of a heavy shower, it is at once absorbed by the soil in the upper part of the barrel, and it passes down as before, raises the water level to a point above the lower edge of the bung-hole, and the outflowing again commences. Here we see that the water passes out as soon as it reaches the lower part of the outlet; it would not accelerate the flow to enlarge the hole on the upper side, supposing it originally large enough to carry off the water as fast as it settles and raises the level.

The same is the case with the soil. The position of the lower side of the tube which is formed by the tile decides the water level; and whenever, from rains or any other source, what is given to the upper soil, it passes down in a vertical direction, and raises the level until a like amount passes off through the tile. It may move sideways for a foot or two each way from the drain, but this does not effect the principle. When a cubic inch of water falls on the soil at a point midway between two drains, it does not travel along until it finds an outlet, but it passes down to the level of the water below, and by its weight it

causes a rise in the whole mass until, other things being equal, a corresponding amount of that which is in the immediate vicinity of the drain passes out. Hence we see that water enters the tile almost entirely from below; and in view of this fact, it is obvious that all that is necessary in practice is so to lay the tile that will carry off the water thus received. Filling in the ditch above the tile is entirely useless in all cases where the tile is large enough to carry off the water—and it should of course be always so—for it does not at all facilitate the entrance of water into the drain. If there were any loose material needed it should be placed below the tile, for it is from below that the water comes. But it is never needed. Lay your tile so that the water will run out and you cannot keep it from running in.

Drains should invariably be dug parallel to each other, and run directly down the steepest descent, because the water will have the shortest way to percolate to enter the drain, and when once in, its delivery is of course very rapid. Formerly this plan was objected to, and oblique drains always used. The direction of the main drains and sub-drains depend on the nature of the ground. When the surface undulates, lay the main drain along the hollow and open into it at right angles. The distance at which small drains are placed apart depends upon the nature of the soil, the depth of the drain, and whether it is sub or surface water they have to deliver. In stiff clays drains may be dug two or three feet deep and twenty feet apart; in porous soils from three to four feet deep and thirty feet apart. If the outfall will permit, drains should never be less than four feet deep on any ordinary soil, and from twenty to thirty feet apart, though they are sometimes efficient forty-five feet apart, in soils of varied texture.

When lands are to be drained, much judgment must be exercised, as some soils would give inferior crops during a dry summer, if drained deeper than two feet. When land is thoroughly drained, we anticipate that every drop of rain will sink precisely on the spot where it falls and pass down to the level of the drains. Thus all the water is so filtered as to leave its valuable substances held in solution in the soil. In lands that have been rained for ten years, have changed their sub-soils into the nature of the surface soil to the depth of the drains; this is produced by the ameliorating effect of water and air, decomposing the inorganic and organic elements and producing matters which constitute the food for plants; also by eradicating deleterious substances, rendering the texture loose for the penetration of roots, and thus increasing the fertility of the land

to a degree, often doubling the crops. It is also established as a fact that thoroughly drained fields stand drought and wet better than undrained fields containing the same quality of soil. It is not surprising that they should stand wet better, but it seems strange that they should bear drought so well, and show superior verdure throughout the summer; and that they should be fit to undergo the operations of tillage far earlier and later than undrained fields, and that manures produce twice the effect and last four times longer. Another wonderful advantage of thorough drainage is, that air is admitted into the soil by an underdraught through the chimneys of the drain. We all know that air and water must be supplied to the roots, and if we can give it to them below, as well as above, so much the better.

* * * * *

The object of drainage as many suppose is not to deprive the soil of moisture, but to regulate the quantity, and not down the plant. If the yearly increase of plants on undrained land is five per cent., it will be on drained land ten per cent. Many farmers say they do not believe in draining; that they had not been successful. The reason was that they did not pay attention to the regular inclination of the drains. Instead of having a uniform fall at the bottom, they left a rising in the bed of the drain, where the descending waters accumulated above the level of the rising, causing stagnation and destroyed the fall, the floor of the drains must be perfectly straight in their descent to the outfall.

* * *

Experience has proved that deep underdrains even as deep as seven feet yield water peculiarly soft and fine for washing, drinking and culinary purposes, and is selected by stock in preference to that obtained by shallow draining which is offensive. Thermometric observations have been made on drainage water to discover the temperature at different periods of the year, to find the effect on soil and climate, and the singular fact has been noticed that, the snow had all melted away on drained land was still lying in some places two feet deep on undrained, showing a great difference in temperature between the two, and the beneficial effects of perfect drainage.

Drained land does not, as has been supposed deteriorate, but constantly increased in fertility, and retain the increase from season to season, though it may be washed by heavy rains every week, if manures are supplied even in a liquid form they do not find their way to the drain, but are retained chemically by the soil, this is proved by the fact that the water passes off as pure as crystal and fit to drink.

I trust I have stated in a manner clear enough to be sufficiently plain, to every one, some of the *advantages to be secured* by the system of drainage, and that some such plan must be adopted in many parts of our State to render a sure and valuable return for the labor of the farmer is evident, and it is to be hoped that some of our intelligent farmers will give it a test and be the pioneer of a system so important and valuable.

SUBSOILING.

I don't care how deep the top soil may be. Any farmer, no matter how stupid or slow to notice or adopt new plans or improvements in his mode of farming, knows that a deep plowing is more likely to produce and secure a good crop, than shallow plowing; and if the principle is good at all, it is good all the way, and is worth adopting, or, at least, worth a thorough trial to test its value. I could give instances, where, with us and among my neighbors, the plan of the double plowing has been tried and in every case fully proved the principle; and I take it that so much is already known that it is useless for me to occupy space to prove what no one can deny. I am well satisfied that no instrument is more needed, or is of more value for successful and systematic farming, than a good subsoil plow—one that is adopted to the soil of our State—and that none will better repay its use by increasing the production of the soil, in removing many difficulties now experienced by the great variations of our climate, to overcome the effects of extreme wet or dry seasons, and to protect our winter wheat from the great liability of freezing out and winter killing. Deep soil will not always produce good crops if let alone, but can always be made to produce them if properly handled. The subsoil, or that which lies next under the depth the surface plow is run, is sometimes so hard and compact that it is impossible in ordinary seasons for the tender and minute roots of plants to penetrate it; and although it may possess every element of great production, it lies as useless as a bed of rock would, for the purpose of feeding the plants. To produce large and healthy corn or growth of any kind of grain or grass, it is necessary to have large, long, and healthy roots; and such roots cannot grow unless they have a mellow and well prepared soil to penetrate. But with such a chance for a full and strong root, the plant will correspond, and with a thin and shallow soil the roots must also be weak and poor, and the crop will correspond. The roots cannot collect and convey to the plant the needed nourishment to give a large product, unless the roots can have a chance to "spread

themselves" sufficiently to draw such nutriment from the soil in which they grow. Considerable discussion has passed among agriculturists at the East and in England, in regard to the form of the plow wanted—whether one that would lift the subsoil and spread it on the surface, or one that would go like a mole through the soil, breaking and pulverizing it and letting it fall back to its original place but in a broken and loose mass, were best; and much information has been gained from such discussion and has established the fact that both have their advantages, subject to the quality and nature of the soil. For instance, when the subsoil is of a superior quality to the surface soil, which may have become impoverished or worn out by constant cropping and neglect to maintain its productive qualities by artificial supplies—it is of benefit to raise the subsoil to the surface to invigorate the old worn out fields; but where, as is the case on the surface of our rich prairies, the surface soil is equal in all its parts and sometimes better than the subsoil, all that is wanted is so to loosen and prepare it that the plants growing in it shall have a full chance to spread and extend themselves to gain the most nourishment and support. And I give some reasons (which, if not all my own, are none the less good,) in evidence of its value and some of the advantages which I think will result from its use. 1st. One object in loosening the soil is to admit roots to a sufficient depth to hold the plant in its position, to obtain nutriment necessary to its full growth, to receive moisture from the lower portions of the soil. It must be evident that roots penetrating the soil to the depth of two feet or more anchor the plants more securely than those which are spread more thinly near the surface. 2d. If plants will grow better in a soil of six inches deep than in one of three inches, there is no reason why they should not be benefitted in proportion by disturbing the soil to the whole depth to which roots will travel, which is usually more than three feet. The minute roots of corn and wheat will, if allowed by proper cultivation, go to the depth of three feet and more, every inch of the soil being occupied by the roots. 3d. It deepens the surface soil, because it admits roots into the subsoil, where they decay and leave elements which improve the fertilizing qualities of the soil. The subsoil often contains matters which are deficient in the surface soil, but by the use of the subsoil plow they are made available. 4th. Soils are rendered earlier in the spring, because the water which rendered them cold, heavy and untillable, is earlier removed, leaving them earlier in a growing condition. 5th. The throw

ing out of grain in winter is prevented, because the water falling on the earth is immediately removed instead of remaining to throw up the soil by freezing, which it always does. 6th. Farmers are enabled to work the sooner after rains, because the water descends and is immediately removed from the surface, instead of lying to be taken off by the slow process of evaporation and sinking through a heavy soil. 7th. The effects of cold weather are kept off longer in the fall, because the excess of water is removed, which produces an unfertile condition on the first appearance of cold weather. Farmers will find on experiment even on our deep, rich prairies, that they have gold buried in the soil if they will go deep enough to obtain it. The law gives a man the ownership of the land for an indefinite depth; but few seem to know or realize that there is a farm below the one they are cultivating, which is as valuable as the one on the surface. And now, Mr. Editor, I have already written more than twice as much as I intended when I sat down, and will not impose on your room or the patience of your thousands of readers; but I am anxious to have every means put into the hands of our hard-working farmers that shall tend to make more sure, and to increase, a suitable return for their care and toil, and hope to have this subject fairly brought up and discussed. Will not some farmer who has tried the plan give us his experience next season? I can give some more practical experience, having only tried it last fall in some wheat, and will give you the result when it can be obtained.

Poultry Rearing.

Editor Illinois Farmer: Since the successful combination of beauty with utility, in mechanical inventions, and of pleasure with profit, in employments seems to be the grand *desideratum* of practical philosophers, permit me a few remarks intended for your lady readers, upon a subject whose result is the latter combination.

Among the various objects of industry, in which country maids and matrons are wont to engage, there is none more deserving of their attention, or better suited to their taste and capacity, than that of rearing poultry. And yet how few comparatively seem to consider it within their sphere of action, or think it more than proper, that its petty duties should devolve upon their brothers or husbands, who, amid other multiplied cares, are quite apt to neglect what might become an important department of farm interests.

It is especially suited to those, to whom spare moments come but seldom, and would be grudgingly given to the

cultivation of the beautiful for its own sake merely, as for instance caring for a flower garden and kindred occupations, and yet such persons need some change from the dull routine of cooking, washing, sewing, etc., something that while it would afford delight, must also have the accessory of a reasonable remuneration; to those and others, upon whom plenty of out-door exercise, and the wholesome stimulant of a *little care*, would have a beneficial effect, the rearing of turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks, or fancy fowls cannot be too highly commended.

Viewed in a reasonable light it is a branch of economy, not to be despised, as having a tendency to develope the attributes of the mind, for we know that it enlarges the sympathies in a remarkable degree, and besides it should be considered as a study both pleasant and important, in which every item of experience is valuable. It is to be hoped that ladies of every class, will show it more favor, and a little practice will convince them that it is an employment worth advocating.

I had no idea when I began this, of detailing *methods* for best securing success in the business; but I am tempted to give a few general hints to those uninitiated, garnered from the experience of my mother—whom to see among her downy pets of all descriptions would convince any one that she was good authority. In the first place, she makes it a rule, that all eggs for hatching must be handled with extreme care, and not suffered to get wet previous to setting; if it is necessary to keep them some time, they should be put into a box or cask, with layers of cotton between and over them; they will keep quite well in this way, during the cooler months of Spring, but in warm weather all eggs should be fresh as possible.

At the time of hatching, all eggs which have the appearance of not being good, should be destroyed, and as fast as they leave the shell, the little ones should be removed until the whole brood comes forth, when they may be returned to the hen, who should be placed in a coop which can be moved every few days. The most common food at first is a mash of corn meal and water, and this is much healthier for the little chicks, if previously baked.

Turkeys—though perfectly hardy after attaining a certain age, are among the most tender when quite young, requiring at that time, judicious attention. We never confine the hen in a coop, but fasten her by the leg to a stake or tree where it is shady, using a long string, and if possible, selecting a grassy spot. The old birds have such a rambling propensity, that they should not be suffered to go at large until the little ones are two

or three weeks old, or until they are strong enough to withstand the effects of a thorough drenching in the morning dews, and able to extricate themselves from all the dangerous places through which their improvident mother is sure to lead them. Their food should for a week be hard boiled eggs chopped fine, and mixed with moistened bread crumbs; they are very fond of this, and gain strength rapidly upon such fare. After a while a well baked cake of corn meal and water may be substituted—it is raw food which swells in their tender crops, that causes them to die so unaccountably to many poultry fanciers.

Turkeys soon learn to catch insects, and will grow surprisingly at a time when grasshoppers are plenty, after this they require but little care, save to be sheltered in case of storm.

But this is a prolific theme Mr. Editor, and I must conclude as your space will be trespassed on.

MARIE ESTELLE.

Oregon, Ill., May, 1860.

It is such letters as the above that we like for the Farmer, practical and useful, and we hope our fair young friend will not forget us hereafter. If our boys were a little older, we might be disposed to send them up to look among the prairie slopes that skirt the Rock river for the writer, for we will warrant she will do justice to housekeeping in all its departments.

Fairbanks' Scales.

Among the large number of the highest premiums awarded to these Scales during the last thirty years, by the most eminent scientific associations in the country, and by National, State and County Fairs, are thirteen by the Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa State Fairs of 1859, and the National Fair held at the same time in Chicago, and that, too, after sharp competition and the most rigid tests. But what is of more importance to practical men, as showing not only the great strength and accuracy, but durability, of the Scales, is the award of superiority in these respects by the vast number who have used them for many years, all over the world, almost, in all branches of business, and under all circumstances.

The skill and enterprise of the Messrs. Fairbanks, and their large experience and unequaled facilities, enable them to adapt their Scales to all required uses, and at moderate prices; and so long as they keep them up to their present point of excellence, and pursue their present honorable mode of dealing, the public will wisely continue to use their Scales, which have been *tried and approved*, rather than experiment with others.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

[From the American Baptist, New York, Aug. 2, 1859.]

A MINIATURE wooden pagoda which we brought from Burmah, having been broken while on shipboard, we were very anxious to have it repaired, and tried several sorts of glue, but without success, till our attention was called to Spalding's Prepared Glue, sold at 30 Pratt-street. This we found to answer the purpose. The pagoda appears now to be strongly cemented, and can be seen by calling at the office of the *American Baptist*.

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, JULY 1, 1860.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

The season has made a steady march into the heart of summer, and the ripened grain waves in golden glory, and is yielding to the sickle of the reaper as it goes singing through its serried ranks with spikelets all reversed, for with it the battle of life is over, and the blades that so lately stood upright, drinking in the morning dew, and made strong by the summer zephyrs, have bent their ripened heads and yielded up their values to the hand of the husbandman. The farmers of Central Illinois can sing a jubilant harvest home, for the yield of wheat, of oats, of rye, and of barley is good, even beyond their most sanguine expectations, while the corn is leaping and laughing and growing more vigorous, from day to day, and giving promise of a most bounteous harvest. The grass is only moderate, and the same may be said of potatoes and garden vegetables. The weather is not scorching hot, so as to shrink the ripening grain, and curl the leaves of the growing corn, but rightly tempered for the small grains and for labor, while the excellent condition of the soil and the very thorough culture that it has received, brings the corn forward in the most satisfactory manner. Yesterday (the 25th) we passed over the great Western Railroad from Tolono to Springfield, and along the route, the reapers and headers are busy cutting the winter wheat. In one field of fifteen hundred acres, several headers were busy. Without headers it would be rather difficult to harvest this field, for it will be recollect that in our climate we have a short harvest, say ten days at most; this would require some twelve reapers, and over a hundred men, but with the header a less number of men are employed, at the same time a larger outlay of capital is required. With the small farmer, the reaper is his implement for the harvest, but the large one must rely upon the header. We have passed over this route monthly for the past six months, but now that we can see the extent of the fields, as they stand out in their golden glory, we must confess to a greater breadth of wheat than we had sup-

posed was on the ground, and this wheat though not as good a stand as might have been, yet with well filled heads, will turn a good if not more than an average yield, in fact much better than for years past. The corn has received more than its usual share of culture, and in this respect our farmers are inaugurating a new era, and will demonstrate the theory that a small farm well cultivated is worth more than a large one *run over*. We must say that the farmers of Central Illinois are the best corn growers in the State, that they can produce more corn for the same amount of labor, over and above the advantages of climate, in short, that they understand the business better, but we shall not claim for them perfection, as in this progressive age, with so many valuable new implements, they will continue to improve from time to time. With the new implements we cannot see why planting in drills will not prove the best. Among the improvements in corn culture the roller has its share, by crushing the cobs, and giving us a well pulverized soil for the seed, hiding it from the vermin and protecting it from drouth. No corn planter should think of dispensing with this implement. The weather for the past month has been rather dry, yet no crop has been seriously injured, though the potato crop will suffer most. We would call especial attention to the letter of our good friend Mr. "Old Firkin," in regard to the time of planting of this crop. Early potatoes sometimes fail, when a late crop comes in well. Rye for fall feed of stock, and for early feed for hogs, is of great value, and we take this occasion to call attention to it. Many of our new farmers have little or no fall feed, and to such the rye pasture will be invaluable. Sow a few acres in July or August, by plowing up grain stubble, this will give abundance of feed after the Autumn frosts have cut off the supply on the prairie, and it can be plowed up for corn in the Spring, or allowed to make a crop either for the grain, or in which to turn the hogs. Wheat should not be allowed to stand in the field, as the grain is bleached by dew and rain, and is less valuable; if it cannot be threshed as soon as cured, it should be stacked and allowed to go through the sweating process, which will require four to six

weeks; either thrash from the hock, or allow it time to sweat and dry out, otherwise the threshing will be a tedious process. Do not in the hurry of harvest forget the garden; recollect that you owe to that valuable department of the farm, much that has made the country more popular as to good health; better have a plenty of fat vegetables than fat pork, in the long hot days of summer.

Strawberries as a Paying Crop.

When in Cincinnati, a few days since, we were forcibly struck with the large amount of strawberries sold in that market, which must amount to several hundreds of bushels daily. To produce this amount of fruit, pick and market it, must require a large amount of farm labor. The retail price was ten cents per quart, with brisk sales; at wholesale was six to eight cents, according to quality, put up in drawers, the drawers either paid for or returned as agreed upon. The cost per quart to Chicago is about two cents, being a net cost of say ten cents, and retail at fifteen cents. When in Chicago the last of May, we called at the fruit stand of H. Newhall, in Dearborn street, and were shown a lot of Crimson Corn Strawberries, grown at South Pass, (Cobden) in Union county, picked the day before, shipped 6 P. M. and at 9 A. M. next morning was in market, as fresh as though they had just come from some neighboring garden. The berries were large and fine, put up in quart pasteboard boxes in drawers two boxes deep. They were by far the finest in market and were selling at thirty-seven and a half cents a quart, while the best of the Cincinnati berries put up in drawers sold at twenty-five cents. The first arrivals of these berries sold at fifty cents a quart. Allowing three hours for picking, and we have them in market in eighteen hours, while the Cincinnati berries are forty hours in reaching that market from the picking, thus putting the south part of our State some twenty hours ahead of the Cincinnatians. The soil and climate about South Pass is earlier and more natural to this fruit, the berries are larger and of course more marketable, they go into market perfectly fresh, and consequently must pay a better profit. When we add to this, that land about Cincinnati is worth from one to two hundred dollars per acre and at South Pass from twenty to thirty, we have a realizing sense of the difference. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have large tracts of valuable land at that point, which they offer at lower rates and on long time; and to those who wish to grow the small fruits or large, there is no place equal to the south

part of our State. For strawberry culture, it is the place of places. Almost any location south of the Big Muddy river to Cairo is the place to locate the great strawberry fields that are yet to supply the north with this most delicious fruit. We cannot too strongly urge upon all who have not as yet located themselves for fruit growing to visit that part of the State. We know of no business that will pay better than strawberry culture, when entered upon with zeal, prudence, economy and capital, in that Italy of the west, the romantic hillsides of pononal Egypt. Messrs. Newhall & Clark, G. H. Baker, Col. Bainbridge, H. C. Freeman, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Vaneil and others, have fine plantations of fruit at South Pass, and will take pleasure in showing visitors their grounds at any time. A visit there, at this time, to see the immense crop of blackberries and other early fruits, will well repay the trip. Take a look at Egypt good friends who intend to make fruit growing a business.

Amount of Rain for '59.

January	2,3886.
February	2,9845.
March	2,1003.
April	3,8991.
May	5,7125.
June	5,3878.
July	2,5740.
August	4,4222.
September	5,1737.
October	3,1956.
November	1,6621.
December	2,3129.
Inches.....	41,7683.
Average of the Seasons.. .	45,0000.
Deficit—Inches.....	3,2317.
AMOUNT FOR '58.	
The rainy season.....	56,1923.
Excess.....	12,1323.

Difference in the two seasons—inches..... 15,3640.

By reference to page ten of the January number, the amount of rain for '58 will be seen. The difference of the two seasons was not so much in the amount of rain, as in the lower temperature preventing evaporation.

The Value of Deep Plowing for Corn.

Mr. J. W. Prose, of Tuscola, Douglas county, informs us that last year he raised one hundred and ninety bushels of corn from three acres of ground, while his neighbors that had eight and ten acres, did not get more. He plowed his ground ten inches deep, laid it off about three feet, and planted the same distance apart in the row, two kernels in each hill. The ground was prairie, plowed for the second time.—The seed used was common white corn. This shows what can be done by deep plowing and thorough culture. We can point out any number of farmers who had thirty and forty acres of corn last year, who did not get more than thirty bushels to the acre, when if they had planted only one half as much, and had

taken care of it would have had the same amount of corn and not had to run over a large field to get a poor return for a poor investment. If we had thirty acres of corn planted, and found that we could only cultivate twenty acres and do it well, we would let the ten acres go or plow it up, and seed down with timothy and clover.

[From the Homestead, Hartford, Conn.
The Cattle Disease.

FALSE ALARM.

Certain timorous souls have, it would seem, been frightened out of all propriety, by exaggerated rumors that this disease had come, or was gradually advancing over the State, and there have been a class of people, perhaps from superior wisdom, or from constitutional conservatism, who have scouted the idea, and have clearly perceived, even as it has now proved, that there was no danger at all, or next to none; "there is every reason," say they, "to suppose that it will die out before long;" that if now it is virulent, soon it will be found to yield to remedies, like small pox, etc. Others say, it arises from close stables, and is catching if animals have been kept in unventilated stalls, but not otherwise; others, that have known the disease for years, and 'doctored' it with success, and that this slaughtering of well animals, or those slightly diseased, is perfectly barbarous.

Well, so these wise ones talk; and they act, too. In the Legislature they pull wires, and work to convince those who are anxious for the security of the millions of neat cattle in the State, that the danger is confined to few; that it will not come near them; and they ridicule the idea of a whole county going distracted over a sick cow, etc., etc.

ANOTHER SIDE.

But let us not be too hasty, and now that our legislators have really acted, and we have a law, let us deliberately consider the facts, and we can judge whether the action of the commissioners is judicious or not,—for their powers are such that the court they most fear will be that of public opinion, and they will depend in no small measure upon an enlightened public sentiment for the ability to efficiently carry out the measures which they decide upon.

In whatever way we approach the consideration of this disease, we are met with the fact that it is new in this country, and well known in many parts of Europe. Cattle maladies defying medicinal treatment, in many cases, and spreading either as epidemics or by contagion or infection are very unusual in this country. The catarrhal murrain, or murrain proper, is not known in this

country, so far as we are aware; typhus fever is sometimes very deadly and apparently infectious, many cattle in the same or associated herds dying of it; lung fever is not unfrequently epidemic in England and we have no doubt it may be so here. Then, too, some bowel complaints are more or less epidemic, or supposed to be so; and diseases of the skin we all know are apt to run through a herd when affected animals are not isolated. But these are all well known diseases, treated, to be sure, in various ways, and under almost every variety of names by the "cow doctors." This disease is something new. We have before specified the symptoms at length, and now would only recall a few prominent points.

Usually the animal has the disease upon it at least eight weeks before it becomes so unwell as to excite special attention; and it may be months after this that it gets along very comfortably, the appetite good, and nothing unusual observable, except, perhaps, occasionally being "out of sorts." It has a cough which is peculiar—not a husky, blowing cough, but one quick and deep-seated, caught suddenly, and as if the animal had no wind to spare; as the disease increases the peculiarity of this cough does likewise. It has even been noticed that animals laboring under this disease improve in flesh, and we can easily see how this may be the case, as the disease is not a painful one, but gradually diminishes the capacity of the lungs, and narrow-chested, small-lunged animals are, it is well known, most apt to take on fat. When they finally fall, it is as evidently very sick animals, and they die finally of the gradual filling up of the lungs, causing suffocation, combined with inflammation, or fever of the lungs, sometimes the lungs becoming even partially decomposed.

The thickening of the enveloping membrane of the lungs, and the adhesion more or less to the walls of the cavity of the chest; the filled-up, in a measure solidified, state of the lungs; the thickened edges of the lobes of the lungs, and often portions of the lung of a liver-like character; considerable watery fluid in the cavity of the chest, and the soft, flabby condition of the heart; are unmistakeable symptoms of this disease, seen upon the dissection of the animals, and which no butcher who is a careful observer will claim he is familiar with in combination, as presented in this disease.

It is then, a foreign disease, beyond all question; and moreover, it has only recently been known in England, unless the disease which raged there 100 years ago (1756) was the same disease, as it probably was.

Taken before symptoms of fever are noticed, it is supposed to be curable, at least so it is claimed, and there are some cases now known in this county which having had the disease, were much better, and when killed in a way to recover; and others are now living which may gain a state of fair health, though doubtless at the expense of a part of their lungs.

We have not seen the least evidence that it is not as contagious as at first claimed. Animals, in all conditions, take it, calves, heifers and old cattle, cows in pregnancy, cattle in good flesh and in poor flesh, weathered and "toughened" to the last extent, and those housed and well cared for. The Massachusetts Commissioners say that they "have not failed to find this disease whenever there has been exposure."

Under these circumstances is it the part of wisdom for us or for the commissioners to wait till the disease shows itself by the animals dying by scores in limited districts, or should they take such measures as are possible to keep our cattle away from this contagion, by preventing their associating with others as far as possible, and of course it will be the first duty of the commissioners to secure the same non-intercourse between all those cattle which by any possibility may have become contaminated, and others now free, no matter at what inconvenience to those concerned; and we doubt not they will have in this the hearty co-operation of every well-informed man.

The history of the disease is one of death and almost annihilation of the neat cattle. Where it has been newly introduced it has made a clean sweep as in Africa; where it has existed before or when the climatic influences and general care bestowed on the health of animals has modified it, its fatality has been reduced to 25 or 30 per cent of the stock exposed. It is here upon our borders, aye, in our midst, to a certain extent. Shall we think that every animal that coughs has probably got a cold?—that cattle may run in the road without danger?—that drovers and butchers may buy their cattle where they will, and drive them where they list? Shall the cattle fleeing before the pestilence be taken to feed upon our pastures or those of our mercenary neighbors when none can tell certainly whether they have been exposed, and they may even now be sowing broadcast the seeds of death?

Let these questions come home to every man, and let him beware, while a calamity like this certainly is *impending* over us, how he trifles with or sneers at the natural and well grounded fears of any persons.

Suppose it is controlled, and that timely measures check it, as we devoutly

pray they may—sneer then, and call us fools for being scared, if you will; and take credit to yourselves, O "conservatives," for being very brave in the presence of such facts, and for having always told us so—that it would never come here—but, now, for humanity's sake, do nothing to interfere with efficient measures to check the spread of the malady, or to allay the alarm which makes people careful of their stock.

We present the act which became a law of this State on Wednesday last. We consider it very faulty in several particulars, but believe that it is the best law that could have been "got through" at present, and hope that its faults may not render it inoperative in any important cases.

It is highly important that the commissioners should be able to ascertain accurately and immediately whether an animal has the disease or not. This can be done in case it dies, or sometimes, perhaps usually, in case they are accompanied by an experienced veterinary surgeon, when the animal is living, but sick; but in the case of an animal, diseased and able to communicate the contagion, yet not apparently very unwell, unless they kill it and examine the lungs, there no way of ascertaining the truth with certainty. In many instances they may be able to bargain for and buy the animal at the expense of the State; but often a contrary, cross-grained owner would not part with his beast except at an extravagant and unwarrantable price. So the hands of the commissioners will be tied, and they cannot act with a full knowledge of the case.

The \$25,000 limitation, considering all the other checks upon extravagance imposed by the bill, looks narrow, and may cause embarrassment, though we presume it may be sufficient to meet all necessary demands, especially if the Selectmen in the various towns act promptly.

The provision in the 8th section which provides that owners and keepers shall inform the Selectmen when their cattle are attacked by or exposed to the disease, throws the responsibility of recognizing the disease upon the owner, and not upon the Selectmen, and consequently, unless a man is fully awake to the necessity of knowing whether or not his cattle are affected, his hopes will get the better of his doubts, and he will be confident that his animals have only a little cold or "horn-ail," when the disease may be upon them. The provision should have been that all cases of serious disease of every kind, and all lung disease, coughs and colds, should be reported to the Selectmen, and that such animals should be treated as if they had

the pulmonary murrain, unless the evidence to the contrary is clear.

For the Illinois Farmer.

STRAWS.

Having just completed the assessing of the town of "Marion," in the county of Ogle, which is considerably larger than a congressional townships, having nearly one half of the town of "Byron" added, I have made the following observations, and I will only premise that our town is thickly populated, and has within its borders few untilled acres and wood lands. One farmer has a dozen four year old steers, outside of which there are four or five single ones, and three yoke of oxen. We have within our town limits less than one hundred sheep in two or three small flocks. Only four farmers have twenty hogs or more, and only one *over fifty*. *Three-fourths of the inhabitants will not make more than their own supply of pork and the majority of the other fourth will sell less than ten hogs each.* We have within this town, perhaps as many horses as any one town in the State; one farmer having listed thirty-two and quite a number over twelve each, I may give the exact number perhaps in my next. Rye, of which there are many acres, will be ready for the reaper by the fourth of July. All crops look well. Wheat will be heavy if it fills well—as yet no ravages of chinch bugs. I never saw corn land cleaner from weeds and better tilled than in our town, as a whole.—Farmers are working hard, and the prospect is that their toil and labor will meet with its just reward. Grass is thin, and in most cases one ton of timothy hay per acre, will be considered a good yield this year.

I am trying a few experiments with potatoes, to determine (to my own satisfaction) whether it is best to plant whole or cut potatoes, or even eyes, and arrive at some conclusion about the quantity of seed. One thing I have found already, and have also good authority to back up my conclusion, viz: To cut out the eyes or plant the parings only, will retard the appearance of potatoes above ground nearly ten days, or in other words, whole potatoes planted will show their tops ten or twelve days sooner than parings, small pieces, or seed will; but they (the eyes) are pretty sure to come even if dried enough to ring. I raised some very good potatoes, and a good yield also from parings last year. I shall also be able to find out something about deep and shallow planting. It is not good policy to plant all your crop of potatoes at the same time. In 1858 I had, late in the season some old potatoes more than were needed for the family supply—having a suitable piece of land, I planted them on the sixth day of July,

and these yielded my best potatoes, while the early planted were little more than a failure. The seasons are not always alike, and therefor we should in such matters try both early and late planting.

I here wish to make a suggestion which I hope you will submit to your numerous readers, namely this: Let every farmer, who has any hope of attending our next State Fair, reduce to writing any of his observation during the season for discussion in our evening meetings, for I hope these will be continued as long as we have a State Fair, and I also suggest that some suitable provisions will be made for a place to hold these meetings.

Yours, &c.,
OLD FIRKEN.

Agricultural Department to the Normal University.

BLOOMINGTON, June 27, 1860.

The joint committees of the Boards of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies met this morning at the Nicholls House and after a general comparison of views, but without any definite action, adjourned to meet with the convention which had been called to meet with them, for a further consideration of the subject.

2 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The convention called for the purpose of considering the above subject, met in Phoenix Hall, and was called to order by electing Capt. J. N. Brown, President, Wm. H. Van Epps of Lee, Benjamin Vansel of Union, and S. B. Chandler of St. Clair, Vice Presidents, and J. P. Reynolds of Marion, O. B. Galusha of Kendall, and Samuel Edwards of Bureau, were elected Secretaries. Capt. Brown, upon taking the chair, addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I scarcely know how to return you my sincere thanks, for the honor that you have conferred upon me, in calling me to preside over you during your deliberations on so important an occasion as that before you, the proper training and educating of your children, so that they may fill with honor their places in the great industrial classes. We have met for the purpose of interchanging views, and to recommend measures and to carry out and perfect a system of education that shall be of value to the laborer. I hoped that at this convention a ball would be put in motion that shall roll on until an education shall be obtained by all. You have, by action of your Legislature, a Normal University, and we hope to live, and do not despair to see, teachers enough sent out from its halls to teach every child throughout our land. I promise you my co-operation to advance this cause, as that not only our children, but our children's children shall feel its benefit.

Mr. Spencer, moved that the names of delegates be enrolled.

Mr. Davis said that the members had been taken to task for not making an elaborate report, and a programme for the details of the convention, but we have called together the

people, that they can take the matter in hand and decide for themselves.

Mr. C. T. Chase, who had, at the request of the members of the committee, visited several of the schools at the East devoted to an Agricultural education, was called out, and read a most able and practical report.—The report itself—too long for our space—but from all the information he could obtain the whole race of Agricultural Colleges, Schools and Farms, had little of agriculture about them—the colleges and schools were good literary institutions, but taught nothing in the line of practical agriculture. The farms were mere reformatory institutions, where wayward youths were put to labor, and taught common school branches—that the work cost all it came to. On his return, Mr. C. called at the great Agricultural College of Michigan, and found it at Lansing, forty miles from a railroad, carved out of the forest by the students, which may be called mastering the first elements of an agricultural education—the A B C of the art. The forest walls that girt the institution, are no doubt looked up to as something sublime, and which melts away, as blow by blow the delicate boy, taking his first lesson, cuts down the denizens of the forest in rather a moderate manner.

At Bellsburgh, Pa., the boys in the school done all their own work, cooking, washing, etc. Rather practical, on the whole, we should think, and decidedly boyish.

Here we cast our eye over the audience, and our attention was called to the serene looks of Prof. Capen, the clerk of the weather, who, we should judge, had got the weather fixed to his liking for the next two weeks.

Dr. McChesney said, that in presenting briefly what he had to say, he did not deem it important to discuss the great need of elevating the standard of education. The laborer should receive more and better opportunities of education, and that an agricultural education should be of a grade equal to any other pursuit; not that the *dead languages* were necessary; not that all branches should be mastered, but that all those branches pertaining to his calling, in as through a manner as those of any other profession.

In the vicinity of Chicago, there is now already an institution with a charter for a school, and an experimental farm of two hundred acres, which he understood, will be offered for the uses and purposes of this convention. In the University of Chicago, they have a Professorship of Law, of the Modern Languages, and intend to allow students in agriculture to drop at once, if they choose, into the regular classes; but if not, to attend the lectures on farming, and to take practical lessons in culture, not only of grains and fruits, but the whole routine of prairie farming.

Prof. Turner said he was not prepared to make a speech, but he could see an open of progress. Some years ago, but one farmer could be persuaded to attend a meeting of this kind, after all sorts of drumming, and by newspapers and otherwise—but the world moves. At one time he wanted to agitate; no matter how much he kicked a man, if he but stirred at the kicks. But now is the time for calm consideration and action. All

of the industrial colleges have been a failure. The college at College Hill, Ohio, had once been a flourishing institution, but it is now in the hands of a clergyman, and he has made it a clergyman's college, and it is now a failure as an agricultural institution. The Professor's speech was rich and practical, and carried the audience with perfect storm.

B. G. Roots said, that he had listened with much pleasure to the information given by Dr. McChesney, (here some explanations and conversation took place between the two.) He would speak for Egypt, and took pleasure in saying that Marion, Mount Vernon, Carbondale and Tamaroa had obtained charters for agricultural schools, and made many good resolves.

Rev. Mr. Minier made some happy remarks in relation to the object of the convention—it was useless to get up a school without a live, practical man to be at the head of it. At one time he asked a lady what became of all the pins. She retorted by asking what became of all the students from the colleges—they disappeared from our schools as mysteriously as the pins, and we hear no more from them. He had no doubt that if the large farmers would give away half of their land, and put the remainder in crops, they would be better off. In conclusion, he would say, that the Boards of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies should have the appointment of the officers of the proposed institution.

Mr. Van Epps was no speaker, yet he took a deep interest in the cause. He was for action—for progress. We wanted no great appropriation, but we wanted something practical; something for the time.—He would ask aid for our common schools; give them a higher tone. He would propose that the admission fees at the State Fair be fifty cents instead of twenty-five cents, provided that twenty-five per cent. of the gross proceeds be used for the purpose of this enterprize. He offered a resolution to that effect.

Professor Turner moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions, and the President appointed J. B. Turner, C. B. Denio, C. R. Overman, C. T. Chase and B. G. Roots.

Mr. Ellsworth would ask to present a letter from parties interested.

Resolution by Mr. James Davis referred to committee.

Resolution of A. Gowe of Dixon, took the same course.

Hon. J. A. Davis then addressed the audience in favor of the enterprize. His county had always sent men to the Legislature who vote the necessary appropriation to carry out the great industrial scheme that had been presented by Prof. Turner.

He was followed by C. B. Denio, who made one of his most characteristic speeches. When in the Legislature, some years since, at the suggestion of Prof. Turner, he presented resolutions asking a donation of half a million acres of land for the purpose of just such an institution. The East now claimed the honor of Morril's Land Bill; but such is not the case, and to Prof. Turner is due the first starting of that ball. He would elevate labor—he would make it hon-

orable. He paid the common school a fitting tribute; he would encourage them; in them we would have all these industrial pursuits; taught and the idea of sending for some learned professor at East, to teach us how to plow corn, was simply ridiculous.

Mr. Davis of Macon, would coincide in what had been said. His speech, if he had any, had already been spoke out two or three times. Formerly men were educated to defend themselves; now we have another set of enemies—the great insect tribes—we have yet to learn to defend ourselves from their attacks; and for this purpose we need and require better facilities of education in this department, or at least the same as those extended to the other professions.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, P.M.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Here amid the heats of July, the housing of the smaller grain and the tasselling of the corn, we again meet at the fireside of the farmer. At our first meeting, in January, the prospects of the farmer had for a long time been shrouded in gloom, and the tone was one of despondency; but brighter skies have brought teeming fields, and the hopes of all, so much before depressed, have become buoyant; and now every where we meet with cheerful smiles and cordial greeting. The whole country is again on the high road to prosperity, and with a fair share of produce we may bid defiance to hard times. And now, when the evening shade draws on, and the drapery of evening is around us, we will sit down and hold social converse together, give praise to Him who has given us a return of the teeming harvest, that now gladden the great prairie slopes of the north-west.

SUMMER PRUNING OF THE GRAPE.—The art of grape culture is being better and better understood. The most important fact is that but one crop is ever bore on the same wood. The fruit of this year is upon last years wood, hence an annual renewing of wood is essential to success. The old wood must be cut out as useless, or it will never produce a sound crop. Leave plenty of new shoots, that is, just enough for next year's crop, and rub off all surplus buds. It is no matter whether the vine is trained long or short, high or lower, provided that an abundance of well ripened wood, of this year's growth, is provided for the next year's crop. If the vines have not been thinned out at the proper time, do it now, and cut away with a fearless hand.

LAND ROLLERS.—When we commenced using the McQuiston roller we had some misgiving as to the size, only two feet in diameter, but we find that it does most excellent work, pulverizing the clods most effectually; being in short sections, it runs very easy. It is the cheapest east roller that we have seen. By the use of a roller in corn planting, the labor of rolling is more than saved in the after culture, to say nothing of its value in insuring better germination of the seed, the immunity from vermin and the better growth. All of these directly appeal to the pride of the farm who is pleased with a good stand of corn; to his pocket, in the saving of labor and larger yield. The roller must take its place among the farm implements in the corn growing portions of the State.

AMALGAM BELLS.—When at Cincinnati we saw one of these bells cast, for which five tons of metal was melted. The casting was done at the Niles Works, for Messrs. Hedges, Free & Co. The bell goes to New Jersey, to be used in one of the churches. The cheapness of these bells (12 cents a pound,) has made a demand for them, and if they prove as valuable as at present indicated, they will make a revolution in the bell trade. They are cast of all sizes, from fifty pounds and upwards. For farms they will be particularly valuable. One of a couple of hundred pounds, put upon the farm house, can be arranged with signals for each member of the household, who can be called in at any time without much effort by giving for each a certain number of taps. This will save a deal of trouble in looking up any person wanted. We shall hear further from these bells within a short time.

PRAIRIE BREAKING.—Our Yankee, neighbor, of whom we made mention last month in this connection, has received his new sixteen inch prairie breaker, and is breaking two acres a day with his two horses. He claimed that it was better than ours, and that he could do more work; but our second boy, who by the way is our farmer, filed his protest to this, and on measuring, found that he had averaged a trifle over two acres a day with the old plow. Some persons have an idea that a

plow that will cut a foot is the right width, to all such, we would say that we have never seen a twelve inch plow breaker worth the freight; with the sixteen inch plow you can cut a foot of you chosen. As the season advances, the ground becoming dryer and roots of grass, red roots and weeds stronger, plowing is more difficult for one span of horses, and if the weather is warm, three horses can be used to advantage.

SWEET POTATOES.—To-day (June 22d,) we are setting our main crop of sweet potatoes, and we expect to have nearly, or quite as good a show of potatoes in October as from a half acre of plants set a month since. This plant delights in hot, dry weather, and refuses to grow until the ground is hot and dry. A wet cold season, or a warm wet one, is bad for them. Our customers are through setting, few of them willing to risk even the first of the month. Last year we set a small lot in July and had a good yield.

LIME, SULPHUR, THE PLUMS AND CURCULIO.—In the grounds of J. S. Cook, near Cincinnati, we saw a large number of plum trees loaded with fruit; under each tree were a few that had been punctured by the Curculio, but there was still almost too many on the trees, which would be all the better for a little more thinning. The trees had been syringed with a mixture of lime water and sulphur, the lime still adhering to the foliage. This, Mr. C. says, is cheap and effectual, which we can readily believe, it is certainly cheaper than the jarring process when one has a garden engine.

GARDEN ENGINES.—Appropo to the above, almost every farmer will find it to his advantage to have one of them, for several reasons: In ease of fire, they can throw a stream of water to the point in less time than you can put up a ladder. They hold a barrel, and of course worth as much as ten pail fulls, and besides you can reach the fire much better. Without any extra hose, they will throw water over any ordinary farm house. They are convenient to wash down windows, syringe trees, water the garden or wet down the walks. We have one made by Downs & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., and sold by H. W. Austin, agent at Chicago, at \$20, without extra hose. We have found it a great saving in sprinkling our beds of sweet potatoe plants. One man in half an hour doing the work of two men in two hours.

WASH YOUR FRUIT TREES.—All orchard trees should be washed at once, if not already attended to. We use common sal soda, costing by the quantity about four cents a pound; two pounds, dissolved in seven quarts of water, put on with a woolen swab. Bark lice, woolly aphirs, borers and numerous other insects that lay their eggs on the bodies and branches of fruit trees, will thus be destroyed. You cannot afford to neglect it. Attend to it yourself, and set your hands at other work requiring less care.

MACON COUNTY FAIR, AT DECATUR.—We are in receipt of the premium list of the above county, which is liberal in all respects. For convenience and beauty of location, we learn that the fair grounds is among the best in the State. The list is a liberal one, and we may look forward to a fine show. Macon is the centre of the great corn zone, and now that her farmers have taken hold in earnest, we shall see what we will see. October 1st to 5th. J. H. Pickeral, President, and Wm. J. Usrey, Secretary. Here goes the scissors into the regulations:

"The following preamble and resolution is respectfully submitted:

WHEREAS, Believing that agricultural societies are very often "duped" in receiving entries of thorough bred horses, and that the practice of awarding premiums to pedigrees independent of the merits of the animal is too much indulged in by committee-men, therefore:

Resolved, That we offer no premiums on thorough bred horses as such, but let every horse stand upon its own merit independent of a paper pedigree."

Good. Let every tub stand on its own bottom, and every horse on its merits.

"No entry fees are required, citizens of the State of Illinois (except such articles as are enumerated for Macon county only) can enter as much stock and as many other articles as they desire without expense. It is hoped that this new plan will induce every farmer and mechanic and every lady in the county to become exhibitors."

Hitt 'em again. It was those same entry fees that killed "Cock Robin." Charge your visitors good Macon county, but encourage the exhibitors and you will succeed.

"The diploma is considered the highest honorary award, and in no case to be given except for superior merit."

Well, that is a set back; but we are glad to see that the Doctors don't believe it themselves, for when they wish to make the diploma positively efficacious, they add the dollars as per sample:

SWEEPSTAKES.—Best stallion of any age or breed, \$10 and diploma; best mare of any age or breed, \$1" and diploma; best stallion and ten colts of any age of his get, diploma.

This is a little rich.

"No persons will be allowed to influence any of the members of the awarding committees."

Of course they won't.

ORATORS.—There will be agricultural meetings and

speeches on agricultural, horticultural and mechanical subjects, in the city of Decatur, every night during the fair; (the place and speakers will be announced in due time.)"

This is commendable, and we hope will be carried out. Keep your lawyers and clergymen from boring your people on the occasion, and you will have a good time generally. If you run short for orators, make a mass meeting of the farmers and get up a general talk on farming matters.

DUPAGE COUNTY PREMIUM LIST.—This is one of the oldest and most prosperous institutions of the kind in the State, and of course will continue to draw, under its present officers and extended premium list. Fair on September 26th, 27th and 28th, at Wheaton, twenty-five miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. H. C. Childs, President, and A. S. Barnard, Secretary.

Art. 3. All persons competing for premiums must be members of this Society, and pay such entrance fee as shall be required by the Executive Committee, and be the owner or owners of the animal or article offered.

Art. 4. No person or persons shall be permitted to compete for a premium on any article of domestic manufacture, unless the same shall have been manufactured by such person or persons, or by his or their family or families.

Art. 5. No person or persons shall be permitted to compete for a premium on the articles of butter or cheese, unless such person or persons, family or families, shall have made or manufactured the same.

Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the several committees in awarding premiums to any person or persons, to investigate their claims, and if ascertained to be valid, to represent and certify to the proper officers of the society, that such person or persons have complied in all respects to the rules and regulations of the society.

Art. 7. Before any premiums shall be delivered to the person claiming the same, or to whom the same may be awarded, he shall deliver to the President of the society an accurate description of the process in preparing the soil (including the quantity and quality of manure applied) and raising the crops, or in feeding the animal as may be, and also the expenses and product of the crop, or increased value in the animal, with the view of showing, accurately, the profits of cultivating the crop, or feeding the animal.

OPEN DOORS.—We give no challenge to the world, but invite all to show and compete with us at our coming fair.

What Anti-Association and Fair Farmer has computed the time when we should have been in possession of the plows of to-day—but for the patronage of associated agriculturists aided, as inventors have been, by the opportunity afforded at exhibitions for the comparison of skill.

Our Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, Cultivators and Draining Machines, are yearly brought nearer perfection by the same facilities. The same advancement by the same cause is being made in rearing stock, producing grain and growing fruit.

No State or community can be referred to where the holding of agricultural fairs have not tended to give a stimulus for a more thorough culture, tending to increase the wealth of the community.

Our National Fairs, collecting the most prominent objects of interest in a wide country, may serve a good purpose. Our State Society possesses peculiar advantages, and by collecting the products of five degrees of latitude at her fairs, with the influence she may have in shaping the policy of our State Government to develop our latent resources may become our acknowledged parent, entitled to our confidence and patronage. But it is to our County Societies that we must look to accomplish the general work of agricultural improvement.

The great mass of our farming population cannot be induced to exhibit at or attend fairs at distant points, hence our home or county societies must ever be depended upon to induce general scientific agriculture, as our common schools are to perpetuate American institutions.

No county in the State, for size and variety of products, is better adapted to the holding of an annual festival than DuPage.

Our Society has now entered upon its seventh year. At first its friends were few, but resolute. Its first President, Mr. Ellsworth, is now the efficient head of the State or parent society.

The increased interest in our society from year to year, must be gratifying to its projectors. Its good influence upon our various pursuits is no less apparent.

It is a matter of congratulation that while we have, as citizens, differed widely at times relative to our county policy, we have ever been a unit in our agricultural interests, always having acquiesced in the will of the majority; so may we ever continue.—*Appeal of President Childs to the public of DuPage.*

Good sound doctrine that. DuPage is one of the small counties in the State, so far as square miles is concerned, but she is great in the amount of her products. Almost every acre is inclosed. There are more farm barns in that, than in any other county in the State, and we might add with safety, more good farms.

PREMIUMS.—They are not designed to pay exhibitors, but to furnish them a lasting memento of their industry and skill, and as a testimonial of esteem in which their acts, to develop the useful and agreeable, are held by their fellow-citizens. Taking the above view of the object of premiums, the executive committee resolved to offer for premiums, money, silver-plate or periodicals, each article to contain the society's certificate.

Yes, that certificate, that is what is wanted to have framed as a "lasting momento,"—and the cash to pay expenses. We farmers are a utilitarian people and like to have things pay as we go.

DURABLE WASH FOR WOOD WORK.—In view of the inquiries recently made on this subject, the re-publication of a recipe, which appeared in the fourth volume of the *Horticulturist*, is not out of place. This wash "owes its durability chiefly to the white vitriol, which hardens and fixes the wash;" Take a barrel and slake one bushel of freshly burned lime in

it, covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good whitewash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt. To make this wash of a handsome grey stone color, add half a pound of French blue, and one-fourth pound of Indian red; a drab will be made by adding a half pound of burnt sienna, and one fourth of a pound of Venetian red.

KEROSENE OIL.—We have used this oil for two years and can bear testimony to its value. It pours out a flood of golden light, steady and unflinching as the sun. Since October last we have used only some five gallons in three lamps, one of which has been used all night, of course the wick was turned down so that the light was scarcely perceptible, but which at a moment's notice would pour out its floods of light. We had a half gallon of poor quality that persisted in smoking, gumming up the wick and giving out an unpleasant odor. The Boston and similar brands are all right. Last winter it sold at \$1.20 per gallon, it is now sold at a dollar or less. The best lamp we have is called a hand lamp, costing seventy-five cents; the others, costing five dollars a pair, are too high, a lower lamp for this oil is the most convenient.

SEWING MACHINES.—Sewing machines have now become a matter of necessity in every household. Fortunately no one maker has the monopoly, and manufacturers must depend upon their skill and fidelity in making a good article, if they wish to sell. By our advertising columns it will be seen that quite a variety are offered to our readers, at almost all prices. Persons who have but little work to do can suit themselves with a cheap machine, which will last many years, and those who have large amounts, of course will need something more substantial, to stand continued wear of heavy work. We have one costing forty dollars which does good work, and is never out of order. We would almost as soon think of giving up our coal cook stove as the sewing machine. Formerly the family sewing was one of the most dreaded of the household duties, but for the past three years, with the aid of the machine this care worn phantom has left our fireside, and in its place we have the music of revolving wheels, which sings to the seams as they are rapidly closed up at the bidding of busy feet. The sewing machine, what health is in the very name—the cheeks blanched by toil from early morn till the stars shone through the roof are now glowing with rosy health,—thanks to its muscles of iron and nerves of steel. Those who have not made their purchase, will do well to consult our pages, as all those establishments are on a large scale, and can sell a good article at a cheap rate.

A GOOD PLACE FOR DRUGS.—Dr. Wendell Holmes delivered an address last week before the Massachusetts Medical Society which astonished those venerable gentlemen not a little. He said that the people are drugged too much, and if all the drugs in the *Materia Medica* were thrown into the ocean it would be better for the world.

Stir 'em up Doctor. Why, bless your dear soul, we can show you hundreds of cases of calomel poisoning in this beautiful and naturally healthy west of ours, which, had it never been cursed with pill and potion, would not have had suspicion of lingering fever cast over it. And oh! how many now lie beneath the prairies, who lay down at night with over work preparing the new home, but who through fear of the fever allowed the Doctor to be called in—the fatal draught was swallowed—exhaustion and maddening fever followed and death closed the scene, leaving the bereaved family without a home, far away among strangers. How much have you quacks, with lancet, calomel and blister, to answer for? A drink of cold water and a night's rest would have restored the exhausted pioneer, but your greed and want of skill has sent him to an early grave. Now, we believe in the use of medicine, and have a high respect for the humane physician, but nine-tenths of the Doctors of the day are a real curse to the human family, and we honestly think the harm they do, more than ever balances the good of the genuine practitioner. But a better day is dawning, the people are becoming more intelligent, thanks to the value of printer's ink, and these gentry cannot come their ignorant pretensions over the people as of old.

MARRIED.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31st, Mr. H. C. Freeman (Recording Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society,) to Miss Lizzie K. Brenizer.

Severed him right. What business had Mr. F. to play *old bach* on one of the largest fruit farms in Egypt? We wish the new married couple much joy in their beautiful and romantic home on the "Grand Chain," where Pomona holds high carnival, with the blushing peach and clustering vine. We hope at no distant day to feast our eyes on the beautiful panorama that is spread out to the west of their house, a commingling of hill and dale enwrapt in the haze of blue, over which light and shade plays fancy sketchings on its deep sea of forest verdure—to be greeted with the prattle of childhood, as with pattering feet and busy fingers they gather the

wild flowers, that nestle under the lea of these old sand-stones. How soft and grateful are the summer zephyrs that come up from the depths of the forest, laden with the aroma of fruit and flowers, as one stands on those grand old hills, looking westward to see the sun sink into the deep forest that shuts in the father of waters.

THE SMALL FRUITS.—This is the season of small fruits. With us the strawberry season commenced May 25th, and today we have the last of the season, (June 18th.) The red raspberry begun to ripen ten days ago, and at this writing are nearly gone. The Black Caps have shown a few specimens. The Purple Cane sent us by Rosensteel of Freeport, show some ripe specimens, of high flavor. This, as Dr. Worder says, is to be the great Raspberry of the prairie region—to which we add the Black Cap. The Egyptian Blackberries have disappointed our expectations this season as to fruit, but they are sending up strong canes, and next season may make amends. We have never seen anything in the small fruit line make more desperate efforts to cover the ground. We set two rows in spring of 1859, with plants four feet each way, and now the ground for twelve feet in width is completely occupied by the young plants. If they prove a failure as to fruit, it will require pretty vigorous effort to get rid of them. Some of the canes are now an inch in diameter, and continue to grow.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—We have several inquiries in regard to the making of this wine; but we have exhausted the subject as at present advised. See April No., page 54.

MELODEONS.—We are pleased to hear of several sales of Melodeons to farmers, in consequence of our notice, and the advertisement of Messrs. Prince & Co., and the agencies in our columns, not so much on account of the manufacturers as the farmers sons and daughters, who have been more largely benefitted by their use. No investment, among what is called the ornamental, adds more to the pleasure of a family than music, whether vocal or instrumental; a love of music is as natural as a love of water, and it should be more generally cultivated. In cities, the families of well to do citizens consider a piano an indispensable article of the household. These cost on an average \$350, and we see no reason why well to do farmers cannot afford their sons and daughters the luxury of a hundred dollar melodeon. Some have made the trial and are entirely satisfied with the result. We hope to see others follow.

RYE FOR HOGS.—Some of our pork raisers think highly of a field of rye in which to turn their hogs. One of our neighbors, J. R. Scott, has seventy acres, and he thinks that no crop pays better. A small lot near his house, containing eight acres, was feed down last fall, having been sown about the middle of August, and we should judge that it would yield at least thirty bushels to the acre. His breeding sows and pigs run in this lot and are fed on corn, they had not commenced feeding on the rye, though now in the dough state, but they will doubtless discover its value in a few days.

APPLES IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—The fruit on all of the young orchards was killed by frost, but the old trees, many of them are loaded, and after all we shall have at least half a crop of this fruit—much more than last year. The fruit is now of good size and promises well.

THE CORN CROP.—Bids fair to be the largest known in the State. Their has never been so much planted before in this part of the State, the stand is good and coming forward in the most vigorous manner. Beef and pork will be abundant and of the very best quality the coming autumn. Some people fear that the price will go down to nothing under such a supply, but we have no fears, the west has always found a market for her surplus and will now. Somebody will want it. Don't get alarmed. Work it at least five times before you lay it by, and roll up the best yield you can.

THE LATE TORNADO.—It is ascertained that one hundred and two lives were lost in Iowa by the tornado, besides a large number more or less injured. The amount of property is estimated at six hundred thousand dollars. East of the river it was less destructive of life and property. On the whole it has proved the severest visitation of the kind known to the north-west.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Continues to attract attention at the east, and the worst fears are entertained of the result. It appears to be steadily spreading, and we fear, that before we are aware it will be among us. Our farmers should be careful how they allow any new comers among their herds. Should the disease continue at the east, and the west keep free from it, our cattle farmers will reap a rich harvest; they have therefore every incentive to watchfulness, as their future profits will in a great degree depend upon keeping this disease out of the country.

A SMART BOY.—One of our well to do farmers was conversing with his daughter in the city, in the presence of her little four year old, and remarked that he could not get that tornado out of his head. After his grandfather had left he remarked to his mother that, that tornado was an awfull thing, and it must hurt grandpa very bad to keep it in his head all the time, and hoped that he would get it out afore long.

POST-OFFICE CHANGE.—The name of the post-office at West Urbana has been changed to CHAMPAIGN; will our exchanges, contributors, and others, please govern themselves accordingly.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.—Maro Bradley, of Dundee, Kane county, sent us last season one of his Premium Revolving Horse Rakes, with which we put up some eighty loads of hay, besides accommodating several of our neighbors with its use. For raking up the prairie hay, we have seen nothing that is equal to it. The common revolving rake is nowhere beside it. The work is done with ease and celerity. A boy capable of riding a horse can use it. A small cord is attached to the rake and by giving it a slight jerk the rake revolves, lets out the windrow and is ready for more hay. Two boys, one of six and the other of ten, do up the raking last season; one riding the horse and the other carrying it around at the ends, and to see where and how large to make the windrows. It was more like play than work for the little fellows, at the same time what had before been no small task was done without much effort; thanks to the ingenuity of Mr. Bradley and his kind forethought for us. All know that the wooden revolving rake will not work at all on the upland prairie; the teeth will slip on the fine hay; not so with these wire teeth, they take it up clean, as we can attest; all of our cutting last season being of the upland. Those having prairie hay to cut, will find this a valuable implement. Mr. B. has both rakes and county rights for sale at reasonable rates.

CHASE'S HAND BOOKS.—We are in receipt of No. 2, of this valuable series of booklets. This number treats of the "useful and the ornamental." Chapter 1st, the Hedge—material and culture; chapter 2d, the Home. No. 3, Forest Tree Planting; No. 4, Hardy and Valuable Trees; No. 5, Evergreens; No. 6, Flowers. Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., publishers, Chicago. Price 25 cents; mailed at 30 cents. We presume that all our country bookstores will order a supply. It should be in the hands of every farmer and every tree planter. It is a plain, practical work, divested of all technicalities, just what has been wanted by those who would add the beautiful and the useful in their home surroundings.

BEE HIVES.—Mr. H. B. Gifford, of Danby, DuPage county, the owner of the Phelps' Sectional Frame, and Movable Comb Hives, sent us two hives of each kind. The movable comb hive is a single apartment of some two thousand cubic inches, with a chamber above for two small draws, which will contain about ten pounds of pure honey each. The movable frames have two compartments each, and are so placed that they can be taken out at pleasure. This we think the most simple and valuable of any hive that we have seen. The other hive has two compartments or chambers for the bees, of some fifteen hundred cubic inches each, with an apparatus to confine the bees to either one at pleasure; above is a chamber similar to the other. This hive is more expensive and in general keeping with patent hives; its ventilation is very perfect, but we think it of less value than the other, from the want of the movable frame; but as the proof of the value of any new thing is the trial, we have put a swarm in one of these to-day (June 23), and will thus have a good opportunity to test its value. We have seen a large number of bee keepers who prefer this double hive, and others who have tried them and have thrown them out; but in one case, a neighbor of ours, the hives were so badly made that the fault is in that, and not in the principle. We have ordered a supply of the movable frames.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—Within the past two weeks an abundance of rain has fallen, and its effects upon the crops have been indeed miraculous. There is a prospect now for a much larger crop of wheat than the farmers generally acknowledge. The straw is short, which will make harvesting more laborious; but the grain is very plump, and the heads well filled. We never knew corn to grow so rapidly as it has in this section during the last fortnight. With occasional rains from this out, the corn crop will be the largest ever raised in this section. Grass will not be worth cutting generally. Clover fields look tolerably well, but timothy grass amounts to just nothing. A great many farmers have pastured their meadows this summer. Potatoes are in a fine condition throughout the country. Farmers in this section have every reason to be thankful for the bright prospects before them.—*Fulton Democrat.*

THE ORCHARD.—Now is the time to attend to your orchards. With a stout knife, a small gouge and a wire, go at the borer. Exterminate them; they will destroy your entire orchard in a few years. Scrape the rough bark off from the trees and then give them a good scrubbing with a mixture of lye, soft soap and soot or sulphur. This will destroy the eggs or larvae that have been deposited by the insect that breeds the borer. An old broom, cut off stubby, is the best to apply the mixture with.—*Quincy Whig.*

RAILROAD FARES.—The Chicago *Journal* takes exception to our remarks in relation to high local fares and official stealing. Without answering the points made, the sin is laid to bad indigestion, refusal of a pass or loss of baggage. No, friend Taylor, it is none of these. We had an excellent dinner, good digestion, did not ask for a pass, nor lose any baggage; but we are a farmer, write as a farmer, and advocate the interest of the farmer. That the Conductors of the G. & C. road are all you say, we can easily believe; but to say the same of all their predecessors we need not do, nor would the officers ask us to do it. We need a little reform in regard to local fares, but so long as the management of our roads are really in New York and Boston, we must expect to be snubbed. What can a Superintendent do when tied up by a board of old foggy Directors? A railroad pass shall never shut our eyes to the interest of the farmer; the purchase is too cheap altogether. The road mentioned has always been liberal to the press, and to ourselves in particular, always giving us a pass when requested. When they put up the rates last January we warned them of the result—empty trains,—and now they have put them down only in part, the travel has increased, but a further reduction must be made to restore the old patronage.

MOAB NATIVE WINE.—The report reaches us from Bremen that crowds of industrious German vine growers and farmers are leaving that port, all headed for Missouri. Some three hundred have already reached St. Louis. They are regarded as the very best immigrants that could enter a State, and the branch of agriculture which they pursue is a deeply important one for the country.

POLITICAL.—Mr. Usrey, of the Decatur *Chronicle*, has sent us a cane made from one of the black walnut rails split by "Honest Old Abe," and Mr. Hanks, some thirty years since. We highly prize the relic for several reasons: *First*, that showing the reckless destruction of our most valuable timber by the early settlers. *Secondly*, that in the dry continental climate of Central Illinois, it proves that timber not exposed to the dampness of the soil, is exceedingly durable, for it is well known that his variety of timber will not stand moisture so well as oak, and is less valuable for fence posts. *Thirdly*, that it points a moral, and shows that by perseverance and economy, the poorest farmer's son may carve out a respectable name, and an enviable position among his peers, and that high positions in all the walks of life, are within the grasp of ability and perseverance, and labor is as much a part of our education as study. By it the body is made strong, the muscles are developed, and the vascular system put in order to carry out the plans that a healthy and vigorous mind may see fit to direct. A highly cultivated mind in a sickly and effeminate body is incapable of placing its possessor high in the ranks of great men; it is but another proof of the value of rural occupations, to lay the foundation of real greatness, for the lessons of nature are truthful, and make deep impressions that remain in after life; it does not prove that every rail splitter will become a President, or that rail splitting is one of the essentials to greatness, but it proves that labor is necessary to the development of the body, to enable it to endure the hard tasks imposed upon it by the mind. *Fourthly*, that it will stamp labor with dignity, and make it honorable as well as useful, and point it out as one of the roads by which the successful professional man must travel, and brace himself for the great battle of life; for he who writes his name in the history of his country, must do it with an arm hardened and strengthened by honest toil. As a farmer, we are proud to see one who has poured out his sweat in the forest fallow, one who has held the plow for the prairie furrow, thus honored, for it dignifies our chosen President; but in our joy we should not forget that the mechanical arts are no less valuable, as a school, to fit the body for the work of a giant mind; and if we pay respect to the arm that wields the axe, to cut down the towering black walnut, we must pay a like regard, to the arm that moulded the timber into household use.

HOW TO SELL LAND.—Yesterday (28th) we met a gentleman at Decatur, who residing in Pennsylvania, owns several tracts of land near that place. Anxious to sell these lands and having full faith in the ability of judicious farmers to pay for them, he offered to sell for the first crop delivered at the Depot. After considerable persuasion three of his old neighbors concluded to try their fortune on the prairie, they therefore came on with their teams and took forty acres each, broke it up and put it into wheat. The land was offered them at nine dollars per acre or the crop as above stated, but they choose the latter. The crop is harvested, and is estimated at about twenty-five bushels per acre. The owner put it at twenty and is well satisfied with the sale. He offers the remaining tracts on the same terms, and one old farm under good culture for the first crop of corn. To any man who has a team and means to carry him through eighteen months this a cheap way to obtain a good farm. We have no doubt but thousands of acres can be had on the same terms.

THE GREAT TORNADO—A DESOLATING SWEEP OF FOUR HUNDRED MILES.—The great tornado, the fearful effects of which we gave in our last, was a much more wide-spread calamity than we then supposed. From the best information now at hand, it appears to have commenced in Hardin county, Iowa, some ninety miles west of the point where it was first supposed to have originated—whence it swept through Eastern Iowa, across Illinois and Lake Michigan, and over the northern townships of Ottawa county, Michigan, leaving everywhere desolation and ruin in its track. The entire sweep of the destroyer was fully four hundred miles, over a belt of country varying in width from forty rods to half a mile. It is safe to say that neither this nor any other country was ever visited by a like calamity that, in sweeping force and destruction of life and property, bears any comparison to that whose devastations we have now to deplore.

The only lake disaster as yet known was the wreck of the schooner Hannah Sellma, which was found a few miles north of Chicago, keel upward. Eight persons were known to have been on board: Daniel Trench, the captain and owner of the craft, his wife and child, two sailors and two passengers. Not one of them could have escaped. The only traces of them found as yet are a lady's gold watch, a portion of a head dress, and a long tress of hair twisted tightly around a piece of rope.—*Henry County Dial*.

THE STATE FAIR.—We had intended to have made a visit to Jacksonville to see the Fair grounds, but the meetings at Bloomington have prevented; but we learn that they are making the most satisfactory progress. From the excitement among our cattle men, we fear a small show in that line, yet on the other hand, the information in regard to the farm products and mechanics is of the most cheering kind, and from present indications, these will more than make up for any deficiencies. The entries of farm and nurseries are large, and the committee will have no small task before them. Premium lists can be had of J. P. Reynolds, the Corresponding Secretary, Springfield, and of the Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of County Societies.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS.—We would call the attention of the readers of the Farmer to the large number and variety of articles offered them. It is an evidence that better times have been inaugurated, when the demand calls forth so much of mechanical assistance. Dealers tell us that their sales have been much beyond their expectation, and what is more important still is the cash sales. Farmers should never purchase on long time, they had in most cases better do without, or hire the machinery of their neighbors than to run in debt. They should remember it was the abuse of the credit system that brought on the hard times. Buy what you want, but pay as you go. From the large increase of our subscribers in all parts of the State, the Farmer is becoming one of the best mediums through which to reach the farmers in the State.

THE FARMER ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.—The publishers intend to fit up a tent on the State Fair Grounds, at Jacksonville, and a clerk will be in constant attendance to receive old dues and new subscriptions. The Editor will make it his headquarters, also, when he will be happy to see his friends.

He intends to devote the October number to the doings of the Fair, and will endeavor to make it valuable as an exponent of that great industrial occasion.

BLACKBERRIES.—Our Egyptian friends are delectating the north with this valuable fruits. Until last year they let this fruit rot by thousands of bushels, but thanks to the Illinois Central Railroad they can now turn it to good account. By the middle of June this fruit is sent from Union county, and gradually the summer marches north, ripening this fruit on its way, until September closes up the season on the shores of Lake Superior.

CASS COUNTY FAIR is set for September 4th to 7th. The premium list is a liberal one. James M. Hill, President, and Henry S. Savage, Secretary.

PIKE COUNTY FAIR—October 2d, 3d and 4th, at Pittsfield. A liberal premium list, published in that live paper, the Pike County *Democrat*, from which we take the following:

"More corn will be raised in Pike county this season than the people will know what to do with. Since the last rains, one can almost see it grow, and there are immense quantities of it planted. Oats look very well; the straw being short, so as not to be easily blown down, and the head heavy. Considerable spring wheat was planted, which promises tolerably fair recommendation. In the fruit line; apples will be scarce, peaches and cherries abundant, though the former are injured in many localities."

SWARMING OF BEES.—Bees upon the prairie will not swarm as soon as those having the advantage of the woodland range and white clover. Our first swarm came off the 16th ult., and have filled their hive nearly full of comb. The swarm came off during our absence, and the boys having them in charge had never seen a swarm hived, but by the use of Longstrait's work on bees and one of Phelps' excellent hives, they were put up all right. By the way, we would call the attention of bee keepers to Phelps' sectional frame hives. It is one of the most simple hives that we know of. It combines all the requisites of a good hive. H. B. Gifford, of Dunby, Illinois, is the owner of the patent for nearly all of the State. Every farmer should keep bees. They will add not only pleasure, but value to house grounds. With a wire cloth hat and pair of gloves, any person can handle them with safety and success.

MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON, by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland. This volume is intended for schools and the fireside, and not so much to set forth the statesman and the soldier, as the civilian. Mrs. Kirkland as a writer stands deservedly high among the female writers of the day, and in this work has succeeded most admirably. For a reading book for the more advanced classes in our district schools it is of no small value. The life of Washington is a great moral lesson, and when portrayed by one so gifted with the pen as Mrs. K., it becomes doubly interesting. We presume that the work can be had at most of our book-stores.

CONS FOR FUEL.—The value of cobs for fuel has been overlooked until of late, but they are in many places coming into general use. At Champaign we have three steam shellers and one horsepower sheller, pretty steady at work, and of course turning out no small amount of cobs. These are all hauled away for fuel, from day to day, some of them going back into the country ten miles. These cobs form a large part of the fuel used, by our citizens as well as those of Urbana, some two miles distant. Several teams find almost constant employment in hauling cobs. We have used cobs more or less for the past four years, and have found them not only cheap, but valuable for this purpose, but they must be kept dry, and to this end we have a department in our wood-house. We feed our team on corn which is shelled by one of Adams & Co.'s hand shellers, and instead of having the managers full of cobs, have them for use, and turn them to valuable account. We find them an excellant kindling for coal, a few of them will start a coal fire in a very short time.

MOLE DRAINING.—Contrary to general expectation, mole draining can only be done when the earth is well saturated with water, and at this time, except in some few swampy places, the work is suspended, but not until the value of this mode of draining has been well tested. We believe as a general thing, it has proved satisfactory, in fact in all cases, except when the land is sandy, and for all of our prairie clays it is an excellant substitute for tile, and from its cheapness will doubtless be extensively used. Late in the Fall, early in the Spring, and after heavy rain, is the time to make the drain cheaply, while the soil is soft and yielding.

RESIDENCE OF DR. H. C. JOHNS.—Persons passing Decatur on the Great Western Railroad, have observed to the south-east of the Depot, and some half a mile from the road, a brick structure on one of those beautiful mounds, that are occasionally seen in our State. Yesterday (26th) while waiting for the train to take us to Bloomington, we called to pay our respects in person, but found the Doctor absent east with a drove of cattle fattened on his Piatt county farm, fortunately Mrs. J. was at home, and we spent the hour very agreeably. This mound rises over fifty feet, and contains some five acres or perhaps a little more, on the north and east the soil is a sandy loam, and on the opposite side a heavy clay. On a site like this, one would suppose that plenty of water would be out of the question; yet here on this mound elevated above the plain, is a well of pure water so abundant that on digging, when the vein of water was struck, it was found impossible to bale it out, so as to break it up, and some ten feet of brick was thrown in to fill up, so that it could be walled up, pumping dry is found to be out of the question. Some current or eddy in the great sea that once covered our prairie slopes must have moulded and rounded this mound, long before the dry land was separated from the waters. For a residence it is one of the prettiest if not the most beautiful in the State. The residence is in keeping with the grounds, combining both comfort and elegance. The earliest corn that we have seen this season, is on the apex of this mound. Apples and dwarf pears do well, the former were loaded down with fruit.

BLOOMINGTON.—We arrived at this city at 9 p. m., and put at the Nicholl's House, one of the best houses in the

State,—in the way of good beds the very best, and this we look upon as a luxury too often found wanting. We can put up with poor meals, but after a hard day's travel, we like to rest, and have little fancy for straw mattresses or ticks filled with prairie hay with *nary* a feather, but here we have not only the luxury of good beds, but good fare and well aired rooms. Won't some of our hotel keepers look in on our host Mr. Smith, and see how he manages to keep the running gears of his hotel in such nice order, we think they might thereafter make some improvement. Now that travel has to a large extent been resumed, we may look for some improvement in this department of the world's progress. We sometimes think that hotel coffee is a liquid deserving of a name peculiar to itself, but here we get genuine coffee such as we find in well regulated families.

ESTERLY'S SELF-RAKING REAPER.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of this reaper. We have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Esterly's Machine, as now offered to the public, but we have known him a long time,—when a farmer on Heart Prairie, Wisconsin, he spent a good farm in getting up a header, and more recently when he presented to the world a successful reaper and mower. We are glad to know that the farm has been won back, and that Mr. E. has succeeded so well with his enterprise. From his well known character as a successful inventor, a careful mechanic, and of strict integrity, we can confidently recommend this machine as among the best of the class of reapers and mowers. Self-raking when well done, is a great stride in the field of progress, and substitutes muscles of iron in the most laborious part of the harvest. For his persevering efforts in the inventing of this great labor saving machine, Mr. E. stands high wherever known, and we hope will receive from our farmers a fair share of patronage. Send for a pamphlet.

MACOUPIN COUNTY FAIR.—At Carlinville, October 2d to 5th. J. O. Davis, President; Wm. C. Waters, Secretary. This is among the oldest of the County Societies. The officers are a set of energetic men, and we may rely upon a good show. If it is possible we intend spending a day with our good friends on that occasion, to see the fine horses, rich products, and domestic manufacture of Old Macoupin.

COMMERCIAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Illinois State Journal.]

ST. LOUIS MARKET—JULY 7 P.M.

Flour—City superfine \$5 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; City \$2 75; XX \$7 50.

Wheat—No receipts; Club \$1 10.

Corn—Mixed and poor white 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mixed 51@51 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mixed 52@52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; yellow and mixed white 52c; white 55@56c.

Oats—51c.

THE WOOL TRADE.

Market active and receipts liberal. We continue to quote sales at 25 to 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ pound according to quality. Several lots of extra fine wool have been sold in Springfield the past week at 43 cents. There is a healthy competition among buyers which will insure sellers getting a fair price for all the wool brought to this market.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says:

Wool—Market brisk with upward tendency. Rates have advanced 2 cents since last week. We quote fancy 57c; full blood 52c; $\frac{3}{4}$ blood 44c; $\frac{1}{2}$ blood 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ blood 37c; common 34c.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

Wool—Our market is rather quiet, but very firm; a good business is doing in the interior at very full prices. Some parcels of fine full blood fleeces have come to market and passed into the hands of de laine producers at 47@48c. In foreign, sales of 50 bales of Rio Grande, and 377 do Donskoil, have been made on private terms.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK MARKET—JULY 7.

Flour market a shade firmer; sales 18,500 bbls; \$5 20@5 30 super state; \$5 45@5 55 extra state; \$5 20@5 25 super western; \$5 30@5 50 common to medium extra western; \$5 75@5 85 inferior to good shipping brands extra R.H.O. Canadian flour quiet and unchanged; sales 450 bbls; \$5 45@7 50 extra. Rye flour steady; \$8 50@4 20. Wheat market without striking change; the advance on freights checks the export demand; sales 50,000 bu; \$1 26 Chicago spring; \$1 29 @1 31 Milwaukee club; \$1 38@1 39 winter red western. Rye quiet 80@82c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn market without striking change; sales small parcels; 65@66c mixed western; 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ c white do. Oats dull; 87@40c western and Canada; 40@41c state. Pork quiet and firm; \$18 12 old mess; \$19 00 new do; \$14 00 old prime; \$12 50 new do. Beef dull and unchanged; sales 125 bbls. Cut meats, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9c shoulders; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c hams. Lard firmer; sales 820 bbls 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CHICAGO MARKET—JULY 5.

Flour—No demand and stock light. Wheat declined 1c; sales 1000 bu No. 1 spring \$1 07; 600 bu No. 2 do at \$1 06; 1500 bu do \$1 05; 1000 bu rejected 26c; 700 bu do 89c. Corn opened quiet and steady, closing with better enquiry; sales 5000 bu No. 2 canal past river at 47c afloat; 1,500 bu do 47c afloat; 20,000 bu No. 1 at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in store; 5,000 bu do at 47c F. O. B.; 10,000 bu do 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in store; 25,000 bu do at 46c; 10,000 No. 2 at 45c. Oats fair enquiry at 26@26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but holders firm; 1,000 bu No. 1 at 29c delivered; 1,000 bu do at 26c.

ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET.—June 30.

The horse dealers have passed through another dull week. Not many animals have come in, and at the close the market is bare of good horses, with a scarcity of good mules. The purchases have been mostly for home use, although two or

three southern buyers of mules and good horses have been present. Towards the last of the week the tendency of the market was to greater activity and better prices for desirable animals. The business of the week at P. Wiles' Fifth street Bazaar Stable has been as follows:

At auction, Saturday, 73d, Tuesday, 26th, and Thursday, 28th, 40 head were sold, including 1 buggy horse at \$120, 1 good work do at \$120, 20 fair and good do horses at \$75@100, and 18 common and inferior horses and small mules at \$25@\$75.

Private sales embraced 1 fine saddle horse at \$200, 1 do at \$183, 1 do at \$100, 2 buggy horses at \$150 each, 1 good work horse at \$115, 1 inferior do at \$45, 1 span work horses at \$220, 1 span do at \$235, 1 common mule at \$75, 1 good do at \$120, 2 do at \$150 each, 1 pair small mules at \$220, 1 pair do at \$250, 1 pair at \$275, and 1 pair at \$350.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 30.

Beef Cattle—Market bare of good beef cattle, and demand active at 5½@6½c per lb net. Inferior and common plenty, and sales at 2 to 3c gross. Shipped south 120 head; none east.

Hogs—Demand for shipping lots good, with only a moderate supply. Prices range from 5½ to 6½c per lb net, in lots. Shippers pay 5½ to 6c. Shipped south 400 head.

Sheep—Scarce, and in good demand for the better quality at \$2 50@3; common \$1 50@\$2 25 head.

Lambs—in fair supply and demand at \$1@2 25 head.

Cows and Calves—No good cows in market. Demand active at \$30@40. Common are plenty and dull at \$15@20 per head.

[Abridged from the New York World.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—JULY 3.

The supply to-day falls short of last week, over 1,000 head; the average quality and weight being also below the stock of last Tuesday and Wednesday. The real quantity in hands on sale is not as large as our figures seem to indicate.

The reduced receipts, however, have failed to stir up buyers, and there is really very little difference in the tone of the market, and certainly not much improvement in prices. On the better grades, perhaps an advance of ½c per lb has been paid, and some few good sales were made at say half a cent per lb advance. Yet, the average of the market was very little over 5@3½c.

The rates this time last year were 2½@3c better. Extra stock sold at 12½c against 9½c to-day; and the average of the entire market was 10½c against 8@6½c to-day. As usual during the days immediately preceding and following the 4th of July, the demand has been suddenly checked, as a large number of our citizens leave the city for country recreation and enjoyment. At the opening of the day's business prices looked better, and drovers and speculators indulged the hope that once more they would be able to make a respectable profit. As the day waned, however, butchers began to drop off, the heat became intense, and it soon became apparent that sellers would have to be not only polite but hospitable. Ice lemonades, coblers, smashers, etc., were soon palatable, and, in many cases had a charming effect in closing up accounts and helping negotiations.

At the close of Tuesday, prices were not as good as at the opening, and a small quantity were left over. Perhaps they will be taken on Thursday or Friday next. The prospects of higher prices are not flattering, yet some contend that next week the supply will be again short, and better prices result.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York.....	27	Ohio.....	259
Indiana.....	149	Illinois.....	1,423
Kentucky.....	101	Wisconsin.....	47
Virginia.....	36	Iowa.....	488
Missouri.....	251		

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT 44TH STREET.

This Week. Last Week.

Premium.....	None.	None.
Extra.....	9½@—	6½@ 9½
First quality.....	8½@ 9	8½@ 9
Second quality.....	8½@ 8½	8½@ 8½
Third quality.....	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
Inferior.....	5 @ 7	6 @ 7
Average of all sales, about.....	8½@—	8 @—

The following droves from Illinois were in market this week:

W. H. Benchard.....	80	J. Dalbey.....	87
Schuster & Co.....	63	Geo. W. Martin.....	33
Phelps & Hollingsworth.....	34	Wm. Smith.....	123
Gillett & Toffey.....	66	J. C. Bone.....	70
Masterson J. Budley.....	36	S. D. Harvey & Co.....	107
Fry & Smith.....	60	John A. Merrit.....	102
Geo. W. Read.....	65	J. Gutewood.....	48
T. H. Hume.....	17	S. Healey & Co.....	45
J. F. Alexander.....	204	Doty & Miller.....	78
Levi Miller.....	36	E. Stevens.....	91
Bursh & Bros.....	29		

Swine—The hog trade has not improved during the week, and for a day or two prices have declined, owing to a more liberal supply. We quote at 5½@6½c for common to prime distillery fed and corn fed.

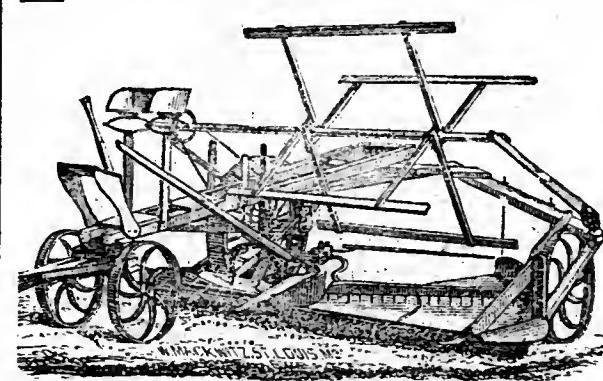
THE SUFFOLK HOGS.

MORE PORK AND LESS CORN.

At the Summit Station, upon the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, twelve miles from Chicago, are kept twenty sows and three boars of different strains of Suffolk Hogs, from which pigs are bred and kept for sale. Those feeling an interest in a class of hogs that make the most and the best pork from the least feed, can obtain a descriptive circular, or purchase, by calling at the premises, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ills. Hundreds have been sent by railroad, without accident, to different and distant parts of the United States.

CHARLES D. REED,
Chicago.

E STERLY'S PATENT



COMBIND TWO-HORSE.

SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER Improved for 1860.

The only Machine cutting five and a half feet wide, that a pair of ordinary horses can work with ease all day. The cutting draft of the Esterly's Reaper, is 275 pounds, cutting five feet nine inches wide—Kirby's 300 pounds, cutting four feet eight inches wide. All other Reapers are of heavier draft.

The Rake, improved for 1860, works to the entire satisfaction of every one. The castings are heavier than those of last year, and a new divider has been added; also, a new mode of raising, lowering, and leveling the sickle sill, and many other improvements which we warrant to be on every machine we sell.

T. M. EASTERLY, AGENT,
For Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Southern Illinois,
Office and Warehouse—No. 87 Locust street, between Third
and Fourth streets, St. Louis. w<

HENRY FOLSOM & CO.

Southwest Corner Washington Ave. & Fifth-st.,

AGENTS FOR THE

West Castleton and Hydeville Slate Co.'s.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AMERICAN SLATE STONE,
ROOFING SLATE,
GRATES AND MANTELS,

FLOOR TILE, HEARTHIS, &c.

State Roofs laid in any part of the country at as low rates as
by any other responsible party.

MARBLIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In imitation of the most costly colored marbles, such as
Black and Gold, Egyptian, Spanish Brown, Brocatelle, Porphyry, Verd Antiqui, Red Antique, Sienna, &c.

The enameled slate has the advantage over the marbles it imitates, on account of its superior strength, beauty and finish, cheapness and length of time for which it retains its polish. Our imitations are all exact copies of the original marbles, and almost defy detection.

my5dwarfarm 6m

*Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.*

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, SPENCERIAN WRITING DEPARTMENT,

AND

Stewart's Mathematical Institute.

Located in St. Louis, Mo.

Corner Fourth, Vine and St. Charles streets, over Ubsell, Pierson & Co.'s Dry Goods House.

THE OTHER COLLEGES COMPOSING THE
chain are located in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Scholarships good in the Eight Colleges.

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

D. A. January, Esq., Hon. O. D. Filley, Maj. Uriel Wright, Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, Hon. F. P. Blair, Prof. Richard Edwards, Prof. E. D. Sanborn, B. Gratz Brown, Esq., H. D. Bacon, Esq., Pres. E. C. Wines, Rev. Wm. G. Elliot, Robt. A. Barnes, Esq., Henry Ames, Esq., Hon. J. R. Barrett, Hon. Washington King, Prof. J. G. Hoyt, Ira Divoll, Esq., Stephen D. Barlow, Esq., S. H. Bailey, Esq., R. M. Funkhouser, Esq., Rev. T. M. Post, Wm. Holmes, Esq., Rev. Jas. H. Brooks, W. L. Ewing, Esq., Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., Joseph Baker, Esq., Stephen Hoyt, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Jas. H. Lightner, Esq., Adolphus Meier, Esq.

Prof. N. L. Tracy, State Lecturer on Popular Education.

The course of study and plan of instruction is at once comprehensive and thorough, combining theory and practice in every department, perfectly.

The famous Spencerian System of Penmanship, the best known to the world, is our standard.

Charles Stewart, the celebrated mathematician, has recently connected his long-established and popular Mathematical Institute with this Institution.

For catalogues, circulars, and information of any kind, call at the College, or address

BRYANT & STRATTON.

St. Louis, Mo.



As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headed collars and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.

Box No. 3600 New York

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers. Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

ROHRER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Corner Fourth and Poplar Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

Commercial Law, Arithmetic and Penmanship; also, Mathematics in all its branches, Drawing, Modern and Classic Languages, and

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Gentlemen can enter for the course separately, and at any time, as instruction is given individually and not in classes, each department being independent of the other, and under the control of a Professor educated for the especial department in which he is employed.

For particulars call at the College, or address

LOUIS ROHRER.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

A. REED, 49 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in A. W. Ladd & Co.'s World's Fair Prize Medal Full Iron Frame Grand and Square Piano Fortes; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Celebrated Patent Suspension Bridge New Curved Scale and Repeating Grand Action Piano, with entire Iron Frames. Every Instrument fully warranted. Also, Mason & Hamlin's unrivaled Melodeons and Harmoniums for Parlors, Churches, Seminaries and Lodges; all of which have received upwards of sixty gold and silver medals for their superb instruments. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Seminaries, Vestries, Churches and Lodges. Orders by letter or otherwise promptly attended to. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

A WORD TO THE DISCOURAGED.—

In another column you will find my card relating to the cure of Dyspepsia, and in this place I will just add, it is well known that thousands of Dyspeptic patients, and thousands more who have not known what was the matter, have been trying many kinds of patent medicine, known as *Ours Alls*, and the skill of the profession (all the Schools) without having realized satisfactory results; all of which have in a great measure, been owing to overlooking the Electrical state of the Stomach, its rotary motion in the process of digestion, and the further fact, that the gastric juice, when in a healthy condition, is a neutral, and as soon as there is present too much acid or alkali, this condition is changed, and instead of digesting, we have a fermentation of the food. The fact is in order to extract the dynamic or cohesive forces of the food, reducing it to pulp, which is easily converted into chyme and chyle, it is absolutely necessary that the gastric juice

SHOULD BE NEUTRAL.

WHEELER & WILSON.



SEWING MACHINES.

No. 133 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the machine; the beauty and strength of the stitch; being alike on both sides, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge on the underside; the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, have rendered this the

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR

Family Sewing Machine
Now Made.

At my office, I sell at New York prices, and give INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF CHARGE, to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant for three years.

The following commendations are selected from a mass of similar documents, with which a volume might easily be filled. We feel gratified to know that many other persons of the highest literary, political and social standing in this country, have volunteered their warm approval of our Family Sewing Machine:

"We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. There are a number of very excellent machines now in the market which are deservedly successful. We have, however, never used but one, namely, Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, and we can say in regard to it that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility; and without the slightest intention to disparage other machines well known to the public; and we hope thereby to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."—*Scientific American*, April 24, 1858.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work."—*New York Tribune*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others."—*New York Times*.

"The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically."—*Advocate and Journal*.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits."—*Independent*.

"A sewing machine is among the most useful and economical articles housekeepers can purchase. In looking out for the best, it would be well to see machines of Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing elsewhere."—*Examiner*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machine are the best ever offered to public patronage. They are simple and durable; easily kept in repair; work without noise; sew with great rapidity; make an even and firm stitch on both sides, that will not rip; economize thread, and are applicable to every purpose and material common to the art in question."—*Christian Inq.*

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines combine everything that can be required in the manufacture of garments. Our friends abroad may be assured that they will give entire satisfaction, and that to purchase one of them is a safe investment."—*Observer*.

Send or call for circular, containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, &c. Juncl-ly

A. SUMNER.

TO
**Architects, Builders,
Carpenters, Machinists,
AND
DECORATORS.**
NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
**Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,**

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the Architects' and Mechanics' Journal, says it is "Edited with evident ability.....Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Harthill, 125 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.
feb1-tf

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO Hyacinths, Crocuses, and a general assortment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse plants, and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscrj.

F. K. PHOENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1858.

WOODBURN NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants, more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES, both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant,

Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,

Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides

Evergreens,

Shade and

Ornamental Trees

and Shrubs,

Roses, Dahlias,

Phloxes,

Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois. feb1-far-tf

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.

40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address M. L. DUNLAP.

feb1 West Urbana, Champaign county, Ill.

B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country. Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, volum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fossmann, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7-1859



FAIRBANKS'
PATENT
S C A L E S
OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake Street, Chicago,
Sold in Springfield by
may1-ly
E. B. PEASE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMBINATION WITH A CORN planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting,) and drops the grain intermittently, the so combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified

REMARKS.—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,

April 1, 1860.

SWEET POTATOES

FOR SEED.

THE NANSEMOND

SWEET POTATOES IS THE ONLY VARIETY that has given entire satisfaction in the Northwest. My stock now on hand is large and of the best quality.

I want fifty agents to sprout on shares in such parts of the West not yet supplied. All such applicants will be required to give good references. Directions for sprouting will be sent to all customers.

I regret to learn that some have sent out late maturing varieties, resembling the Nansemond in color, much to the damage of this productive and early maturing variety.

Prices low; no charge for delivery at Terra Haute Railroad Depot.

J. W. TENBROOK,
Rockville, Indiana

feb1

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.
T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

PREMIUMS.

To State and County Agricultural Societies.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF CALLING your attention to my very large stock of

SILVER WARE,

suitable for Premiums for State and County Agricultural Societies.

I having furnished the State, and many Counties, for the last six years, I do not hesitate in saying that my long experience and facilities enables me to furnish Premiums on as favorable terms as any house in the United States. Every article of my manufacture is stamped with my name—and every article so stamped is warranted pure as old American coin.

A DEDUCTION MADE TO SOCIETIES.

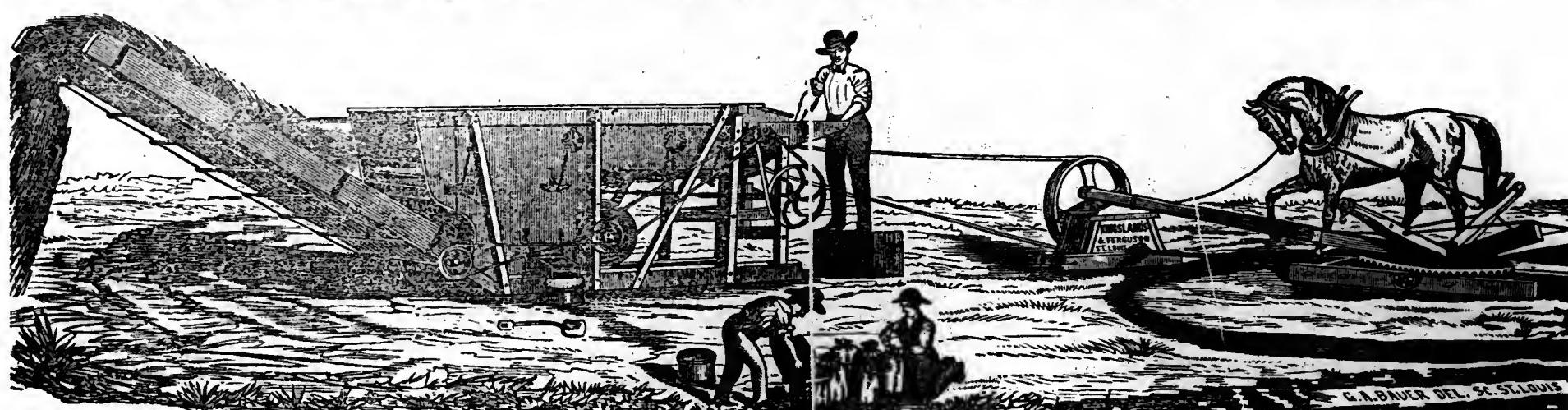
The full amount called for by the Premium List will be furnished—the society returning what they do not award. Soliciting a share of your patronage, I shall endeavor to merit the same by a prompt and careful execution of your orders.

Yours, most respectfully,

GEO. W. CHATTERTON.

Springfield, Ill., June 1, 1860-3m

COX & ROBERTS' PATENT THRESHER AND CLEANER.



These Machines thresh and clean the Grain ready for market, without waste, in a manner superior to any other machine now in use. They have been thoroughly tested for a number of years past, several hundred having been made and sold by us, giving the most entire satisfaction. They are the most SIMPLE and EASILY MANAGED machine now in use, and DURABLE in their construction, requiring LESS POWER and THRESH FASTER than any other Thresher and Cleaner in the United States. At a trial of Machines at the Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1858, our Machine with four horses, threshed and cleaned more wheat, in better style, in a given time, than any four or eight horse machine on the ground, and received the FIRST premium, and at the late great Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, in 1859, our Machines received the FIRST premium for best four horse and best eight horse Thresher and Cleaner.

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR was awarded to our Lever Cabin Power at the same Fair, both in 1858 and 1859; they are an improvement on any now in use, being very portable and durable.

Having largely increased our facilities for manufacturing these machines to meet the increased demand, and with improvements that have been added from year to year, as experience suggests, we are determined the workmanship and materials shall not be excelled by any establishment in the Union.

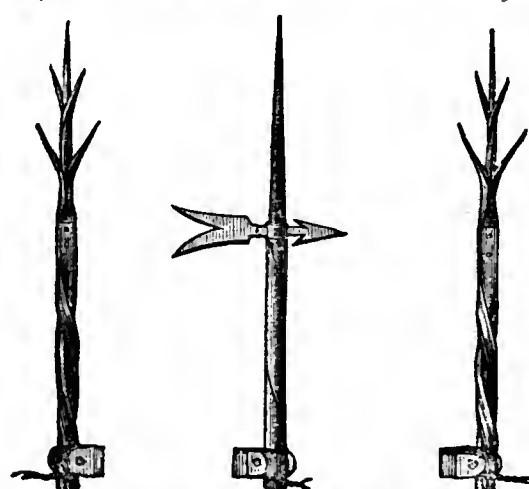
The Machine with four or six horse Lever Cabin Power is the leading machine for general use, being more extensively used than any other; they can be ordered on wheels or without, as desired. The eight horse does a larger business, and is always sold on wheels, with Elevator and Straw Carrier attached. The machine with two horse Lever Cabin Power is intended for farmers who wish a small and less expensive machine to thresh and clean for themselves; it is a splendid Thresher, and does its work as well as the large ones.

Orders respectfully solicited. All further information desired cheerfully given.

Manufactured and sold by KINGSLANDS & FERGUSON, corner of Second and Cherry Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

[may 1-3m]

**PERFECT & PERMANENT
SECURITY.**



**LYON'S PATENT
COPPER
LIGHTNING RODS**

Have been extensively used for five years in the states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and have always given the most perfect satisfaction. For everything that science or experience has shown to be essential to form PERFECT LIGHTNING RODS, has been adopted in their construction,

Copper Rods have from five to seven times as much conducting power as new Iron Rods.

Copper Rods do not rust but will retain their conducting power for years. Copper Rods need no paint. E. Merriam, of Brooklyn, says, paint destroys the conducting power of any rod.

READ OUR CIRCULARS and see what the most scientific and practical men in the country say of them. We have reports from almost every one who has investigated the science and principles of Electricity, and all are in favor of our COPPER RODS. [Circulars sent free.] Rods of various styles of Spiral, Tubular and Flat, furnished in any quantities.

Public Buildings furnished with neat and compact Rods, having from six to fifteen inches surface.

Single Rods sent by Express to any part of the country.

CAUTION.

"Lyon's Patent" bears date July 11th, 1854, and is for the "Metallic Surface," Lightning Rod made in any and every form where sheet Copper is used.

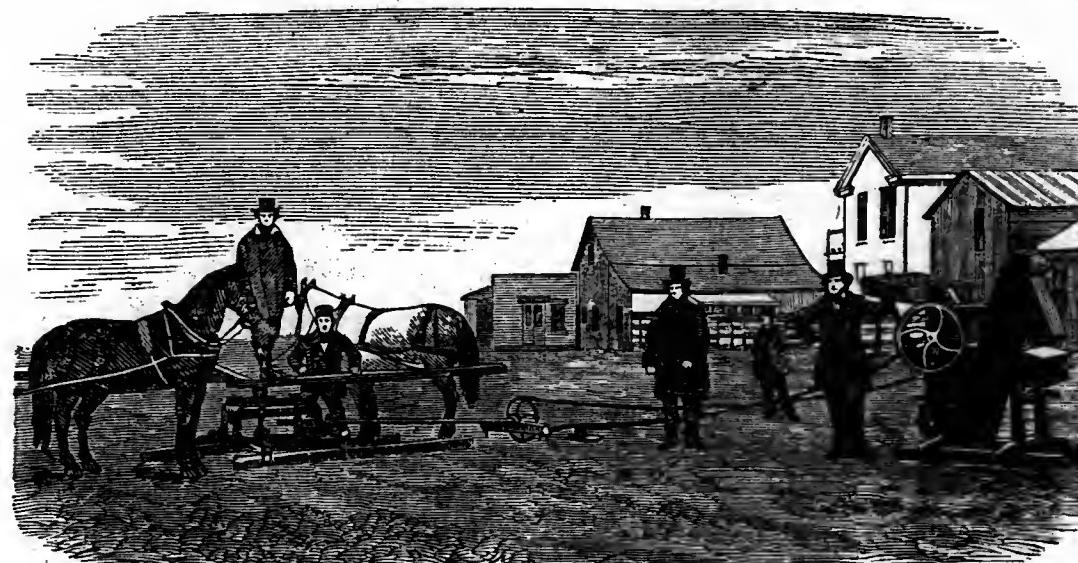
And any other Lightning Rod made of Sheet Copper, (whether patented or not,) is an infringement upon our Right, and all persons who buy, sell or use, are liable to prosecution and damages, and will be dealt with according to law. We are owners BY DEED of this Patent, for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, and do hereby notify all persons in our Territory, to purchase such rods only of us or our authorized Agents.

Orders or Communications addressed to

E. P. MARSH & CO.

Post Office Box 3174,

Office, 150 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.



**THE MCQUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER.
MANUFACTURED BY J. C. CARR.**

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

Sir:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the McQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and car my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND,

Corn Buyer, at C. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. Have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C., B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5; is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 100 odd machines sold since last October would amount too. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

MORRIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, ILL., April 1860.

ISAAC P. ATWATER.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freight.

aply*

**PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,**

Agent for Springfield.

A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand.

Call and see. West side of the Square.

**EUGENE L. GROSS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Correspondence Solicited.

Refers to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria.

decl-ly

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design:

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

WEED'S PATENT
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES.
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

WEED'S UNRIVALLED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable—without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

WEED'S PLANTATION SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

Price \$100.

WEED'S MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth Street, [directly opposite Everett House,] ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

Also Agents for

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILLCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Agents Appointed.

May 1-ly.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
FOR
FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

in a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

FAMILY WORK,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood."

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SALES ROOMS,
124 North Fourth Street,
Verandah Row, St. Louis.

Illinois Farmer

VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUGUST, 1860.

NUMBER 8.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

August	121
The Cattle Disease.....	122
Ornamental Gardening.....	123
Crops in Adams County.....	123
Letter from "Egypt".....	123
Letter from Tamaroa.....	124
The Bishop Hill Colony.....	125
Report of Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association.....	125
Illinois Natural History Society.....	125
Rats	125
The Culture of Broom-Corn.....	126
Fairbanks' Scales.....	126
Amount of Rain for 1859.....	127
Please Observe This.....	127
Spaulding's Prepared Glue.....	127
The Cattle Disease.....	127
Our Canadian Visitors.....	128
The Season.....	129
Horse Taming.....	129
History of the Steel Plow.....	131
Strawberries.....	132
Rust and Smut in Wheat.....	133
Linen and Flax.....	134
Agricultural Lecture.....	134
EDITOR'S TABLE.	
Introductory	124
Peach Trees and Silver Maples.....	124
Drilling Wheat.....	124
Peddlers' Trees.....	125
Bees on the Prairie.....	125
Adams County Fair.....	125
School and Family Readers.....	125
Ogle County Fair.....	125
Fawke's Steam Plows.....	125
The Best Tomato Pickles.....	125
To Clean Knives.....	125
Letter from Tennessee.....	125
Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society.....	125
Hancock County Fair.....	125
The Next Great Fair.....	125
The Cattle Disease.....	125
Curing Hay.....	127
Sugar from Chinese Sugar Cane.....	125
The State Fair.....	125
From North-Western Missouri.....	125
The Farmer's Zeitung.....	126
Bees.....	126
Strawberries.....	126
The State Fair Grounds.....	126
An Important Invention.....	126
Our Exchanges.....	126
MARKETS	126

August.

The last month of summer is at hand, crowned with the golden sheaf, the ripening corn, the apple and the peach.—Nearly all of the small fruits have passed away and given place to the larger and longer keepers. The great corn fields are standing out in the August sun, and ripening up the huge ears under its ardent gaze. The sweet potatoe is coming in use, adding another to our creature comforts; melons abound, and yield up their lucious sweets, much to the gratification of all. August is laboring with herculean strength to perfect the gifts of summer, ready to pour them into the lap of autumn. The sound of the reaper and of the thrasher is the music of the morning, and all through the sultry day; the sun-browned brow of toil is moist with dewy sweat, as the golden sheaves bend to the sharp sickle, or are sent through fast revolving cylinders to rob them of the yellow grain. The banners of the season float out on the gentle breath of August with deeper foliage, all mature and ready for the change that is so near at hand; the reapers will soon close their labors for the year, and all the golden glories of luxuriant summer will soon pass to the garner of Autumn. The season has been one of deep interest and of stirring activity, as its genial smiles gave promise of abundant crops, so long withheld, it nerved the arm of labor and made glad the brow of care. The roseate flush of heath mantles the cheek of toil, and the summer zephyrs that kissed the waving grain, has left its impress of robust health on the cheek of youth and beauty. The granaries of the Northwest will be stored with ample harvest, and her farmers, her mechanics and her merchants shall sing a jubilant harvest home, and bow down in thankfulness to the great Giver for the abun-

dance that the August sun is now finishing up for their use. With all the returning blessings that abundant crops always bring in its train, if we are prudent, if we are industrious we may bid hard times defiance, and look a bad season in the face with comparative impunity. But if in good season we live up to our means, no wonder that a bad season crushes out our hopes. And now when success flushes upon us when the August sun is pouring down its blessings, and every thing is joyous, let us resolve that in the future we will live like rational beings; let us resolve to live for ourselves and for our families, let us cease the worship of broad acres that we cannot use; let us carve out homesteads that shall glow with contentment and abundance; let us enjoy the substance while the shadow is passing; let our homes be shrines for the household to which in after life the young members may look back with feelings of pleasure. To do this we have but to cultivate less acres, but to cultivate them better, to plant trees and flowers, for now when the sun is pouring down his heats is the best time to enforce the value of shade, and the necessity of planting trees now when the evening calls to repose, when the toil of the day is over and the drapery of flowers would be most agreeable, but that the spring time called for too much labor and they were not planted. It is a good time to cast back and see when we gave the bond that has bound us to all toil; it was of our own free will, but was it not unfortunate? Had we not have better stipulated for time to plant a few flowers, to plant a good garden, to plant an abundance of small fruits, whose sharp acid is so agreeable in the heats of summer, and to plant the larger fruits that are so desirable in winter? Now when the golden harvest is so

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

W E E D ' S P A T E N T
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES.
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

W E E D ' S U N R I V A L E D
F A M I L Y S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable--without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

W E E D ' S P L A N T A T I O N S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!!

Price \$100.

W E E D ' S M A N U F A C T U R E O F S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth Street, [directly opposite Everett House.] ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

Also Agents for

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILLCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S .

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Agents Appointed.

May 1-1y.

**G R O V E R & B A K E R
S E W I N G M A C H I N E**
FOR
FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

in a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

F A M I L Y W O R K ,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood.^b

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

S A L E S R O O M S ,
121 North Fourth Street,
May 1-1y Verandah Row, St. Louis.



VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUGUST, 1860.

NUMBER 8.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
BY**BAILHACHE & BAKER,**
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.**M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

August	121
The Cattle Disease.....	122
Ornamental Gardening.....	123
Crops in Adams County.....	128
Letter from "Egypt".....	128
Letter from Tamaroa.....	124
The Bishop Hill Colony.....	125
Report of Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association.....	125
Illinois Natural History Society.....	125
Rats	125
The Culture of Broom-Corn.....	126
Fairbanks' Scales.....	126
Amount of Rain for 1859.....	127
Please Observe This.....	127
Spaulding's Prepared Glue.....	127
The Cattle Disease.....	127
Our Canadian Visitors.....	129
The Season.....	130
Horse Taming.....	130
History of the Steel Plow.....	131
Strawberries.....	132
Rust and Smut in Wheat.....	133
Linen and Flax.....	134
Agricultural Lecture.....	134
EDITOR'S TABLE.	
Introductory	134
Peach Trees and Silver Maples.....	134
Drilling Wheat.....	134
Peddlers Trees.....	135
Bees on the Prairie.....	135
Adams County Fair.....	135
School and Family Readers.....	135
Ogle County Fair.....	135
Fawke's Steam Plows.....	135
The Best Tomato Pickles.....	135
To Clean Knives.....	135
Letter from Tennessee.....	135
Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society.....	135
Hancock County Fair.....	135
The Next Great Fair.....	135
The Cattle Disease.....	135
Curing Hay.....	137
Sugar from Chinese Sugar Cane.....	135
The State Fair.....	135
From North-Western Missouri.....	135
The Farmer's Zeitung.....	136
Bees.....	136
Strawberries.....	136
The State Fair Grounds.....	136
An Important Invention.....	136
Our Exchanges.....	136
MARKETS	136

August.

The last month of summer is at hand, crowned with the golden sheaf, the ripening corn, the apple and the peach.—Nearly all of the small fruits have passed away and given place to the larger and longer keepers. The great corn fields are standing out in the August sun, and ripening up the huge ears under its ardent gaze. The sweet potatoe is coming in use, adding another to our creature comforts; melons abound, and yield up their luscious sweets, much to the gratification of all. August is laboring with herculean strength to perfect the gifts of summer, ready to pour them into the lap of autumn. The sound of the reaper and of the thrasher is the music of the morning, and all through the sultry day; the sun-browned brow of toil is moist with dewy sweat, as the golden sheaves bend to the sharp sickle, or are sent through fast revolving cylinders to rob them of the yellow grain. The banners of the season float out on the gentle breath of August with deeper foliage, all mature and ready for the change that is so near at hand; the reapers will soon close their labors for the year, and all the golden glories of luxuriant summer will soon pass to the garner of Autumn. The season has been one of deep interest and of stirring activity, as its genial smiles gave promise of abundant crops, so long withheld, it nerved the arm of labor and made glad the brow of care. The roseate flush of health mantles the cheek of toil, and the summer zephyrs that kissed the waving grain, has left its impress of robust health on the cheek of youth and beauty. The granaries of the Northwest will be stored with ample harvest, and her farmers, her mechanics and her merchants shall sing a jubilant harvest home, and bow down in thankfulness to the great Giver for the abun-

dance that the August sun is now finishing up for their use. With all the returning blessings that abundant crops always bring in its train, if we are prudent, if we are industrious we may bid hard times defiance, and look a bad season in the face with comparative impunity. But if in good season we live up to our means, no wonder that a bad season crushes out our hopes. And now when success flushes upon us when the August sun is pouring down its blessings, and every thing is joyous, let us resolve that in the future we will live like rational beings; let us resolve to live for ourselves and for our families, let us cease the worship of broad acres that we cannot use; let us carry out homesteads that shall glow with contentment and abundance; let us enjoy the substance while the shadow is passing; let our homes be shrines for the household to which in after life the young members may look back with feelings of pleasure. To do this we have but to cultivate less acres, but to cultivate them better, to plant trees and flowers, for now when the sun is pouring down his heats is the best time to enforce the value of shade, and the necessity of planting trees now when the evening calls to repose, when the toil of the day is over and the drapery of flowers would be most agreeable, but that the spring time called for too much labor and they were not planted. It is a good time to cast back and see when we gave the bond that has bound us to all toil; it was of our own free will, but was it not unfortunate? Had we not have better stipulated for time to plant a few flowers, to plant a good garden, to plant an abundance of small fruits, whose sharp acid is so agreeable in the heats of summer, and to plant the larger fruits that are so desirable in winter? Now when the golden harvest is so

abundant, and the call for labor is the most urgent, how grateful these things would be, and how around such a home would cluster the affections. Shall we be wise, and now under the glowing heats of August; resolve that when the proper season arrives that we will lay the foundation of home comforts broad and deep, and that when the banners of summer again wave to the Southwest wind, the small fruits, the leafy shade and the flowers shall dance attendance.

The Cattle Disease.

Meeting of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society.

The Board met at the Nicoll's House in Bloomington, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Present—Messrs. L. Ellsworth, W. Kile, Wm. H. Van Epps, C. B Denio, S. B. Chandler, A. Dunlap of Peoria, John Cook, J. W. Bunn, and the Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Reynolds.

The President, Mr. Ellsworth, stated the object of the meeting to be to devise measures to prevent the introduction and spread of the cattle disease (pleuro pneumonia) among us. He regarded such an event as the greatest calamity that could be introduced amongst us, and recommended that a commissioner be appointed to go east and examine into the nature of the disease and its remedies.

Mr. Reynolds, the Secretary, read several communications from various agricultural societies, expressive of their desire that active measures be taken in the premises. He had conferred also with Mr. Tilton, President of the Great Western Railroad, who expressed his willingness to put so high a tariff on western bound cattle as to amount to an absolute prohibition. Gov. Wood has expressed his desire to adopt any measures the State Agricultural Board may advise, consistent with his duty.

Dr. McFarland of Jacksonville, Principal of the Institute for the Insane, is now east investigating the disease, and was expected to report on the subject at this time, but had not returned.

Dr. Kile moved that no cattle be admitted into the State east of Ohio and Michigan.

Capt. Brown agreed with gentlemen in the importance of preventing its spread. Referred to the fear that was entertained of it in England when he was there purchasing stock for the Illinois Importing Association. So severe and rigid were the police regulations then throughout the British Isles that it was impossible to bring an animal from the

Continent of Europe, and that when a breeding animal was transported by rail or steamer, that animal was placed in a close box provided expressly for the purpose, and that when the box was vacated it was thoroughly cleansed. He understood that a fine Devon herd had lately been brought from Massachusetts to Southern Illinois, and did not know but the disease might already be among us. He felt that the State was only secure through the adoption of the most rigid sanitary measures.

Col. B. moved that all stock that had within the past twelve months been East or North of Michigan or Ohio be excluded from the ensuing State Fair; and that each county Society be recommended to adopt similar measures. Other members of the Board participated in the discussion expressing similar views.

Mr. Chase stated that he had within a few days been in the region of the infected district; that the disease was as infectious as the small pox, and infinitely more difficult to manage. In fact it appeared there was no certain cure.—He hoped the Board would deem it expedient to recommend the Governor to adopt stringent measures to prevent the introduction of cattle into the State from the East, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board, those chosen being Messrs. Brown, Kile, Reynolds, Van Epps, Denio, Dunlap, and Chandler.

In the evening the committee made their report which was passed as follows:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee, after careful examination of the facts, and all accessible evidence, are assured that the disease now prevailing among cattle in the Eastern portion of the United States and Canada, known as pleuro-pneumonia is highly contagious as well as fatal in its character:

AND WHEREAS, We are further satisfied that the most prompt, decisive, and stringent measures are required to prevent the introduction of said disease into herds of this State and the West; therefore.

Resolved, That no cattle which have been East or North of this State and Kentucky since the 1st day of April, 1859, be admitted under any pretext to our Fair Grounds during our next State Fair to be held at Jacksonville.

Resolved, That all the County Agricultural Societies of this State be strenuously urged to adopt for their coming exhibitions a rule similar to the above, and take such other action as they may deem required to protect the herds in their respective communities from any danger of infection.

Resolved, That we recommend to the management of the various railroads, and the proprietors of canal and steam-

boats of the West, to prohibit, in such manner as they may think best calculated to effect the object, the transportation from east to west, of ALL CATTLE from east and north of Indiana. Such regulations to continue until the disappearance of the disease from the Eastern States.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the course of Gov. Wood in promptly issuing his recent proclamation, and that we further feel assured of the active and hearty co-operation of the Governor and other State authorities of this State, should an emergency arise requiring further Legislative or Executive action.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to forward copies of these proceedings to the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies of this State, to the Secretaries of all the Agricultural Societies in the Union, to the Secretaries of State of the Western State, and to the management of the various Railroad Companies and other lines of transportation throughout the West. And that especially on the Railroad lines there be an entire change of cars transporting cattle from West to East at and return from certain fixed points on their respective routes, together with such other sanitary measures as may seem proper.

Resolved, That Lewis Ellsworth, President of this Society, be desired to act as a Committee to correspond and confer with the management of the various railroads and other lines of transportation throughout the West, and urge upon them the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That James N. Brown be appointed a Commissioner, with full discretion to take such steps as he may deem necessary to investigate the character of the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, prevailing among cattle in various portions of the Eastern States and Canada; that he be requested to observe with great vigilance the progress of the disease, and that he recommend from time to time to this Committee, through the Corresponding Secretary, such action as in his judgment may be required.

President Ellsworth will proceed at once to consult with the several railroads running East, and we doubt not they will most heartily concur in the absolute necessity, to refuse to bring any cattle West, and that in all cases the change of cars at some points in Ohio, or at Detroit, will be attended to at once.—We think nothing will be left undone that a proper precaution could suggest to carry out the views of Gov. Wood and the State Society. A blow at our

cattle trade as now threatened would be an evil that all would shrink from contemplating, it would be a blow that would require years to recover from. It is understood that should the danger grow more imminent that all cattle will be excluded from our State Fair, and we advise our County Societies to hold themselves in readiness to co-operate in these stringent measures. Dr. H. C. Johns was not present, having gone East with his stock of fat cattle. Ex-President Webster was also absent, but the cause we did not learn. It is just such emergencies as this that the advice and assistance of these *ex-officio* officers are needed and whom it would be highly proper to take their places in the Board, while in the ordinary affairs of the Society, the new officers are supposed to be fully competent to manage the business.

(The above was prepared for July number, but was crowded out.)

MATTOON, July 16, 1860.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

Why cannot you devote more space to market and ornamental gardening? Tell us how to lay out our grounds and to embellish them. We villagers want your assistance in the thousand little matters of fixing up about our dwelling houses, where, what and when to plant. We want better vegetables from the market gardener, and we look to you to give such lessons as will enable them to serve us with better articles.

Do, Mr. Editor, come to our help. The farmers all know how to grow corn, wheat and oats, and they almost scout the idea of being further taught in regard to stock in general. Do let them take care of themselves for a time, and give us a little of your aid.

MRS. T. H. B.

ANSWER.—Ornamental and market gardening are branches that interest but a small number of our readers, and would require all of our space from month to month to do it full justice. To all such persons we would commend the "*Horticulturist*," published by C. M. Saxton, Barker & Co., New York, at \$2, which deals largely in ornamental gardening, and is an almost indispensable requisite to all those fitting up suburban residences. The "*Gardener's Monthly*," edited by Thos. Meehan, one of the most scientific and practical gardeners in this country, is published in Philadelphia at \$1. It has no equal in the several departments that it occupies. In the ornamental and market garden it is invaluable, and we would especially commend it to those who have small lots that they wish to make both useful and beautiful. The great mass of our readers are farmers, and many of them new beginners on our prairies. It is a mistake to think that our

farmers have nothing more to learn. We have always been learning, and expect to continue to learn should we live a thousand years. In fact, our farmers are just beginning to learn the true nature of our prairie soils; the effect of sudden changes and of more thorough culture. That they excell in corn growing, we must admit, but they have yet much to learn. We cannot, therefore, devote much space to those subjects in which only a small portion of our readers are interested; yet, we do not intend to overlook these subjects entirely, but give them such space as we can spare from the more pressing duties of the farm, the orchard and the home garden, and we shall be pleased to receive communications in regard to them. The same principles that we lay down in farm and garden culture will apply to the house grounds, and the village reader, we hope, will not read the FARMER in vain. It is not possible in a journal of the size of the FARMER to do justice to all the various matter within its scope. Only a portion of our time can be devoted to it, and we therefore, without attempting to be perfect, take in hand those subjects more immediately pressing upon us. No one writer is capable of doing justice to all the varied branches of rural economy, and to attempt it is simply ridiculous, and we think that our agricultural journals would find it to their interest to attempt less. The list of departments in some of them are really imposing, and if properly treated, would soon do away with all other species of newspapers. It may be proper to state at this time, that it is the intention of the Publishers to enlarge this paper, and in case the Editor cannot give the work more of his time, the propose to procure such assistance as shall make it one of the most valuable of agricultural journals. It is not their intention to invade the particular province of others, but to continue on in the present course, in making the FARMER a journal of progressive agriculture, and leave to the newspaper the broad field of news, whether agricultural, religious, political, scientific or literary. Within the past few years there has grown up a species of agricultural literature which, through the influence of the *Rural New Yorker* and other kindred papers, have become not only useful, but popular. These have done, and continue to do much to popularize rural pursuits, and we bid them God speed; but the line marked out for the FARMER lies within the field of practical agriculture, and to such its pages are ever open.

Crops in Adams County.

QUINCY, July 12, 1860.

M. L. DUNLAP, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Our farmers are now in the midst of the harvest. Winter wheat is light and but little, except on the bluff farms, where

there is occasionally a good field, much of the land sown to winter wheat last fall, was this spring sown with spring wheat, and the crop is fair as to quantity and superior in quality. I have seen some specimens which for size and plumpness of grain, I have never seen equalled in spring wheat. Oats are doing well, and we shall have a good crop. Timothy is light, probably not more than one-half the usual crop will be cut in our county, and to supply the deficiency, Hungarian grass seed has been sown, and the crop promises well. Corn is doing well, and never have we had the promise of so splendid a crop. The growth for the last month has been astonishing, and if no accidents occur we shall have much the largest crop ever raised in this county, which has always been famous for good corn. If our farmers could get about twenty thousand stock hogs to put their corn into this fall, they could make it pay well.

Take it altogether, the promise is for more productive and better crops than we have had since 1856.

Truly yours,
H. D. WOODRUFF.

[For the Illinois Farmer.]

COBBEN, June 30, 1860.

M. L. DUNLAP—*Dear Sir:*—After leaving you at Decatur, we had (that is Uncle Ben Vance and myself,) a pleasant time on our way home. The trains do not make close connections at Centralia and we took advantage of the delay to look about. The Company have large repair shops at this place. We entered the stable of the iron horse, through the kind attentions of the officers in charge; we needed no store clothes to introduce us, and though in our linsey, we were as kindly shown through the shops as though we were simply gentlemen and not sovereigns tilling the soil. Uncle Ben was hugely pleased, for it was the first time that he had been in the stable when the monster was groomed, whose bones are iron, sinews steel, and whose lungs beat responsive to steam. Uncle Ben looked up to them with awe—a dozen of them in the stalls. The shop, or more properly, the iron horse infirmary, requires a hundred workmen to keep up the running gears of those iron animals—more wonderful than the "Big Bull" of Indian tradition, who shook off the thunder bolts of Jehovah, leaped the great lakes and dove deep into the western wilds, beyond the ken of man. A stroll into those shops, while waiting for the train, will enable one to pass the time pleasantly, worth half a dozen visits to the circus.

The gardens were next in order, and we made our first call at that of conductor C. Montross. Charley is one of the most popular conductors on the road, and has one of the best arranged and most valuable of all the village gardens in Egypt. His fine Newfoundland dog met us at the gate and wagged a friendly welcome; the owner and his good wife are now on a visit east, and we could only look through the grounds and wonder how one man, from his few spare

hours, could accomplish so much. In the yard we made the acquaintance of a pure bred rat terrier, a very fine and useful animal in these parts where rats do abound. The Dwarf Pears were all fine, we particularly noticed some twenty trees set last fall, loaded with fruit. We could not of course decide where those trees were grown, but certainly they are the best grown trees that we have seen. (Well, they ought to be, for Charley selected them himself out of our nursery—ED.) The grapes in the sun were fine, but in the shade slightly mildewed. The ground is kept loose under the trees by the use of a many pronged fork. A large apricot against the woodshed was loaded with fruit, now ripe, (28th June.)

The garden of Mr. Pease is another fine specimen of what may be done in this *Italia of the west*, as you, Mr. Editor, call it, but we glory in the name of Egypt. This garden has been planted three years, and now produces good crops of Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Dwarf Apples, the early Harvest, now ripe, also, several of the Pears, such as Madaline, etc. Uncle Ben now put on his spectacles, and after giving the fruit a critical examination, declared that they were as fine as any grown in Lower Egypt. Mr. Pease said he would show us a contrast to his fruit in another garden, and truly there was a vast difference! "What can make this?" asked Uncle Ben. "*Underdraining*," said Mr. P. and the scales fell from our eyes "and we saw clearly." Egypt! thou land of Pomona; the hand of man must finish thee, and in sweat surely shall he eat fruit.

Mr. Hawley, of the Centralia House, took us to their farm a mile distant to the west. At this farm, three years ago, they kept two hundred breeding sows, but they found the number too large, and now keep less and give them better attention. They have at this time some forty, of various breeds, including Berkshires, Cumberlands, Irish Grazier, Byfield, Suffolk and Essex. The finest lot is that of the Suffolk and Essex. His Cumberland boar cost him \$70. The food, much of it is steamed, and the corn when fed whole is shelled. The pens have good plank floors; with good pasture near by. Messrs. Hutchinson & Hawley are doing a good thing, not only for themselves but the farmers, in improving the breeds of hogs in this part of the State. To this farm is added a large vegetable garden, from which they draw the supplies for their hotel. We regretted when we heard the coming train, for we should have been pleased to have spent a few more hours among the new fruit gardens, just outside of the city.

EGYPT.

TAMORVA, Perry county, Ill., July 12, 1860.

Editor Illinois Farmer: Your June number is before me. Speaking of the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society, you say: "Last year when the fair was at Jonesboro, Superintendent Arthur took an active part. He issued over one hundred and fifty free passes to persons attending the fair, not half of which were used on that occasion, but most of them afterwards, and with all this liberality on the part of the Illinois Central Railway, the Fair was but a partial

success." I know something about that Jonesboro Fair. The officers of the Society applied to such officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as they had access to asking for half fare tickets for persons attending the fair. No definite answer was received until during the second day of the fair. I then received a package of NINE (9) return passes filled out with the names of the members of the Executive Committee. About half of these were used by members of the committee in returning from the fair. Some of them were never used. This is the whole amount of free passes that were issued for the benefit of the Society on that occasion. If that fair was but a *partial success*, our State Fairs for six years past have been but very partial successes. The citizens of Jonesboro liberally furnished for the use of the society, the largest hall in their town, which was well arranged to receive articles on exhibition. Every foot of space upon the tables was filled—*was crowded*. The visitors were so numerous that I was obliged to say to them from time to time, that they would much oblige the Society if they would examine the articles as much as they wished and pass out as soon as they had done so, because others were wishing to come in.

President Overmann of the State Horticultural Society, declared that he was both astonished and delighted by the number and the excellence of the articles on exhibition—that the fair was a complete success, far surpassing what could have been anticipated. Dr. Warden of Cincinnati, and many other Horticulturalists expressed similar feelings.

Pecuniarily it more than met the expectation of the officers. It paid its own expenses. And its beneficial effects are still felt throughout Egypt.

B. G Roots.

REMARKS.—Our information in relation to the free passes, was derived from Mr. Arthur himself, and we think we have correctly represented what he said in relation to it, but we may be in error as to the number of them. Mr. Arthur did not state that these passes were handed to officers of the Society, but on the contrary we have the impression that he gave them out through individuals. We have good reason to know that Mr. Arthur did take an active part in that Fair and it is probable that our friend, President Roots, may not have been cognizant of all his doings. Now if the Jonesboro Fair was a success, with only nine return passes, is it fair to charge the present failure to the Railroad Company, because they would not issue half fare tickets? Most certainly not.

We are not disposed to wrangle over the matter. If our statement was an error, we cheerfully give room for the correction. We did not attend the Jonesboro Fair, and we are glad to know that it was more of a success than we had supposed from what we had heard at the time. In the case of Fairs and excursions, we have no doubt that the railroads would consult their interest to encourage them by granting return passes free, but the extra expense of issuing tickets and orders to conductors, has been a serious annoyance, and unless some more convenient system can be devised, we shall not blame them for refusing on ordinary occasions to enter into the arrangement.

We have a plan that we think will answer the purpose. First and foremost is the free carriage of articles of exhibition. We look upon this as of the most value. In the place of half fare tickets use the common ticket, and supply the conductors with blank tickets printed:

EXCURSION FROM — TO —
Fare paid \$ — by — CONDUCTOR.
— 1860.

These tickets the conductor will fill up at all times when requested by the passenger, in accordance with his ticket.—The tickets to be of no further value than to show that the person did pay and pass over certain portions of the road, and in case free return passes are granted, would be the evidence upon which they would be issued. The return passes could be signed in blank by the general ticket agent or Superintendent; and left in the hands of some responsible officer to deliver, he taking up at the same time the conductor's ticket as above. In this way no fraud could be committed upon the road, for in the conductor's ticket they would have the evidence that the person has paid one way, and as the officer of the Society could only give return passes corresponding to them; a strict compliance would be secured. In this case no instruction to the ticket agents or conductors would be required, and a large amount of labor in making returns, would be saved. No special ticket would be needed, as a general ticket would answer for all occasions, and of course no loss for extra printing. These same tickets could be used for State Fairs as well, and no doubt save a large expense for printing. We hope that our Egyptian friends

will soon be up and doing, and we doubt not that they can settle the question of a Horticultural Fair in the affirmative.—ED.

The Bishop Hill Colony—Farming on a Grand Scale.

We were very agreeably surprised, on our recent visit to Bishop Hill, at the signs of thrift and prosperity visible on every hand. First, it is a beautiful place handsomely elevated, and adorned with a grove on the northwest. The buildings are substantial and comfortable, and one, originally designed for a hotel, is a fine specimen of architecture. A large clock occupies the cupola, and from that point a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained, including a sight of Altona and Cambridge. The utmost neatness is observable in and around the dwellings of the people. It is hardly necessary to add that the people themselves are models of neatness and thrift.

The Colony, we learned, now numbers about seven thousand persons. Some months ago it was divided, the seceding portion taking the name of the "Bishop Hill Company," and receiving their share of the property, though all live upon the domain as before. We were told that a general division of the property is in contemplation, to take effect next fall or winter, so as to give every man and woman his or her share, and thus do away with the community feature of the Colony.

The domain of the Colony embraces 12,000 acres, about 9,000 of which are under cultivation. To one accustomed to farming on a small scale, their operations seem to be immense, as in fact they are. Broomcorn is a speciality with them, and they have now about 3,000 acres under cultivation. The crop averages about a ton to four acres, and the price about \$100 per ton; upon which estimate this year's crop will be worth \$75,000. The colonists usually manufacture about 5,000 dozen brooms annually, and the balance of the crop is sold at the East. Of other crops, they have now on the ground about 2,000 acres of wheat; 2,000 of corn; say 2,000 of various other crops, such as sugar cane, potatoes, etc., and 1,000 acres of grass, Hungarian and timothy. The whole estate is admirable condition, showing unwearied care and excellent judgment on the part of the managers. The stock of the domain is large, and the barns and sheds for cattle and broom-corn are of mammoth proportions.

Want of time and space compels us to omit many interesting particulars.—Bishop Hill Colony is worth going a hundred miles to see, and we hope to make it another visit at no distant day.

REMARKS.—We are indebted to the

Henry county *Dial* for the above. The editor visited the Colony on the 4th inst, in company with some 5,000 from Kewanee, Galva, Cambridge, Altona, Galesburg, Quincy, Toulon, Lafayette, and other towns, who had been invited by their Swedish friends to assist in the due celebration of our national birth day.—If these foreigners, without a proper knowledge of our soil, climate and modes of culture, can so well succeed, surely those to the manor born ought to show better results than they often do. But we suspect that they purchased few useless implements, and that they have no interest account to pay to merchants for expensive dry goods. When they divide up this vast domain into a hundred farms we shall expect to see the same thrift continued.—ED.

Report of Wisconsin Fruit Growers Association.

Through the kind attention of the Secretary, A. G. Handford, Esq., we are in receipt of this valuable document, containing ninety-five pages.

Considerable difference of opinion prevailed as to the value of protection, and no definite conclusion arrived at. So long as planters confound clearing in timber land with timber belts through which the wind will sift, we shall see this difference of opinion continue. Small trees preferred for planting. Most speakers recommended mulching, so did we formerly, but further experience has suggested that frequent stirring the surface around newly set trees, with the hoe or steel rake is much better, when this cannot be done, mulching will answer.

PLANTING OF EVERGREENS.

The Secretary recommended early planting and stirring the surface after. The President, Mr. Brayton, would plant in July and mulch; that may all do for Wisconsin, but we have found the Secretary right, so far as our climate is concerned.

The bark louse came in for a share of talk; good culture, thorough drainage washes of lye, sal soda and tobacco juice recommended; also in early Spring before buds start, of tar and oil, equal parts; linseed oil and common tar mixed by stirring while heating; when cool, apply with a paint brush a thin coat to all parts of the tree, except the growth

made after June, on which there will be no lice.

The green aphid is destroyed by dipping the infected twigs in quassia water, made of one pound quassia chips, and eight gallons of water, boil an hour.

FRUITS.

Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, and Sops of Wine, recommended for Summer; Dutchess of Oldenburg, Maiden's Blush, Fall Orange, for Autumn; Dumelow's Seedling, Little Romanite, and others were more or less approved for Winter. The report contains a large amount of pomological information. With all the drawbacks to fruit culture, that our Wisconsin friends have met with, they show a noble perseverance in the cause and are deserving of success. In the way of a report, they are a long way ahead of our own State Society, but at our next meeting we hope they will not keep so far behind their more enthusiastic, though less fortunate neighbors.

Illinois Natural History Society.

This Society met in Phenix Hall 27th June at 9 A. M. Prof. Turner the President in the chair. The first business in order, was amending the Constitution. The office of General Superintendent was abolished, and the duties hereafter is to devolve on the Secretary, to which is added the office of Librarian. The assessment was changed from two to one dollar.

ADDRESS OF MR. WALSH.

It has never been our good fortune to listen to a more earnest and gifted speaker, on the subject of insects nor one better versed in the mysteries of their wonderful transformation and power of procreation, than Mr. W., of Rock Island. Knowing that we had little space to devote to the subject we took but few notes, and shall not attempt a synopsis of his very able and interesting remarks. He commenced by saying that were a foreign army of men to invade our shores, our law givers would vie with each other in large expenditure and preparations to oppose the invaders. No one would object, nor think of showing the white feather, but when an army of insects that has the power to lay waste our fields, and to despoil the forest of its foliage, have invaded our shores, no tocsin is sounded, no preparations are made to meet and destroy them, though devastation marks their way, more fearful than the invader armed with implements of war. At this time the wheat crop amounts to one hundred and twenty millions of bushels. Now the insect enemies of the wheat plant, the Hessian Fly, the Midge, the Chintz Bug, etc., annually destroy at least one fourth of the entire crop, or one-fifth of wheat we should harvest, or of the value of twenty-two millions of dollars, at the same time all other crops are damaged in about the same ratio, and we would be safe in estimating the entire damage at one hundred million of dollars, a sum greater than the annual expenses of our government, and yet in the United States, this little army almost unseen, is annually on the increase. Twenty years since the apple tree bark louse was almost unknown at the west, five years ago they were a novelty in Michigan, but now they had reached the Mississippi, as predicted some years since by Dr. Harris; they were still spreading west and south, they had nearly destroyed the orchards of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and their march was still in triumph. He would ask where is the army, and the officers to defend us against the ravages of these contemptible in size, but not in number of insect enemies that are devastating our fields, our orchards, and our gardens. Congress does little, our State Legislature have done little; while the great army of insects are pressing on; and now an army of grasshoppers are marching down from the north-west. They have overrun Minnesota, and have reached the north-western part of Illinois, while our law givers are discussing obstructions. Some years ago Congress sent a Mr. Glover, at that time an eminent entomologist to examine and report on the insects injurious to the great staples of the South, what he was paid is beyond my knowledge, but this is all that Congress has done of any value from the revolution down to the present time. The State of Massachusetts made a beggarly appropriation to Dr. Harris, but his work is now out of print. New Jersey employed Dr. Jack, and so did the State of Michigan at a subsequent date. New York has for some years employed Dr. Fitch at a salary of a thousand dollars, about sufficient to pay his booksellers bill. Now taking all these sums by the General and State Governments together since the revolution, they would not all exceed \$20,000, or an average of \$250 per annum. (We think this an under estimate, taking the expense of printing

into the account.—ED.) And this against an annual destruction of crops by insects of over a million of dollars. Would our people be content to oppose an invading army by voting to General Scott a salary of \$100, to two of his aids seventy-five each, and to the soldiers nothing?

They manage these things better in Europe. In Germany and other Continental States Entomology in its rudiments is made a portion of common school education. In the Agricultural Schools a regular Professor of Entomology has a place, and this branch is made his own, with no other 'ologies added. When one considers that the insect world numbers over 400,000 species, it would seem to be a sufficient theme and branch for one man.

In France, this is made a special matter of Government attention. For instance, no sooner do caterpillars appear in any one of the Cantons than orders are issued to the peasants to "uncaterpillar" their trees, and it is done. The same Government, to protect the country against the ravages of locusts, pays a bounty of so much per bushel for the bodies and eggs of these insects.

This shows that Emperors and Kings do not think it beneath them to protect their people from these little minute enemies. But perhaps some skeptical persons may question if anything can be done. Let us take the single instance of Sweden, where once the royal dockyards were being ravaged by borers—the larva of the *Lymexylon Nivale*—which destroyed a large amount of the timber, rendering it unfit for naval purposes, causing an annual loss of millions of dollars. The King called on the great Linnaeus to examine into the matter, and devise a remedy. He did so, and gave it much study. He found the fly whose larva did such damage, laid its eggs in the timber, in June; and the remedy proposed was to immerse timber in water; and this was found to be effectual.

He would agree with Dr. Fitch of New York that there is no noxious insect, that may not be opposed and counter-worked, and for this, task, study, and a long series of experiment is needed.

There are, according to Dr. Fitch, sixty noxious insects, the enemy of the apple tree alone, in New York. How can a few laborers and students in sciences cope with such an army?

The speaker would deprecate the inference that the insect world were useless, and that they should all be indiscriminately destroyed. He referred to numerous familiar instances where insects added indirectly to the comforts and luxuries of life, as the bee, the silkworm, and others. He thought, indeed, that the direct benefit were less than the direct injuries. They did much, however, to keep down one another. He referred in detail to the beneficial labors of the so-called cannibal species of insects, which constitute, it is estimated, one-fourth of the whole number. Much may be done in keeping down the noxious insects by protecting and encouraging the propagation of the cannibal species.

Cards of invitation for a lady to a ball, were written with ink made of nutgalls, the fruit of the oak punctured by an insect. The wax that sealed the envelope was made of shellac, the work also of an insect. The silk of which her dress is made, is the product of the silkworm, and dyed with cochineal, which is used to the amount of a hundred million of pounds, and if in going from the ball to her home, she should take cold, the Doctor applies a blister of Spanish flies, to perfect her cure; thus half a dozen insects minister to a ladies toilet, to prepare her for a single social ball. If it was not for those insects that live on insects, or if they were swept away, this green earth of ours would be brown and barren in summer, and the green vegetables all swept away.

The next paper was read by Dr. Everett, of Dixon, on the "Geology of a section of Rock River, extending from Oregon in Ogle county, to Sterling, in Whiteside county." The Doctor illustrated his subject with a large box of specimens.—These are from the Trenton and Hudson river limestone. The large specimens of fossil marble, attracted no small attention. The paper and specimens were both highly interesting, but we have not the space for a description.

Dr. Roe, of Bloomington, followed in a paper "Some features of the Drift Formation in Illinois."

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in a discussion and comparison of observations on recent tornadoes. It was participated in by Mr. Shaw, Prof. Turner, Prof. Adams, Prof. McChesney, Dr. Roe, and others. No definite theory was advanced however.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19, 1860.

Editor Illinois Farmer, Dear Sir:
I notice in one of your late numbers, that *Rats* annoy you, and that you have to some extent subdued them by terriers, etc. They annoy us so much that we cannot rest at night, and keep a light all night. Please assist me. If you have a *terrier* you can sell or lend, bring me one when you come over, or tell me how and where I can get one. Please let me know what you can do for me, oblige, &c.

Very respectfully,

SILAS W. ROBBINS.

We know of no one who has a rat terrier for sale, any one having them can signify the same in the Farmer. Three years since we were as much afflicted with the rats as Mr. Robbins, but thanks to our industrious terrier and their migratory disposition but few re-

main. As soon as a new burrow is made, the fact is duly noticed by "Ned," who attends to them in person, or which is often the case, is assisted with a spade and the new family laid out.

Farm buildings should be set up from the ground so that they cannot burrow under them. Our barn is set up two and a half feet, and in every case when a rat has made his home under it, he has been disposed of, had it been the usual hight, they would have had a fastness under the stone abutments, where nothing but the spade could dislodge them. Corn cribs should be set up at least two and a half feet from the ground. Corn will keep all the better for it. A nice place for rats is to have the house set about a foot from the ground, a hole dug under it for vegetables, the sides and banking will afford them a dry place, in which to burrow, and as they can live on the vegetables they will flourish amazingly.—ED.

The Culture of Broom Corn.

To-day we visited the farm of Messrs. Johnson & Bogardus, about one and a half miles west of the depot, at the city of Champaign, (late West Urbana) and found them busy with their fine field of broom corn.—Early in April they purchased a half section, paying twenty-five dollars per acre cash. A part of the land had been broken three years since, and sown to winter wheat, and last year grew up to weeds; the balance was broken late last summer. Altogether, it looked like an unpromising task to put this three hundred and twenty acres into a crop that requires such nice culture as broom corn. The ground is somewhat rolling, with a few small ponds and narrow sloughs, leading through the grounds, at their junction widening out into swampy places, too wet for the plow. Through these they put a mole drain, of over two and a half miles, all terminating in an open drain. These are all discharging water at this time, pure as the springs from any hill-side.

On the ninth day of April they commenced plowing, and on the first day of May put the first seed into the ground, and the last of it the sixteenth of June. The first planting is two and a half feet high, and the last is just showing above ground. Some twenty acres of the slough was found too wet and too full of wild grass to plant, but with the thorough draining it can now be subdued, and next spring will be ready to plant. The seed is planted in drills, the rows being two feet and nine inches apart, making a continuous row of three miles to the acre; consequently the boy who did the planting traveled four hundred and fifty miles to accomplish the work.

The first process in its culture is what is called *scraping*. A one horse implement, called a scraper, runs between the rows, and the shares are so constructed that they scrape

the earth from the drills and leave a slight ridge in the center between the rows. To do this, nine hundred miles of travel with man and horse is required.

In the next place, comes the hand hoe, and finishes up what the scraper had left, taking out all remaining weeds. One hand does one and a half acres per day, and as he works one side of the row at a time, travels nine miles along the rows, taking out the weeds; that is, passes twice along the same row.

The next operation is to work it with a *Broom Corn Cultivator*. These are made with adjustable mould boards of a peculiar construction, one on each side, with a common shovel plow in the center. These are placed in a frame and can be arranged to throw the earth to or from the drills.—We should have said that shafts are attached to the former, so that they work more truer than a common cultivator, and the hint, we think, a good one for corn culture.

Two more workings with this cultivator, and the crop will be *laid by*, when the corn will have so completely shaded the ground that no weeds can grow. Hero we have, from the planting to laying by, about six thousand miles of travel, and this in addition to plowing, harrowing and rolling—(twice). But this is only the beginning of the end, as the largest amount of labor will be in the breaking down of the heads, cutting by hand, scraping off the seed, curing and baling. It must all be cured under sheds, which of course will require no small outlay. Half a mile of post and board fence, and one and a half miles of wire fence, have been put up, and a house to board the hands—stables and wells are among the improvements made since the ninth day of April.—The land is in the best possible order that it could be under the condition of things; the growth is healthy and vigorous, and with favorable weather, a good yield may be expected. The crop is contracted to go to Philadelphia, where it is to be worked up into genuine *Shaker brooms*.

We need not say to our readers that these gentlemen farmers are practical men, and men of energy, and that the word fail is not in their vocabulary. Soon as the fixtures and machinery are ready for the harvest, we will again recur to the subject.

Fairbanks' Scales.

It is with some business firms as it is with some individuals, that they stand alone in the walk or department of trade to which they direct their attention. It becomes a specialty with them, and by making it such, they carry it to the highest perfection of which it is capable. This is the case with Messrs. Fairbanks, the celebrated Scale Makers. They have devoted themselves so entirely, and with such thorough science and skill, to the manufacture of weighing instruments, that they seem to have left nothing to be done by others.—*N.Y. Evening Post*.

It is by thus attending to every demand in the wide world that this house has become the great national scale

manufacturing establishment of the United State. From Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Washington Territory, their scales have become the established standard weighing balances of the age.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Among the large number of the highest premiums awarded to these scales during the last thirty years, by the most eminent scientific associations in the country, and by National, State and County Fairs, are thirteen by the Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa State Fairs of 1859, and the National Fair held at the same time in Chicago, and that, too, after sharp competition and the most rigid tests. But what is of more importance to practical men, as showing not only the great strength and accuracy, but durability, of these Scales, is the award of superiority in these respects by the vast numbers who have used them for many years, all over the world, almost, in all branches of business, and under all circumstances.

The skill and enterprise of the Messrs. Fairbanks, and their large experience and unequalled facilities, enable them to adapt their Scales to all required uses, and at moderate prices; and so long as they keep them up to their present point of excellence, and pursue their present honorable mode of dealing, the public will wisely continue to use their Scales, which have been tried and approved, rather than experiment with others.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

Amount of Rain for '59.

January	2,3886.
February	2,9945.
March	2,1003.
April	3,8991.
May	5,7125.
June	5,3378.
July	2,5740.
August	4,4222.
September	5,1787.
October	3,1956.
November	1,6621.
December	2,3129.
Inches.	41,7683.
Average of the Seasons	45,0000.
Deficit—Inches	3,2817.

AMOUNT FOR '58.

The rainy season	.56,1323.
Excess	.12,1823.

Difference in the two seasons—inches.....15,3640.

By reference to page ten of the January number, the amount of rain for '58 will be seen. The difference of the two seasons was not so much in the amount of rain, as in the lower temperature preventing evaporation.

PLEASE OBSERVE THIS.—Doctor Whittier, the celebrated chronic disease doctor, 94 Pine street, St. Louis, will send his theory and exposition of chronic diseases, free of all charge, to any one sending address and six cents to prepay postage. It treats of all chronic diseases and the delineations are so concise as to enable any one of common ability to decide the nature of their ailment. Address, Clark Whittier, box 659, St. Louis.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

REPORT OF DR. McFARLAND, COMMISSIONER, TO THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

In pursuance of the instructions of Governor Wood, Andrew McFarland, M.D., as commissioner of the State of Illinois, has issued a report upon the Cattle Disease, which has been making such sad havoc among the cattle of the Eastern States. The report is embodied in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and discusses the history, the manifestations and the remedy of the distemper. His investigations were made upon the spot, he having visited the section of country where the disease exists, in company with other scientific men of the East. We have before us a copy of his report, which we have read with much interest, and we doubt not it will be received by the people of Illinois,—who are so especially concerned in the matter—with general satisfaction. We make some extracts from the pamphlet:

HISTORY OF THE DISEASE.

The disease, somewhat unfortunately called PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, is not new. Scattering cases, closely resembling the same disease in the human subject, have long been known to veterinary surgeons. In the cases hitherto known, it consists in a simple inflammation of the substance of the lungs and their enveloping membranes, sometimes terminating fatally by mere excess of inflammation, but more commonly having no more serious consequences than the throwing out of a quantity of serum, or thin watery matter in the cavities in which the lungs repose, producing some difficulty in breathing for a season, and then gradually passing off with no further trouble. Cases of this kind are, without doubt, occurring in all considerable herds of cattle, especially in the spring season, and attract little attention, having in them no elements of malignity or contagiousness. But, you are aware that it is a law attending many forms of disease common to the human family, that what we are accustomed to regard as a simple malady as it ordinarily appears to us, sometimes assumes the form of a devastating scourge, sweeping out of existence multitudes of human beings, and then disappearing as mysteriously as it came. The Massachusetts cattle disease has no more resemblance to the ordinary pleuro-pneumonia than Asiatic cholera has to an ordinary cholera morbus, or than the fatal influenza of 1842-3 bore to influenzas as they ordinarily appear.

The natural home of this disease, where it first began to attract the attention of the world, is in the mountainous districts of South-Eastern France, Switzerland, Piedmont, and the contiguous countries. Sequestered and isolated valleys, in the immediate vicinity of lofty mountain ranges, appear, for a long period, to have been the only districts where this disease especially exhibited its fatal nature. In the general break-up of boundaries and customs lines incident on the French Revolution of 1789, and in the transportation of army supplies for the war of twenty years following, the disease broke through its natural boundaries, and began to make its appearance in countries where it had hitherto been unknown, and showing, according to authority which appears beyond a question, almost precisely the same features which we recognize in the disease now prevailing in Massachusetts. It appears to me to be one of the best proofs of its contagious nature, that in its progress, it goes step by step, and not with the flying sweep that marks an epidemic which is not dependent on contagion alone. *

The disease had reached England in 1841, where it has since existed with greater or less

inveteracy, according to the activity and success of the means resorted to for its suppression. During the last winter, (1859-60) it appeared with great virulence among the herds of the London dairymen, especially on the south side of the Thames. According to the newspaper accounts, the disease is unquestionably the malignant Pleuro-Pneumonia, and has caused the alarming mortality of 95 per cent. of the herds infected—almost their entire extinction. *

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISEASE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

With these preliminary observations on the history of this disease, and the experience of other countries in its visitations, we come to its introduction into our own.

Winthrop W. Chenery, Esq., a cattle importer of Belmont, Mass., received on the 23d of May, 1859, through his agent in Holland, three cows and a heifer. They had been landed in Boston, after a voyage of forty-seven days from Rotterdam. Although purchased in a healthy district, the disease is known to exist at the place of embarkation, where they had remained several days waiting shipment. They suffered severely on the voyage—one of them being unable to stand for twenty days before arrival, and another also being much mutilated. One of these cows died a week after arrival, and the other two days subsequently.

The other two were then thought to be healthy, and no suspicion had attached to the death of the two first—it being attributed to the effects of the voyage. On the 20th day of June, two weeks after the death of the second cow—the third cow was found to be sick. She was confined in a stable-pen about fifty feet square, with some twenty or thirty other head of cattle. She died after nine days' sickness, on the 29th of June. In August, another valuable cow, imported from Holland seven years previously, sickened and died in a fortnight.—From that time they sickened and died rapidly, until his loss amounted to thirty head. It is not needful to state that all these cattle were above the average value, and therefore may be supposed to have had all the care their value would warrant. We now leave Mr. Chenery's herd, to follow the disease elsewhere.

On the 29th of June—the same day on which the third cow died—Mr. Chenery sold three calves to go to the farm of Mr. Curtis Stoddard, of North Brookfield, in the adjoining county of Worcester. They went by rail, and on the way from the depot to Mr. Stoddard's farm, one of the calves was observed to falter. The animal being found sick, was taken to the farm of the father of the purchaser, Mr. Leonard Stoddard, where it remained several days, but was finally brought back by Curtis Stoddard, at whose farm it died on the 23d of August. While at Leonard Stoddard's, the calf had come in contact with several cattle in the same stable. In about three weeks after the arrival of the calf at Leonard Stoddard's—say, about the 20th of August—two oxen and a cow were taken with the same disease and died in ten days. The disease continued its ravages in his herd till he lost fourteen oxen and cows before the visit of the Commissioners, and eighteen others were condemned by them as diseased.

"About the first of November, Curtis Stoddard—with a wisdom which we will not stop to question—sold off his stock at auction, reserving to himself nine of the most valuable. It is said, that up to the time of the auction, he had actually lost only the Chenery calf, and he placed the remaining animals among his relatives—thus showing, as some contend, his innocence of the mischief he was doing. From this auction sales of eleven animals, the infection was scattered in every direction. Says one of the Commissioners: "Without a single failure the disease has followed those cattle—in one case more than two hundred cattle having been infected by one which was sold at Curtis Stod-

[From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 19, 1859.]
Spalding's Prepared Glue, the same
that Van Amburgh glued his lion together with,
is doing wonders hereabouts. A boy up town
glued his play wagon together "wrong side up,"
and the glue did its duty so well, that the wagon
had to be broken again before it could be made
right.

dard's auction." It has been remarked before that C. Stoddard reserved nine cattle for himself after the auction—probably the most valuable. Yet, when the Commissioners came to visit his herd in the Spring, they were all condemned as diseased, and, in the last one of the oxen killed, was found a cyst as large as a man's fist—both lungs being alike affected. A portion of one of the lungs is in my possession, with its cyst and contents and will be alluded to again in another connection.

The spread of the disease from Leonard Stoddard's was, if possible, more tragical still. He kept six or eight oxen which he employed in teaming. He was drawing some lumber, and stopped over night at Mr. Needham's. Needham lost his whole herd. Eight or ten died, seven or eight more condemned by the Commissioners, and all finally destroyed, in consequence of that one night's stay in his barn of the death-bearing team of Stoddard. To quote from the testimony of Amasa Walker, Esq., one of the Commissioners, in regard to the further spread of the disease: "Mr. Stoddard sold an animal to Mr. Woodis. He had twenty-three fine cows. It ruined his herd utterly. Seven or eight animals died before the Commissioners got there. Mr. L. Stoddard sold a yoke of cattle to Mr. Olmstead, one of his neighbors, who had a very good herd of cattle. They stayed only five days in his hands, when they were passed over to Mr. Doane. In those five days they had so infected his herd that it was one of the most severe instances of the disease that we have had. The cattle that were passed through Mr. Olmstead to Doane, were lent to go to the moving of a building from Oakham to North Brookfield. They were put in with twenty-two yoke of cattle and employed a day and a half. It has proved since, that every one of these cattle took the contagion. They belonged to eleven different herds, and each one of these has formed a new focus for the spread of the disease." * * *

"Fortunately this flying pestilence alighted on the spot in the Union best prepared to stamp it under foot and bury it out of sight. I leave it to imagination to suggest the consequences, if this disease, instead of being set down among the small and enclosed farms in Massachusetts, had broke out among the vast and ever moving herds that cloud the broad prairies of our Strawns and Dunlaps, our Browns and Alexanders!"

NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

My belief in regard to the *essential* nature of the disease may be summed up as follows:

1. That it is a general fever, of peculiarly subacute nature (asthenic), with a usual tendency to localization in the lungs, by the same law of disease under which other general fevers localize themselves as the disease progresses.

2. That it is propagated—*according to the best present light we have*—by a contagion as distinct as that of small pox, measles, or scarlet fever; with its regular laws of propagation and incubation, and that it would have its own self-limit, like the above diseases, but for its pulmonary complications.

3. That disease of the lungs, although so commonly found as to constitute the rule, is not necessarily present, but that cases may occur of a fatal character before the stage of the disease is reached in which the lungs begin to suffer, as many cases of scarlatina or small-pox are, under the same circumstances.

THE SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of the disease called Pleuro-Pneumonia, are as follows:

If the animal is at pasture it will be found getting apart from the rest of the herd; there will be a disinclination on the part of the animal to stand on its feet, or if compelled to be on its feet, stands in a leaning attitude, with an arched back and stiffened appearance. When urged to move, it will do so for short distances only, and walks with a staggering gait. Dur-

ing the middle of the day the animal appears in better condition, eats more freely, and moves about with greater ease. At this period the pulse is oppressed, and with less than its usual frequency. The appetite is commonly, but not invariably, poor; rumination is suspended; the bowels become constipated, and, during the earlier days of the disease, the surface appears cold; and the skin shrinks and becomes tight over the ribs, and if pressure is made on the spine the animal flinches, as if in pain. In a more advanced stage of the disease, the pulse increases in frequency and volume, the heat of the body is irregularly distributed, the breathing becomes labored, and, in milch cows, the secretion of milk is diminished or suspended. At a stage yet more advanced the cough makes its appearance, the animal drools at the mouth, protrudes its head forward, as if to draw its breath easier, the eye loses its lustre, and exudes from the lids a viscous matter, which quickly dries into a crust. If, at this time, the ear is applied to the sides of the chest, there will usually be found, on one side or the other, an absence of the soft breezy murmur that healthy respiration gives to the ear. There will sometimes be heard a hard blowing sound, occasionally an unusual rattle, and sometimes no sound whatever.—These several sounds indicate that either the air passages are narrowed by disease, or that the air gurgles through deposits of corrupted matter, or else the lung has solidified and of course become wholly useless. In a case thus far advanced, there is probably no remedy, and death is the only result. * * *

ITS TREATMENT.

With regard to the treatment of the disease, when it has once made its appearance, it may be summed in brief space. *The isolation of the diseased from the sound should be instant and complete.* No fact is more universally conceded among all scientific men than that the intensity of any contagious emanation is in direct ratio to the multiplication of numbers from which it proceeds; or, to reduce the idea to illustration, if a herd of cattle should be invaded, and the infected removed at once, the prospect for saving two-thirds is better than the prospect of saving one-third would be if allowed to associate together without restriction. If kept together, the contagious matter becomes intensified, and is rendered so strong as to break over the constitutional power of resistance even in the most robust animals.

Should the disease ever invade the cattle herds of Illinois, (which Heaven avert!) every considerable farm, or every neighborhood should have its isolating enclosure, in some unfrequented situation, to which diseased animals should be removed on the very first symptoms of disease. Even in those thus diseased and isolated, I am satisfied, from all the testimony, that the mortality could be so materially reduced as to convert, what has been in some other countries a wasting scourge, into an ordinary disease, submissive to easy remedy. * * *

The principles of medical treatment that have been adopted are closely similar to those used in the treatment of what is supposed a kindred disease—the pneumonia of the human subject. Bleeding, mild cathartics, and counter-irritation, by means of large mustard seed applications to the chest, are most especially alluded to adopted in such cases as have been subjected to any treatment. * * * * *

Notwithstanding the necessity for all proper restrictive measures, it is still to be hoped that the proposal to exclude cattle from our ensuing State and County Fairs will meet with no favor. The danger is yet a remote one, and not likely to be increased by such gatherings; at least not to a degree to warrant us in robbing them of their chief element of interest.

OUR CANADIAN VISITORS.

THEIR EXCURSION THROUGH THE NORTH-WEST.

A large delegation of our Canadian neighbors have spent a few days among us, of which we propose to give some account, having traveled with them for some days in sight seeing.

Our readers will recollect that during the very unfavorable season of 1858, the Hon. J. Caird, of Edinburgh, spent some weeks in our State, and on his return wrote a series of letters in relation to the country, more especially as to the value of the lands of the Illinois Central R. R. Company, which were at that time attracting no small attention among British and Canadian farmers. This book met with a most bitter and untruthful review by a prominent Canadian, and has been the means of preventing a large emigration to our State. This review was ably answered in several of the Canadian papers, but its malignity was not so easily wiped out.

To counteract this poison, and to show that the statements of Mr. Caird were truthful, the Illinois Central and other western roads issued cards of invitation to prominent men, those whose judgment and discretion would be able to see things as they are, and in whom the great mass of the people would place the most implicit reliance. These gentlemen arrived in Chicago on Tuesday evening, the 24th of July, and at 6:30 a.m., of Wednesday left on the regular train, over the Chicago Branch of I. C. R. R. to Loda, a thriving young town, some 80 miles south of Chicago. Here they were taken by teams, volunteered by the citizens, to the country, and shown the capacity of the land for cropping. On their return they were served with a splendid dinner, gotten up by the ladies of Lodi.

They then proceeded south to Champaign, (late West Urbanna,) and three and a half miles south of that point, whistled down the brakes, and we stepped on board and met a warm welcome. It was then near sunset, and another train due, which prevented, as had been contemplated, a general examination of our farm and nursery grounds. Lewis Ellsworth, President of our State Agricultural Society, Hon. H. C. John, Ex-President, and H. Van Epps, Vice President, had come from Jacksonville on the G. W. R. R., to meet them at Loda, but the train not connecting they had spent the day with us, and went on board of the train at the same time. The details of the arrangement and the comforts of the guests were in charge of J. B. Austin, of the Land Department, and most faithfully and ably did he meet all the requirements on him, of which we shall speak hereafter.

The names of the party now on board, and which constituted the company are as follows:

- Geo. W. Snyder, Editor Ingersoll Chronicle, C. W.
- Wm. Elliott, Barrister, London, and Solicitor to Bank of British North America, C. W.
- T. W. Lawford, Barrister, formerly an extensive land owner in England, C. W.
- Wm. Boulton, Agriculturist, Toronto, C. W.
- N. Coones, London, Q. W.
- W. W. Dean, Barrister, Belleville, C. W.
- Wm. Divinity, Commission Merchant, London, C. W.
- Geo. H. Dennison, Merchant, London, C. W.
- Chas. Hunt, London, C. W., Corn Merchant.
- John Bell, London, C. W., Merchant.
- Alex. Graham, London, C. W., Engineer.
- Jas. Barbour, Justice of the Peace, and an extensive Agriculturist.
- H. B. Bostwick, Toronto, C. W., correspondent of London Prototype and Quebec Chronicle.
- N. Jarrett, Delaware, C. W., extensive agriculturist.
- John Lowe, Editor Montreal Gazette.
- Wm. Anderson, London, C. W., extensive Agriculturist.
- W. R. Dixon, London, Produce Merchant.
- Col. Dennison, Toronto, Treasurer Board of Agriculture.
- J. B. Strathy, Collector Customs, London.
- Sheriff Corbett & Son, of Kingston.
- Sheriff Glass, of London.
- Sheriff Smith, of Collingwood.

Henry Taylor, Barrister, and Editor of Oxford *Herald*.
 S. J. Jones, Editor London *Liberator*.
 Jas. Ferguson, Esq., Register Middlesex county.
 Hon. Geo. Alexander, member Upper House, and member
 Board of Agriculture, Woodstock.
 Dean Tillany, Delaware, C. W. extensive Agriculturist.
 Norman Holt, London, Merchant.
 Elijah Leonard, Ex Mayor, London.
 Robt. Robson, Agriculturist, London.
 Robt. Waugh, " "
 Thos. Carling, father member of Parliament, from London.
 Win. Carling, London.
 Wm. Bissell, merchant, London.
 Joseph S. Spittigen, London, Merchant.
 Edmund Beltz, London, Merchant.
 J. Perroult, Montreal, Editor Lower Canada *Agriculturist*.
 Charles J. Hynes, Editor Prescott *Messenger*.
 W. S. McMurry, Paris, C. W.
 W. Gillespie, Editor *Spectator*, Hamilton, C. W.
 Thos. J. Angel, U. S. Consul, Kingston, C. W.
 James Somerville, *True Banner*, Dundas, C. W.
 James Cummings, Wholesale Merchant, Hamilton.
 M. D. L. Tisdale, J. Peace, Aneaster, C. W.
 E. Pevante, Secretary board of Agriculture, Montreal.
 Thos. Piper, Grain Merchant Hamilton.
 Thos Sandford, Dundas, Merchant.
 S. Morrill, London, Tanner, and large land owner, and
 founder of Moerille Lodge of Good Templars.
 Robert McLain, Guelph, C. W.
 James Gow, "
 Wm. Bross, *Press and Tribune*, Chicago.
 C. D. Bragdon, *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago.
 D. S. Crandall, *Champaign County Union*, Champaign,
 Ill.
 M. L. Dunlap, *Illinois Farmer*, Champaign, Ill.
 Lewis Ellsworth, Pres't Ill. State Ag. Society.
 Hon. H. C. Johns, Ex-Pres't "
 W. H. Van Epps, Vice Pres't "
 J. B. Austin, Esq., of I. O. Land Dep't.

We do not vouch for full accuracy of the names, but there are few errors.

At Mattoon the party spent some hours, much of the time in listening to debates between the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans, in which they became somewhat posted in the manner of Western stumping and in Western politics. They were greatly amused. Speeches were made by a gentlemen from Douglas county, whose name we have forgotten, D. S. Crandall, Dumas Van Doren, and others. The corn fields with their wondrous development, was the great point of attraction, nor did the slovenly manner in which some farms presented themselves, escape attention. The great prairie slopes were passed, and now came the winding among the hills of Pomona Egypt, as they pass up the narrow valley of the Drury, hedged in by massy walls of sand stone, whose ramparts have been cut into gulies, or whose ragged shelves overhang the mimic stream. This was once the outlet of the great lake whose bed now presents the greyish lime soil, that gives to upper Egypt its value for wheat, but a deeper and broader channel was forced through this sand stone chain, and through which the Upper Mississippi now pours her immense volume of water. They regretted the want of time to spend a day among the great peach orchards that are to make these old sand stone hills famous in after time. On swept the train down the valley of the Cache from Jonesboro, presenting along the southern slope a rapid descent of three hundred feet to the bottom lands of the Ohio, and soon the Ohio and the Mississippi presented themselves, ready for the wedlock of waters, that have flowed on in harmony, carrying immense quantities of soil from the upper country, held in solution to make another State that is yet to be built up in the waters of the Gulf.

After dining at the St. Charles, the excursion was taken in charge by Mayor Taylor, of Cairo, and landed at Bird's Point, at the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to Charleston, a distance of thirteen miles. The road runs through heavy timber land nearly level, and in some places swampy. We noted fine specimens of cypress, real giants of the woods. There are a few plantations along the road, but as long as prairie can be had, our western farmers have little desire to carve down the forest for agricultural purposes. Charleston is located on a beautiful prairie, rather level, with a soil inclining to be sandy. It is flanked by immense corn fields, tilled partly with slave labor. The village is neat and thrifty, and contains some six hundred inhabitants. About half a mile to the north the plantation of Col. Moore, and here under the

shade of a weeping willow of twelve feet in circumference, and whose graceful branches spread their broad arms in a radii of thirty-five feet, the excursionists came to a halt. This tree was a simple cutting twenty-seven years since, and now stands like a great sentinel on the lawn in front of the homestead. Its top is fifty feet high, and its outermost branches measure from tip to tip a distance of ninety feet, while the average diameter of its top is seventy feet. In a short time the young negroes came in with an ample supply of well ripened water melons, which afforded a rare treat. The climate of Canada does not give to this fruit that richness that it here receives, and instead of their being cholera bombshells, here it is full of health, and were partaken of accordingly.

Dr. Moore welcomed the excursion in a neat speech, and was replied to by the Hon. George Alexander. He had been pleased with his journey here. The rich prairies afford great facilities for culture; and the country but lacked time to make it one of the most desirable in the world. He would like to see the reciprocity now existing between the Canadas and the States extended to all; not only to products of the soil but to manufactures. The water power of Canada will take care of itself without protection, and he would like a free interchange of the products of its power and the rich soils of the West. He would extend reciprocity by educating the people and in the extending of commercial facilities. On the part of his Canadian friends, he had to thank the Illinois Central Railroad Company for their kindness, and Mr. Austin in particular, for the manner in which the favor had been given; for without that great highway how could we have been here to enjoy this invaluable treat, away here on the hither shore of the Mississippi. He was followed by Wm. Bross, who made one of his best efforts. Mr. Bross was followed by Wm. Elliott, who paid some high compliments to the last; in closing he said that he who visits the West without seeing the prairies has seen little. Niagara is one of the wonders of the new world. The vast improvements and cities of the East are wonders, but the prairies are the most wonderful of them all. Several other speeches were made by residents and excursionists, all of whom united in not only preserving the Union but in allowing the Union to be annexed to Canada.

We all bade good by to our new-made friends at Charleston and were soon driving through the dense forest that walls in the great river.—At Bird's Point we were again under charge of Mayor Taylor, on board of one of the Cairo steamers, which was headed up the Mississippi for some miles, returning we were landed on the Kentucky shore just as the

" Stars shone out with their silvery light
 And the moon was just filling her horn."

So in a glass of Scotch ale, the company drank a health to Mayor Taylor and to the three great States that are here divided by the belt of water now shining like silver under the rays of the crescent moon. All went on the Kentucky shore, and sent up three hearty cheers for old Kaintuck. Another half hour, and we were doing yeoman service at the St. Charles, where a most magnificent dinner was served up. At two o'clock the guests were on board a large barge to take a moonlight ride on the Ohio, to Mound City, which closed the proceedings of the day. On Friday morning at four o'clock, the excursionists were on their way North, took breakfast at Centralia, and at Odin found a coach in waiting to take them over the Ohio and Mississippi road to St. Louis. Col. Hinkley, the Superintendent, had charge in person. The immense corn fields now within a few weeks of ripeness, and the wonderful growth of vegetation that can only be made in this soil and climate, and especially on the American Bottom, was a theme of admiration.

At St. Louis, the Planter's House was laid

under contribution, and an excellent dinner at 2 p.m. put the excursionists in condition to see the city. The members of the Press, and many prominent citizens called on them, and the party was soon dispersed about the city in sight seeing.

In company with Mr. Bragdon, of the Prairie Farmer, we drove out five miles to the residence of N. J. Coleman, editor of the *Valley Farmer*, and unfortunately found him confined to his bed, with a severe cold and symptoms of remittent fever. Mr. Coleman is a practical cultivator, and knows whereof he writes. He has some sixty acres in nursery and market garden, the whole of which is under charge of M. Sanders, and now in the most admirable order, in fact we have never seen every part of so extensive grounds in such complete order.

The Houghton gooseberry receives a large share of attention, and large plantations are being made for market purposes. The Catawissa Raspberry is now loaded with its autumn crop of fruit, the most forward of which is beginning to ripen. The fruit is in all stages of growth, from the blossom to the ripened berry. We can but think that this fruit will prove valuable on the prairie. Currants do but indifferently in the climate of St. Louis. Here the gooseberry and raspberry become great favorites. The Willsons Albany strawberry is largely grown and quite a favorite with Mr. Sanders, who think it the want of a vigorous sun to ripen up this fruit is the real cause of complaint with our Boston friends. At twelve p.m., superintendent Hinkley was in waiting at Illinoistown, with a special train for Sandoval, where on arriving we found our special cars ready for the main line of the Illinois Central, bound for Dubuque. At Ocoee, ten miles south of Pana, is a large peach orchard, one year set, looking very fine. At Decatur, the party took breakfast, and spent an hour in visiting the fine residence of Hon. H. C. Johns, one of our party. From the top of the house, which of itself stands on a high mound, they could see far over the great stretches of prairie studded with groves and the long sinuous belt that skirts the Sangamon, and which is spread over with great fields of corn or uncultivated plains, on which vast herds of lazy cattle are feeding on the luxuriant pasturage. At the depot we bid our friends good bye, and took the G. W. train for Springfield, to send the August number of the *Farmer* to its thousands of readers. We could have extended this article to more than double its length, but our space would only permit this hasty sketch of our excursion, the beneficial effects of which we shall see at no distant day, in the influx of well-to-do Canadian farmers, just such men as we shall be most happy to welcome to the great corn zone of the west.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER.

—The Fall was a step downwards from innocence, but also it was a step upwards—a giant step in human progress. It made goodness possible, for to know the evil, and to conquer it and choose the good, is far nobler than a state which only consists in our ignorance of both.

—Remember that love is dependent upon forms—courtesy of etiquette, guards and protects courtesy of heart. How many hearts have been lost irrecoverably, and how many averted eyes and cold looks have been gained from what seemed perhaps but a trifling negligence of forms.

—There is a wisdom that looks grave, and sneers at merriment; and again a deeper wisdom, that stoops to be gay as often as occasion serves, and oftenest avails itself of shallow and trifling grounds of mirth, because if we wait for more substantial ones, we seldom can be gay at all.

The Illinois Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, AUGUST 1, 1860.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

The season continues favorable, abundant rains have fallen since our last issue and the wheat and oats have been mainly harvested. The yield of both is satisfactory, and as the price is high, the margin of profit is all that could be desired. Threshing is fairly commenced, and we shall soon hear of large shipments. Nothing has occurred to mar the fine prospect of the corn crop which must in any event be enormous. The potatoe crop in the north part of the State is said to be good, in the central it will be fair, tubers large, but too few in a hill. Of buckwheat not the usual breadth has been sown, nor will it be needed, as with such an abundance of fine vegetables, less will be used. Farmers have sown more or less turnips, as this crop is becoming more of a favorite from year to year.

The hay crop in many parts of the State appears light, especially is it the case with prairie hay in the Central and South part of the State. Many have sown Hungarian grass, and thanks to the forbearance of the chinch bug, the crop is good, but with the abundance of corn fodder, we think little inconvenience need result from the shortness of the hay crop. We have some fears for the fall pasturage, on account of the grass-hoppers, which have traveled down from the North upon us and appear in sufficient numbers to create alarm. A cold storm would check them, but with dry warm weather they would increase very rapidly and prove troublesome customers. It is but a few days since they made their appearance here, yet the grass is swarming with the young brood which in a few days will be not only quadrupled but quintupled.

In the North part of the State, on many farms the apple crop is good, the same may be said of the Central, while at the South apples, pears, peaches, and plums are said to be abundant, to prove this, we shall make our Egyptian friends a visit this week, and may have something to say of it in this number, should we return in time.

Of the small fruits, our farmers are

beginning to appreciate their value.— Among strawberries the EARLY SCARLET with us maintains its high reputation; LONGWORTH'S PROLIFIC promises to be valuable; McAvoys for home use is excellent for its size and pleasant flavor; HUDSON is still among the most valued; WILLSON's has not been thoroughly tested, as the demand for plants has not given the opportunity, and we have only fruited those set in the spring; that it is hardy and a most abundant bearer all concede, but as to its other merits it has no small number of bitter opponents who decry its value. Hovey in the July number of the Magazine of Horticulture condemns it in no stinted terms. We have some fifteen other varieties on trial on which we hope to report favorable next season.

OF Currants, the RED DUTCH stands at the head of the list, notwithstanding the efforts of nurserymen to introduce new kinds. This variety is now disseminated everywhere, and the plants are so cheap that the nurserymen can make but a small profit, but if he could get up a demand for some new variety of course every body must have them, and hence his profits, to say nothing of his disinterested zeal. The WHITE GRAPE and WHITE DUTCH, are similar in fruit, but differ in foliage.

OF RASPBERRIES. The BLACK CAP should find a place in every garden. The plants can be had for the digging and hauling. In transplanting raspberries care should be taken to cut them back to within two or three eyes of the ground; in this way you'll get little or no fruit the first season, but you will have a strong growth of canes for the next. The Barnet (?) a red raspberry is a most abundant bearer and in Central Illinois needs no protection, while more to the North it does. PURPLE CANE, promises to be the great raspberry of the prairies, it is every where hardy, a strong grower and most abundant bearer, no garden however small, should be without it. The ALLEN, or ENGLISH RED CANE, is late in the season, and we think will prove valuable. We have a few plants from Lake Superior, but the fruit is not more than half grown at this writing, in its native habitat it is said to be very productive, and large quantities of the fruit is sent to market both dried and canned.

The small fruits are almost always reliable, are easily and cheaply grown, are early and late, and by drying can be had the year around. Had we to choose between the small and the large fruits, we should rather depend on the former more especially in the North part of the State.

Horse Taming.

Within a few years, great improvements have been made in the training of the horse. Nostrums and nonsense have been thrown aside, and the disposition and capacity of the horse have studied and substituted in their stead. The result has been a decided progress in subduing and controlling him. It is useless to go into a history of the past, and we prefer to deal with the active present. To those who fancy the Rary system of horse taming a humbug, we would say that they know nothing of it, or have been imposed upon by some traveling quack, with more brass than horse knowledge. This race of men will live and thrive so long as our farmers fail to keep posted up in the progress of the age, so long as a part of our farmers cannot distinguish truth from error, ignorance is always the ready victim of humbug, and the first to swallow the fiction. To break an active wide awake colt to the bit, to be rode and to work, was no small task with the best of horsemen, worth in labor at the usual rate, about five dollars, and then the horseman was not always successful, while the less experienced would often fail or succeed, but indiferantly; but now the training of a horse is reduced to a science, and can be counted on to a certainty, by any ordinary individual, and the farmer boy of fifteen with willing hand and steady nerve, can subdue and train the most stubborn four year old to his will, make him the most docile and tractable with but a few hours training. The unhaltered colt is driven into the barn floor or stable, and in less than half an hour is made to submit to the halter, and in an hour is completely halter broke, he is then put in training for the bit, or what is better tie him in the stable and wait until the next day, when an hour's training will have him perfectly *bitted*, and this without the aid of any other person to assist. We do not recollect to have seen this style of halter-breaking and bit-

ting taught by Prof. Rary, but on the other hand Prof. Belew, of St. Louis, claims it as original. Without discussing the merits of the claim, we are free to say these two points are the most valuable of the whole list of improvements, and far ahead of Rary's plan of throwing the horse, though that is a valuable one for certain purposes. When the colt is perfectly halter-broke and bitted, he can be rode, and here we come back to the Rary system by first compelling him to lie down and be handled, but this can be omitted. We would say that in biting, a few feet of a cotton clothes line is used, doing away with the old expensive biting rig, and the risk of his throwing himself, for with this new mode he cannot possibly injure himself. He is then accustomed to the umbrella, the buffalo robe and the harness. He can be handled in any way, and be accustomed to the line under his heels or the buggy to be run against him, in fact he will be as docile as you can wish. Our family nag was an unbroken five year old colt, a couple of months since; we have given him but a moderate schooling with halter and biting cord, yet we now trust him most implicitly, knowing that he is under full control at all times. We took lessons of Mr. Belew in January last, as stated in the February number of the Farmer. We learn that it is the intention of Mr. B. to have a tent on the Fair Grounds at Jacksonville, where he will give lessons at very low rates. He also intends to have the aid of a lady equestrian and horse tamer to assist him in giving the ladies lessons. We think this will be a decided improvement on monkey shows, and the general rattle-traps at the Fair. As he will have large classes he can afford to teach for a small sum each, much less than when getting up classes in the county towns.

We might give the system of training, but to do it would require a large number of engravings and then it would not be so well understood as by a teacher. We might as well give a boy his arithmetic and tell him to learn himself, as to learn horse-taming from the book, nor that it would not prove useful, nor that a large number would not master the art, but to make good progress a teacher is essential. We have seen this demonstrated time and again, by those who having read Rary's horse tamer, and who

remain in blissful ignorance of its real value; one of these gentry we saw a few days since mauling a kicking horse around in a dray, but the more he mauled the more the horse kicked, and was at last given up; but upon the application of the true system, which was simply the attaching of a cord to each side of the bit—run up through the gag irons, the hame rings, and through a single ring on the back near the hips, thence through a ring in each shaft of the buggy, then to the driver, to be jerked up, upon any intimation of kicking, proved most effectual, and the vicious animal is now as tractable as need be. When a horse kicks, he lays back his ears with head down, hence the philosophy of bringing his head back to place, before he can put his heels up; one end up at a time is horse practice, and if you can compel him to keep the proper end up, it is all right. We advise all those who have the care of horses to take lessons of competent teachers, but to religiously eschew quacks.

History of the Steel Plow.

It has been our purpose for a long time to preserve from the rust of time something of the history of the steel clipper plow, that simple yet powerful implement that has done so much toward the rapid development of the rich prairies of the West; and without which the great fields of cereals would not wave their gentle undulations to the prairie zephyrs, that now kiss their leaflets. Were we to build a monument to the progress of the West, we would lay the foundation with iron rails, mount them with a locomotive loaded with the various patterns of steel plows, and surmounted with a score of reapers and mowers; but the noblest of them all—the steel clipper—the offspring of the prairies—we would honor with our State coat of arms, painted in the gorgeous hues of a prairie sunset.

When we commenced prairie farming in 1839, only twenty-one years since, the plows were made at the blacksmith shops throughout the country, the share was of German or American steel, a small part of the mold board of iron, forged for the purpose, the same as for the old "bull plow," the remainder of the board was made of strap iron, about one and three-fourth inches wide, the

forward ends of these straps were riveted to the forward part of the mold board and bolted through the right hand handle. The spaces between the straps were a little less in width than the straps. Of course these plows never scoured, and unless the plowman was constant in his attentions to cleaning off the sticky soil with a sort of shovel, they did miserable work, and became very heavy for the team. In fact, any thing like good plowing was out of the question; the soil was rooted up into small ridges; the stubble was not covered up, and the labor was of the most laborious and unpleasant kind. No wonder then, that a plow that would scour should be hailed with no small rejoicing. The cast iron plow, so admirably adapted to sandy and gravelly soils, had proved almost useless, the wooden mold board with iron share being its superior. Notwithstanding the great beauty of our vast stretches of rich prairie, that lay so invitingly open to the emigrant from the stony fields of the East, yet in the very nature of the soil, lay an embargo that seemed almost insurmountable.

On page 39 of the 1st volume of the *Prairie Farmer* for 1841, we have a glance at what had been done, and the first record of a scouring plow. Yet none of these plows would scour in common prairie soils, but the idea was there and the fact, that at no distant day we should have a genuine scouring plow was shadowed forth:

"THE PLOUGH.—There seems to be more difficulty in procuring a plow suitable to our prairies, than any other agricultural implement. Many kinds have been tried; and observing farmers would render a most essential service to the West if they would publish their experiments. Could the *Prairie Farmer* be made instrumental in introducing a plow of the right kind to prairie farmers, that alone should be a sufficient benefit to pay them for sustaining it."

"'A Clodhopper' in the *Backwoodsman*, Green county, highly recommends the 'Diamond Plow,' and 'Cincinnatus' in a subsequent number of the same paper, recommends as its superior, the 'Diamond Cary.' The Cary was invented by Mr. Jewett of Sangamon county."

"Mr. Gifford of Kane county, writes us that the Jewett Plow is just the thing for the prairies, and that it scours well."

At this time the Wisconsin Plow of Mr. Whitney was attracting some attention.

It would appear, that in 1840 several minds were busy in solving the problem of a scouring plow. The first process was to widen the straps; next to use boiler iron for an entire mold board.—These last were more or less perfect, and under favorable conditions would scour.

The Fair of the Union Agricultural Society at Ottawa, in the autumn of 1840, gave the great impetus, and was the lever that conspired to move the dormant energies of invention, and to place before the farmers of the prairies the Steel Clipper.

In July, 1841, Lewis Ellsworth offered a special premium on his own behalf, for a scouring plow, and at the October Fair, held at Naperville, his wish was only partially gratified, with the following result: "The plows tried were, one brought from Michigan City, by F. Ames, of cast iron polished; two from Lockport, of steel with strap mold boards, one open and one closed; one of a lot of four made by J. T. Gifford of Elgin, being an improvement on the 'Cary' plow; and another called the 'shovel plow.' The preference was given to the Lockport plows, 'as scouring the best—some preferring the open and some the closed mold boards.'" It will thus be seen, that no Steel Clipper had yet been given to the world, though a vast stride had been made in the adaptation of the plow to the prairie.

It would also appear that the favorable opinion held by Mr. Gifford of Jewett's plow had not been maintained, as he commenced at an early day to improve it. We wore out one of Mr. Gifford's Elgin plows a few years afterwards, and found it an excellent plow; closely following the 'Cary' in form of mold board, but superior in several respects, being an excellent pulverizer of the soil, but with rather a heavy draft.

From the Prairie Farmer, October, 1842.

"**JEWETT'S CARY PLOW.**—We are happy to inform our readers that a quantity of these plows have been sent to Messrs. Bottsford & Beers of Chicago, for sale. They are spoken highly of by those who have used them, and it is said they are very superior for turning under stubble. They will also scour in most prairie soils, and some say they will scour in the real black muck."

At the Fair held at Aurora, 1842, Mr. Jewett was present with a large number of these plows for sale, but our

northern plow makers had quite as good an article, none of which were reliable in all cases, though they would sometimes scour, the fault being to a great extent in the material used, which was boiler iron. At this Fair, Scoville & Gates of Chicago, B. F. Jewett of Springfield, John Lane of Lockport, Amos Harvey of Putnam, J. T. Gifford of Elgin, G. W. Renwick do, Daniel Guptal do., and A. S. Jones of Du Page were the exhibitors. At the trial the soil was dry, and all scoured; but as a thorough trial could not be had, it was postponed until spring, when the same plows were to be thoroughly tested.—These plows were again present at Joliet at a special trial, June 7th, 1843, and A. S. Jones was awarded the 1st premium of \$25, Daniel Guptal of Kane, 2nd of \$10, Scoville & Gates of Chicago, 3d of \$5. From this time onward steel was used in all of our plows, and the Steel Clipper was presented to the world. Its paternity is due to no one man, but by a gradual improvement among all.—Messrs. Scoville & Gates gave their plows the name, and being large makers the Chicago Clippers of this firm held a high rank and became justly popular.

MESSRS. SCOVILLE & GATES.—We now give some personal recollections of the efforts of these gentlemen, in this connection. Our personal acquaintance with them commenced in 1837, at the "Sag," now Athens, in Cook county.—Mr. Gates had a smith shop at the Sag, doing work for farmers and canal contractors. He gained a popularity with the farmers for his expertness in making and repairing plows and other farming tools, and in 1840 removed to Chicago, where he started a small shop on West Randolph street. In the autumn of that year he made several plows with sheet iron mold boards, but not being polished they would not scour; the form of the mold board was rather convex. In 1841 the firm of Scoville & Gates was formed for general furnace and foundry business, and they made several cast iron plows and ground and polished them up. Several of these we took home to our farm, 16 miles from the city; in fact we were the committee of reference, and many days we spent with these crude efforts at a scouring plow. In the fall of 1842 we done all of our fall plowing with a sheet iron mold board polished, it

scoured and done good work. This we think the first real, successful scouring plow made by them, and was the pioneer pattern used for several years. In the spring of '43, we had their Steel Clipper perfect as a German steel can be, which we used for several years until it was worn out. In the summer of 1842, they tried all sorts of combinations of metal castings, but without success.—These were ground and polished but would not hold a *land polish*.

There is no question that the Union Agricultural Society stimulated the invention of a scouring plow at least ten years before it would otherwise have been brought forward.

In 1843, the form of the Steel Clipper may have been considered perfect, and nearly all efforts made since have been to give it durability and strength, the thickness of the wearing parts have been doubled, and cast steel used in place of German and Pittsburgh steel; in fact so great has been the demand of cast steel for mold boards that large establishments have been erected at Pittsburgh for the making of cast steel blanks for mold boards. The several plow makers sending their patterns and ordering thousands at a time, some of them as high as 20,000 per year.

No country blacksmith now thinks of making plows, as the demand is so large that new machinery has had to be invented for the purpose.

Strawberries.

The question is often asked us how many bushels of strawberries can be grown on an acre. As we have never measured an acre to ascertain the number of bushels produced, we form no estimate. We see it stated that from as high as three hundred bushels per acre have been gathered; but we must confess that this looks rather large. We give a few instances:

"**GREAT YIELD OF STRAWBERRIES.**—At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society, of Western New York, Mr. Glen stated that from *one-tenth* of an acre of Crimson Cone strawberry plants, he had gathered *eleven hundred* quarts of berries.

This would be at the rate of nearly three hundred bushels to the acre.

"At your request, made through the *Ohio Farmer*, I, for one, have kept account of the produce of my strawberry patch. The variety is a mixture of

Burr's Seedling and Willey. The quantity of ground is a little over three-fourteenths of an acre, or in other words, it is seventy-one feet one way, by eighty-three feet the other. My record of gathering is as follows: May 28th, 2 quarts; 29th, 2; 30th, 2; June 1st, 29; 2d, 6; 4th, 75; 5th, 6; 6th, 62; 7th, 4; 8th, 74; 9th, 14; 10th, 6; 11th, 110; 12th, 44; 13th, 62; 14th, 52; 15th, 66; 16th, 2; 17th, 69; 18th, 42; 19th, 2; 20th, 21; 21st, 6; 22d, 2; 23d, 2—making in all, 763 quarts.

Now for their market value. Had I chosen, I could have contracted the products of the bed at ten cents a quart, which would give \$76 30 for three-fourteenths of an acre, or about \$356 to an acre. I hope you will receive records from others more fortunate in having beds that have been cultivated regularly, as this does not give a fair average of product obtainable from strawberry plantations.—F. R. E.—*Ohio Farmer*.

Ninety-nine bushels to the acre. This does very well and probably near the right estimate; but as a general thing, we should think this too large. When we consider that three hundred bushels of potatoes, or five hundred bushel of turnips are a very large yield for an acre, and take into consideration the space they occupy, as compared with the strawberry, we must confess that we cannot believe all that is said of the strawberry. Now if among our many readers we have any that have by actual measurement, ascertained how many berries he has taken from one acre, let him speak. We want no estimates from one square rod, but from a full acre. We intend to pursue this subject until we can learn something more definite than can be obtained by mere estimates.

*

Rust and Smut in Wheat.

M. L. DUNLAP—*Dear Sir:* It is well known that the wheat crop of Illinois, and of some other States, have at times been much injured and cut off by the *Rust*. For the benefit of our farmers, and to secure the protection of so important a crop, I send you a few lines on the subject.

The Parasite Fungi, often individually invisible, taking root on, or in the plants, and feeding upon their juices.—The fungi are leafless plants of very simple structure, growing from little creeping fibres called *mycelium* or *spawn*. They are of various sizes and forms, and are propagated by extremely minute seeds called spores, or seeds—either naked or in cases, called *sporidia* or *gods*. The mushroom, toad-stool, and

puff-ball, may serve as examples of the larger forms, and the fine dust with which the latter is filled, may give an idea of the minuteness and diffusibility of the seeds of such plants. The moulds that grow on stale bread, cheese, and other decaying matters, are examples of the smaller kinds, and when we consider that some of these produce seeds even smaller than those of the puff-ball, we need not wonder that they appear so readily whenever the conditions are afforded for their growth. Such are rust, mildew, smut, etc., etc. Some of these attack the straw, leaves, chaff; others the flower and the grain; but all are alike minute fungi, spreading their spawn through the tissues of the plants, and producing quantities of minute spores to continue the plague.

Rust or Mildew, is a reddish, rusty or dark colored substance which appears in the stem and leaves of wheat, speedily arresting its growth, and bringing on premature decay. When examined by the microscope, it is found to consist of innumerable minute fungi, that have burst through the skin and are growing in dense patches and absorbing the sap of the plant.

How do these species of fungi enter the plant? It may be in two ways: by the minute pores or mouths of the leaves which serve for the respiration of the plant, or by the roots from the soil.—Possibly different species may enter by these different paths. We cannot prevent the entrance of these seeds. Attacks of rust are favored, 1st, by damp and cold weather following warm weather, at the time when the straw is still soft and juicy—hence late wheat is very liable to rust. 2nd, a deficiency of the outer silicious coat on the stalk, or an unnaturally soft and watery state of the plant. These unhealthy conditions may proceed from poverty and want of alkalies in the soil, from the presence of too much crude vegetable matter, as sod or raw manure, or a wet and undrained land. 3d, it is probable that when the grain of rusty wheat is sown, or sound wheat in land where wheat rusted in previous years, the seeds of the fungus exist in the soil. The best preventives are, 1st. Healthy seed. 2nd. Early sowing. 3d. Draining. 4th. Do not sow wheat in pastures or bogs. 5th. Let the soil be rich, but not filled with crude vegetable matter.

Smut is a parasitic fungus growing within the grain, converting its substance into a dark colored fetid mass of spores or mould balls, which under the microscope look like rough berries, and are filled with the minute dust-like seeds of the smut. Its mode of propagation is pretty well understood and guarded against.

When smutty grain is threshed, the

infected seeds are broken, and the smut being of an adhesive nature; attaches itself to the sound grains, and these when planted, give a smutty crop.—Good wheat put into bags or boxes, or that threshed on the floor where smutty wheat has been, will be smutty. Seed wheat should always be well washed before sowing. The adhesive nature of the smut will be converted into soap, by alkali, and so washes off. Lime, therefore, should be used in washing the seed. Lime is not so good, for by too much slaking often loses its power.

It is a well ascertained fact, that wheat that is sown in drills, is much less liable to rust or mildew than that sown broadcast. The reason for this is apparent, as the drilled wheat, standing in distinct rows, offers a much better chance for a more free circulation of the sun and air among the grain, and thus the straw sooner dries and becomes hard after wet weather,

H. D. W.

Quincy, July, 1860.

REMARKS.—We cannot at all times guard against rust, but we know that in most cases the early wheat is the least liable to its ravages; hence the "May," or "Alabama" is so popular among the varieties of winter wheat. The Canada club holds the same relation to varieties of spring wheat. This early wheat also escapes another enemy—the chinch bug. Rust sometimes occurs during several days of clear hot weather, when scarcely a cloud is seen to float through the heated air, which is in a condition opposite to that of damp sultry weather. Thus we have the evidence that apparently opposite causes produce the same result. Now it is well known that wheat sown early is not always early wheat, for the simple reason that the soil is too dry to allow it to germinate; but we think this can mainly be guarded against. If the land is cloddy, we would first pass the roller over it to crush them; next harrow it smooth and put it in fine tilth, when it is ready to be seeded, and this should be done with a drill to ensure the deposite of the seed at such depth that the moisture would germinate it without waiting for a rain, which, as all know, at seeding time is a very uncertain commodity. When wheat is sown broadcast and harrowed in, it frequently lays in the dry soil for weeks before it can sprout, and many times not until the setting in of winter, when the plant is too weak to stand even moderate freezing, of course all such wheat is at the mercy of the drying winds of March,

should it be fortunate enough to reach that month in safety; drill your wheat by all means. For sowing on prairie sod, use the rolling cutter drill, or attach rolling cutters to the Pennock drill; this will save harrowing, and ensure germination of the seed by certainty of having it well covered.

Linen and Flax.

We notice in an exchange, that a perfectly successful method has been adopted for the preparation of flax fibre for the spindle, in the form of "flax cotton." A vast amount of thought and labor with in the last ten or fifteen years has been expended in experimenting on this material with a view to adapt it to cotton manufacturing machinery; and although several inventors claim to have been successful in this, no extensive manufacture has been established. That this process will yet be successfully accomplished, and flax fibre to a great extent take the place of cotton, which now has such a world-wide demand, we entertain not the shadow of a doubt. The demand for cotton is constantly increasing, and unless a substitute is found for it in some degree, the cotton growing regions of the United States will not be able to meet the demand. In view of these facts we know of no subject that presents a more encouraging field for study and invention than that of some economical mode of preparing flax fibre for the mill.

Dr. O. S. Leavitt has devoted several years of labor, and has expended a large amount of money in endeavoring to accomplish this desirable result, in which he claims to have been successful. But the doctor has been unfortunate in his efforts to secure men and means to aid him in carrying in his inventions into extensive practical operation. With the view to secure this end, and that the world may have the benefit of so important a discovery, Dr. Leavitt has written a letter to the editors of the *Scientific American*, in which he proposes to surrender his process and patented inventions to the public. The letter is as follows:

"Several years ago I invented various machines and processes by which linens can be made as cheap as cotton goods, at the average cost of cotton, by the use of unrotted flax, thousands of tons of which are thrown away as worthless throughout this country, it being grown only for the seed. I have four patents, but other valuable inventions have not been patented, and have been used only for tests in a private way. A full and satisfactory demonstration was made a few years ago, in your State, by a company which was broken up by the exposure of an attempted wrong (the details

of which it is not necessary now to give) when the patents reverted to me. Since that time all my efforts to secure capital to bring out my inventions on a large scale have been unavailing; and knowing their great value to the world I design to surrender them to the public. With this view I have in course of preparation a work on the manufacture of hemp and flax, in which the various machines and processes, which have proved successful, will be described and illustrated with sufficient clearness to enable all mechanists and manufacturers to build and use them.

"I also propose to lecture on the 'Commercial Causes Affecting Social Institutions,' throughout the country, wherever my services may be required; proving (as I can prove to all persons of candor and intelligence) that linens can be made as cheap as cotton goods. My greatest regret in connection with this matter is that it is out of my power to lecture gratuitously.

O. S. LEAVITT."

Richmond, Ind.

THOSE AGRICULTURAL LECTURES ON THE NEW HAVEN PLAN.—During last winter a course of lectures were given under the auspices of the faculty of Yale College. These lectures undoubtedly did good, but that they entirely failed to meet the popular wants of the great mass of farmers, from their intensely and scientific and professional character and we can safely say axe-grinding proclivities is very evident to our mind.

We like to see business men advertise liberally and well, and to get all the customers they can, but when they thrust my *heed on nursery or green-house, or grapery* before the public, under the guise of philanthropy, we cry Bah! Bah! Bah! again. If we are to have a course of lectures, let them be by plain, practical farmers, upon farm subjects, and not men selected mainly for their *blarneying* qualifications. Let the professors stand back and some of those hard-fisted yeomanry we hear these buncumb chaps talk so much about, give us some good plain common sense talk after they are done, then let the *scientifcics* go in on their muscle, and mystify us all they can. But we beg of you, gentlemen, especially of that *tremendous enlightened and liberal body (?)* the State Horticultural Society that you give us sense before nonsense, as applied to practical farm life.

If there is to be a series of such lectures in Illinois the coming winter, as proposed in a resolution of the late Agricultural Convention we offer the above for their consideration.—*Quincy Whig.*

We have an abiding faith, that the officers having this matter in charge will

do their duty. We understand that the plan embraces practical farmers in the list of speakers, as it certainly did at New Haven last winter, but our friend Jones will recollect that we have very few among all of our best practical farmers who are accustomed to public speaking or writing, and it will therefore be difficult to fill up the time wholly with this class. We hope to see both classes represented.—ED.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Now when the air is all aglow with solar heat, how pleasant, as the evening shades cool down his ardent gaze, to gather with the farmer's family under the canopy of some beauteous tree, or under the porch made pleasant by creeping vines, and hold our monthly converse with the tillers of the soil. We even hear with pleasure the criticisms on our editorial short comings and take heed for the future. Like the story tellers of the east, we have for the past month been gathering up material for this our monthly greeting, and most successful have we been as to the amount of material gleaned, but of the manner of presentation we will not speak; suffice it to say that all have been busy since we last met, and vast pyramids of golden sheaves dot the landscape as evidence thereto.

PEACH TREES AND SILVER MAPLES.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of planters to the card of Mr. Pullen. We have dealt more or less with him for the past ten years, and have always found him a gentleman of the strictest integrity. His long experience in peach culture is of no small value and those intending to send east for their peach trees, will do well to give him their orders. His trees are always remarkably well grown, and his selection of market varieties cannot fail to please. The silver maples are of the highest value for timber belts on account of their rapid growth. We expect to take the \$10, offered for "the best acre of transplanted forest, tree of not less than six feet growth," on a lot of two year old trees, that is of trees grown from seed matured in season of 1858. The trees are set in rows four feet apart, and four feet in the row, making 2,720 to the acre, certainly not very expensive at the rate Mr. Pullen sells his seedlings, send for his catalogue.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE, AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.	
At 4 feet apart, each way.....	2,720
5 "	"
6 "	"
8 "	"
10 "	"
12 "	"
15 "	"
18 "	"
20 "	"
25 "	"
30 "	"

The above table will be found convenient. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes should be planted in rows six feet, so that they can be easily worked with a horse, the grapes can be set four feet apart in the rows, and the others three to four feet, when planted three by six feet, it will require 2,400 plants, and at four feet 2,000. Eight feet is a good distance for dwarf pears and apples; sixteen feet for the May cherry, peach, almond, and nectarine, and twenty-four to twenty-five is a good distance for the apple orchard, ours are set the former distance.

DRILLING WHEAT.—Winter wheat sown on old land should in all cases be drilled. We would not think of sowing it broadcast, if we expected a good crop. With the use of a good drill, the grain is all planted at a uniform depth, is more sure of germinating in our prairie soil, so liable to continual dry weather at the sowing season—the March winds are not liable to blow the earth from the roots, and which causes so much loss—a saving of seed and of labor. Pennock's grain drill is among drills, what Woodworth's patent is among planers, or pure coffee to the thousand imitations, it is the successful implement, around which has grown up a spurious progeny. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a few of these invaluable drills can be had at a greatly reduced price to close up a concern. Mr. Woodruff has retired from the shop to the farm, and therefore offers the remainder of his stock. Our farmers can rely upon a good article from him.

PEDDLERS TREES.—To show how peddlers get their trees, we insert the postscript of an eastern nursery firm. Should you desire trees of the same firm, by sending them your order, we have no doubt that you will get good well grown trees, in fact this is almost guaranteed by selling all the refuse trees to peddlers. Now it is well known that large numbers of poor varieties are worked, these grow freely and make fine showy trees. Of course these go into the peddlers bundles. We again advise all those who purchase trees either at the East or West, to send to the nursery or order through a well authorized agent. Never give your order to a peddler, one who has his order filled at the nursery, at wholesale, or who purchases *where he can do the best*. The most of our dwarf pears for sometime to come, must be drawn from the East, but we need not pay freight on all the refuse trash that they have, and to this end make up your lists, and give directions to send such as ordered and none others. Here is the

"POSTSCRIPT." It is usually the case that we have a considerable number of fruit trees, which, (either because they are not strictly first class, chiefly through some fault of form, or because they occupy ground which it is necessary for us to clear off,) we would sell at a very material reduction from our regular prices. We have at present, under these circumstances, a quantity of standard and dwarf pear trees, two and three years old, equal to the best in health and vigor, and certain to prove as satisfactory to the planter in the end as those now more symmetrical in shape, to which we invite the attention of nurserymen and tree dealers. They may rely upon obtaining these trees at a much greater per cent. discount from the regular stock prices, than actually exists between the real value of the trees of the two classes. The varieties are mostly well known, popular and desirable.

BEEZ ON THE PRAIRIE.—It is often stated that bees will not do well on the prairie; but there is no good reason for this statement for the very thing which is needed to make a good farm—orchards and timber belts will make the proper condition to insure success. We started in the spring with four swarms, and have now July 14th, six new swarms and expect more, and all doing well. The first planting of trees on our farm was the spring of 1857. There is but little white clover within two miles, but we give them plenty of buckwheat. We have sown six pounds of white clover, and intend to sow more of it along the roadside and in other places. We use both Phelps and Langstroth's movable comb hives.

ADAMS COUNTY FAIR will be held at Quincy, October 2d to 6th. The premium list is liberal and well arranged; there is a live set of men in Adams county, and no one need be at the expense of breath to predict a failure, for no such thing is laid down in their programme. We take pleasure in acknowledging a complimentary through the kind attention of Secretary Woodruff; we shall make it our good pleasure to visit as many county fair as possible, and shall hope to spend a day with our friends in Adams.

SCHOOL AND FAMILY READERS.—Through the kindness of Mr. C. T. Chase, author of Chase's hand books, we are in receipt of a series of five readers by Marcus Wilson, and published by the Harpers, New York.

The Primer (Introductory) contains over one hundred beautiful illustrations, both attractive and useful to the young beginner. No series of readers that we have seen, combines so much of the useful as these. While learning to read, the mind of the pupil is being stored with useful knowledge in the natural sciences, the whole made attractive, and the lesson so uniformly progressive that the young mind instead of conning a task is at all times pleasantly entertained. The illustrations are numerous and interesting. Much credit is due Mr. Wilson, for the care in the compilation as well as to the publishers, who have so liberally embellished the work; the paper and printing is of the very best, no other set of readers can compare with them in this respect, and then the price is low. We hope an effort will be made to introduce them into our families and schools, they are worth the money as text book of science.

Ogle County Fair.—The Eighth Annual Fair of the Ogle County Agricultural Society will be held near Oregon, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of September. Nearly \$1,000 are offered in cash premiums.

FAWKE'S STEAM PLOWS.—The Steam Plow, recently built in Cincinnati for this State is thus described in the *Commercial*:

The Cincinnati has been built as a model for those required by Mr. Sullivant on his broad estates in Illinois, whither it was shipped last evening. The engine is of forty horse power, weighs nine and a half tons, and draws eight large prairie "breaking plows," each one of which is quite equal for performance to one of the ordinary Illinois fashion drawn by six or eight oxen and accomplishing its acre per diem. The boiler is, of course, vertical, to enable the locomotive to ascend hill-sides, and has a tender carrying ten barrels of water, that being about one-fourth the amount required for a day's steaming. The machine is so arranged as to be entirely under the control of the driver or Engineer, whose "cab" or standing room is admirably placed for overlooking all parts of the "Plow," as well as the Prairie Sea, whose fertile face he is to "vex with his iron heels." We shall await the report of the first practical performance of "Cln-

cinnatus" in a field every way worthy of this grand conception.

Rather a funny fellow that who pened the above paragraph. He must know a deal about prairie plows to say, "to one of the ordinary Illinois fashion drawn by six or eight oxen and accomplishing its acre per day." Why bless your dear soul Mr. Commercial, *them are plows was made in Illinois* by Messrs. Deere & Co., and are two horse breaking plows, and with which a good team can break two acres a day, making the cost of breaking about one dollar and a quarter per acre.

THE BEST TOMATO PICKLES.—Take one peck of green tomatoes, sliced, one dozen onions, sliced also, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand until the next day, when drain them. Then use the following as spices: One box of mustard, one and a half ounces of black pepper, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of yellow mustard seed, one ounce of allspice. Put in the kettle a layer of splices and one of tomatoes and onions alternately. Cover them with vinegar, wet the mustard before putting it in; let the whole boil fifteen or twenty minutes, and you will have pickles so good that you will be pestered by all your friends and neighbors asking you for a taste of them and a receipt.—*In Ohio Cultivator*.

G. W. GOBLE.

A SMALL, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick-dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

TENNESSEE, McDonough Co., July 12, 1860.

Editor Illinois Farmer:

I see in the Farmer for July a notice of a sale of land for the first crop, and that other tracts could be purchased on the same terms; should you hear of any good lands offered on the same terms, please inform me, for if I can get a like chance to get a piece of good land, I will try to do my part faithfully, for the sake of getting a home.

Yours truly, J. K.

REMARKS.—We met the gentleman alluded to at Decatur in the State *Chronicle* office, but have forgotten his address. He is quite a large holder of prairie lands. There may be others willing to sell lands on the same terms, if so they would do well to make it manifest in the Farmer.

EXHIBITION OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The telegraph announces the fact that it has been positively determined that the next fair of the United States Agricultural Society will be held in this city from September 12th to the 20th.

The coming exhibition, next September, will be held at the Cincinnati Trotting Park, about four miles distant from the city. This is a most beautiful and judiciously selected location, and is capable at a moderate expense of being admirably fitted up for this occasion. It is very accessible by rail, omnibus and carriage, embraces over fifty acres, and is inclosed with a board fence eleven feet high, having a graded track of fifty feet in width and a mile in length (said to be the finest in the United States) around its outer verge.

By the liberality of citizens toward further improvements, we are safe in saying this will be a finer fair ground than any upon which the Society has held its former exhibition; and it is the purpose of the managers to make upon it the grandest exhibition ever held in the United States. By the smiles of a good Providence, from present indications, we shall have the riches of Pomona and Ceres in large measures, and of fine quality. Cincinnati mechanical industry is proverbial, and its exhibition will be there made conspicuous and attractive. The stock of Kentucky and surrounding States will challenge competition throughout the world. Indeed, it is confidently expected that all our industrial interests will be fully and favorably represented.

To this end it is proposed to offer a schedule of premiums, which, in the aggregate, shall amount to \$20,000. There will probably be a number of liberal premiums offered by the citizens. A premium of \$1,500 will be paid by the Society for the best horse. It is impossible here to give details, but no labor or expense will be spared to make this exhibition an attraction sufficient to summon the attendance of North and South, East and West.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

We hope the Society will be better managed than at Chicago, as every thing was most completely, at loose ends.—At best it is but a traveling Agricultural Menagerie, traveling about the country eating out the supplies of the State Societies, none of whom bid it welcome, but come it will. The Cincinnatians should get up a Fair of their own on the plan adopted at St. Louis. They are now at the whole expense while this old fogey institution reaps the benefit.

HANCOCK COUNTY FAIR will be held at Carthage, September 19th, 20th, and 21st. M. Couchman, President, Geo. W. Batchelder, Secretary.

THE NEXT GREAT FAIR.—It is now admitted by all, that the greatest fairs in the United States are held at St. Louis. No other society offers such a list of Premiums. No other society has made such splendid arrangements—no other society has erected such magnificent buildings. The next Great Fair will commence on the 24th of September, and continue six days. Over twenty-two thousand dollars are offered in premiums! No other society in the word has offered anything like it. The able, energetic and efficient President, Captain A. Harper, is devoting all his time and energies to the interests of the Association, and will make the next Fair by far the most successful one that has yet been held in all its various departments. Captain Harper is a gentleman of large experience, ripe judgment, and having been a Director for

several years, and being a practical agriculturist and stock-breeder, and, withal, a most enterprising gentleman—yet keeping within the bound of reason—he is well fitted for the position of President of this Society, and our friends everywhere can rely that everything relating to the Fair will be conducted in the most honorable and satisfactory manner. We expect to see such a crowd in attendance as we have never before witnessed.—*Valley Farmer*.

We hope to be there to see whether these things are so or not.—ED.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—By the report of Dr. McFarland, extracts of which we have given, it will appear that the danger to our prairie herds is remote and not alarming. The disease being contagious and not epidemic, requires only isolation to cut it off. It can only reach us by importation, and we think no sane western farmer will allow an arrival from the East, to mingle with his herd. We heard that the disease had broken out at several places spontaneously, but however fatal those cases might have been, they could not be the *Pleuro Pneumonia Exodotina*. We therefore hope our farmers will prepare their animals for the State and County Fairs, in the well grounded assurance that if the danger is not past, it is too remote to create alarm.

CURING HAY.—Most farmers cure their hay too much. Hurd's grass cut in the fore part of the day should be put in cock the same day towards evening, and next day hauled to the barn or stack. In Central and Southern Illinois, when the weather is very hot, it is even desirable to stack it the same day. One of our neighbors who has a large field of Hurd's grass, and which he intends sending South, cuts until ten o'clock, he then commences raking and at two o'clock commences hauling to the stack; a small quantity of salt is sprinkled over a few of the first loads in the stack, this prevents moulding when going through the sweating process. Thus the hay is but little exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. Every old lady who dries her herbs knows better than to dry them in the sun. She would retain all of their aroma and the active principles of the plant, and to do so, dries them in the shade. Every farmer ought to know that hay is more valuable when so cured, that it will retain its aroma, and to do this, it must not be exposed for a long time to the noonday sun. Hay cured in the cock or stack is certainly better than cured by exposure to sun and dew.

SUGAR FROM THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Messrs. Blymyers, Bates & Day, of Mansfield, O., send us a sample of sugar made by O. N. Brainard, of Marion, Iowa, on one of Cook's Evaporators. It is sugar and no mistake, none of your glucose, but genuine veritable sugar, equal to a good article of New Orleans; the grains are large, sharp and well defined. The sample is dry and would at once command the respect and attention of any good housewife. It is by far the best sample of sorgho sugar that we have seen. Cook's Evaporator has won its way to popular applause and if it continues as we doubt not it will, it must work a small revolution in our sugar making. We know that it makes most excellent syrup by having the gum in the upper part of the pan. Those having sorgho to work up, will do well to consult their advertisement.

THE STATE FAIR.—The people of Jacksonville are making most excellent progress with the improvements on the grounds. They are fitting them up for permanent use, and therefore spare no pains or expense. Nearly all of the buildings are made larger than the requirements of the State Society. We shall hope to see the largest turnout ever before had at a State Fair. The people of Jacksonville will make every person comfortable. The Great Western Railroad can carry everybody and his wife, so come on and attend this great holiday of the industrial classes, you shall have plenty to eat and a place to sleep: come from the North and the South, the East and the West, and see the great corn zone of the State, with its wealth of agricultural products. Remember farmers that the premium are to be paid in cash, no leather medals, pewter gewgaws or pasteboard fiction, but the real cash, together with a certificate of the premium, in a neat card suitable for a farmer, which you can hang up in your house or shop. Another thing you can put your name on the article exhibited, so that the world may know who is the owner, in fact the officers are determined to make the exhibition useful to all. What will be done with editors we cannot say, but no fears that they will suffer for want of food and other comforts. We have set down in our programme for the month to visit Jacksonville, and see what is actually doing. We are going on the ground with our own tent and camp bed, but we shall need some cold vittles during our stay, for which we shall be grateful.

FROM NORTH-WESTERN MISSOURI.—“The county is suffering for rain; farmers are almost disheartened. Wheat was nearly a failure. An old farmer remarks, that the fields that were considered worth cutting, would average about four bushels per acre. Grass has been an entire failure; hemp that is considered worth having is very thin; corn—the only dependence—after having been replanted, is very spotted—

unless it rains in a few days will prove nearly a failure. The chintz bug is busy trying to destroy the crops that are left—the army worm is making its appearance.
St. Joseph, July 27, 1860."

THE FARMERS ZEITUNG.—This is a new German Agricultural Journal, published by Robert Widmar, St. Louis, Mo.; \$1 a year, monthly. Our German friends will do well to patronize it.

BEEES—TO DESTROY MILLERS OR BEE MOTHS.—A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" gave last year an account of his success with a plan which he has adopted for the destruction of millers or bee moths, as follows: When the season arrived, I put out a white plate, containing a mixture of molasses and vinegar well stirred up together. This I continued through all the warm nights of latter part of July and forepart of August, setting the plate at night on a level with the bottom of a hive and near to it, and removing it in the morning. My success was complete. I counted each morning the number of millers caught during the night in the liquid on the plate, and in three or four weeks I trapped and killed one thousand. They do not fly much except in very warm nights, and seem to discontinue their operations about the middle of August. I mention these facts for the benefit of those who keep bees, and I have strong hopes, that by adopting and making a thorough trial of this trapping system, the depredations of the millers may be arrested, and that they may be finally banished from the apiary.

[From the Cultivator and Country Gentleman.]

STRAWBERRIES AT CHICAGO.—At last Chicago has begun to grow her own small fruits with a will, and the "Wilson" has the honor of being conspicuous among the number of kinds grown. For the first time here has this berry come into bearing in sufficient quantities to leave its mark, and it has done so, distancing by long odds all other kinds. We have seen good "Hovey" here from Cleveland, and Early Scarlet, the hitherto recognized great berry of the West—the latter in large quantities, along with other kinds usually grown. But if you want to see the finest berries, or those commanding the greatest price—the important point to market men—the "Wilson's Albany" is that berry. The wholesale rate of the picked berries of this fruit has been from \$4 to \$7, and even \$8 per bushel, retailing at from fifteen to thirty cents the quart. Immense quantities of ordinary berries have been sold at a dime a quart, and in some cases even less. We know of one man who had 30,000 Wilsons here this spring, and he an old Albanian—another who has had about an acre in full bearing, has got a large breadth for another year, and is preparing for an eighteen acre patch; this, too, having the advantage of hydrant water to an unlimited extent, by which the size of the berries can be maintained to the last. This last person has trenched his land and manured immensely, and certainly it looks as though this heavy outlay will pay. He too, has had the Early Scarlet in bearing, and has planted a large patch of the same this spring, but tells the writer he shall plow them under, even though they would next year be in their prime. I suggested the getting off next year's crop, but his answer was—"I cannot sell them when my Wilson's are in." He, too, has the "Hooker." In flavor it is certainly fine, but does not begin to equal the Wilson in productivity, or carriage to a distant market without injury.

EDGAR SANDERS.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the fair grounds at Jacksonville, that they are in an unusual state of forwardness. They are situated a mile and a half from the railroad station, directly west. A permanent enclosure surrounds an area of thirty acres of dry land. It includes many beautiful shade trees, whose grateful shade will be appreciated by the concourse there to assemble on the 10th of September next. The usual Halls for exhibition are all built and neatly fitted up, in a neat and permanent style. Ample arrangements are made for stock of all kinds, fowls, etc. The driving ring is next within the enclosure and surrounds the entire track—it is a half a mile in length. In the centre is a small ring for the show of fancy animals, and those competing for the prizes. Within this is a neat pagoda three stories high. Three quarters of this ring is encircled by the amphitheatre, said to afford seats for ten thousand people. It is proposed to charge occupants a dime a seat.

A balcony of twelve feet wide is to extend around the rear of the amphitheatre, and be protected by a canopy over head. The eating saloons will be underneath, and in rear of the amphitheatre.

Four large wells are to be relied on for a supply of water. There is a great deficiency in the premises for admitting day light into the halls, where the articles are on exhibition. Day light is cheap—do let it in. Without it you will have a queer set of spectators.

Jacksonville has three hotels, these and other parties are making accommodations to provide for the thousands, with some further improvements, which we trust will be made, the appointments will be the best our State Society ever had furnished them. At the return of the annual rural carnival, all the railroads of the State carry passengers at half fare for the week. Under this arrangement and the great attractions thereto to be presented, a large and delighted gathering may be anticipated.

The annual election of officers for the State Agricultural Society comes off at that time, a matter the County Societies should be prepared for with three delegates each.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION BY AN ILLINOIS FARMER.—We understand that our well-known fellow citizen J. B. Turner,

of Jacksonville, has after the ten years of experimenting on improved modes of cultivation, succeeded in producing a most valuable corn cultivator, differing essentially in nearly all its parts from anything in use. It has, during the past season, been used under a great variety of circumstances, and in corn from the smallest to the largest. Those who are familiar with its workings, say that by it, one row is perfectly cultivated as fast as a team can walk. The machine requires two horses and one man to work it, and it easily cultivates from eight to ten acres per day. In those fields where it was used, the difference was marked all through the season over others patents of the same field cultivated in the usual manner. If this is so it will be a great saving to the farmers of Illinois.

OUR EXCHANGES.—Some of our exchanges continue to be sent to Springfield. We hope our friends will see to it and hereafter direct them Farmer, Champaign, Ill., otherwise we do not get them.

COMMERCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—JULY 81.

WHEAT—\$1 10 bu;	BACON—Sides, 10c 3 lb;
FLOUR—\$6 00@7 50 3 bbl;	EGGS—6@7c 3 doz;
CORN—25@30c 3 bu;	LARD—10c 3 lb;
CORN MEAL—50c 3 bu;	SUGAR—9@10c 3 lb;
OATS—25c 3 bu;	COFFEE—18@15c 3 lb;
BEANS—\$1@1 25 3 bu;	MOLASSES—45@65c 3 gal;
BRAN—10c 3 bu;	SALT—\$2 3 sack;
SHOOTS—10c 3 bu;	SALT—\$2 3 bbl;
TIMOTHY S'D—\$2@2 25;	MACKEREL—12@13 No 1;
HUNGARIAN S'D—50@75c;	CODFISH—\$6 50 3 100;
MILLET—\$1 30 bu;	APPLES—Dried, \$2 00 3 bu;
CLOVER—\$4 50 3 bu;	WOOD—\$2 50@3 3 cord;
POTATOES—New, 25@40c;	COAL—10c 3 bu;
HAY—\$7@9 3 ton;	WHISKY—18@25c 3 gal;
TALLOW—81-2@9c 3 lb;	VINEGAR—10c 3 gal;
SOAP—Bar, 4@6c 3 lb;	BROOMS—\$2 00@2 50 3 doz;
CANDLES—12 1-2c 3 box;	BUTTER—10@13c 3 lb;
PICKLED P'K—\$8@10 3 100;	SHIDES—Dry, best, 18c;
BACON—Hams 12@14 3 lb;	HIDES—Green, 6@6 1/2 c;
CHICKENS—\$1 25 3 doz;	APPLES—Green, none;
BROOM CORN—\$120 3 ton;	FEATHERS—85@40c 3 lb;

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO MARKET—JULY 80.

Flour—quiet. Grain markets moderately active. Sales of wheat include 4,200 bu No. 1 spring, in parcels at 92 1/2@93c; chiefly at the latter; 4,000 bu No. 2 spring, in parcels, at 90c; 3 cars do at 90 1/2c; 2 do 89c, considered inside; 3 cars rejected, at 71c; 2 do 72c; 5,000 bu No. 1 red, in small parcels, at 100c; 3,000 bu do 1 1/2c; numerous small parcels of No. 2, red, at 94@95c, chiefly at the latter. The above sales are all in store. Corn—declined 1/2c; sales 28,000 bu No. 1, in lots and parcels, 42 1/2@42 1/2c, and 11,000, No. 2, at 41 1/2@1 1/2c, with 2,000 bu do at 42c. Oats—scarce and firm.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK MARKET—AUGUST 1.

Flour market 5c better; sales 13,000 bbls \$5 05@5 10 super State; \$5 20@5 30 extra State; \$5@5 10 super Western; \$5 1@5 30 common to medium extra Western; \$5 20@5 55 inferior to good shipping brands extra RHO. Canada more active; sales 700 bbls \$5@5 10 super; \$5 15@5 70 extra. Rye Flour steady, \$3 50@\$4 20. Wheat market 1@2c better for old, and shade better for new; sales 58,000 bus \$1 22@\$1 23 Mil club; \$1 24@\$1 27 Aniber Iowa and Wis; \$1 25 new red Ohio; \$1 33 new white Ind; \$1 30 new red Southern. Rye quiet, 81c. Barley dull. Corn market firmer, with only moderate business; sales 32,000 bus 62@63c good to prime mixed Western, closing heavy. Oats a little more active, 37@40c Western and Canada; 40@40 1/2c State. Pork firm and more active; sales 10,500 bbls \$1835 old mess; \$19 12@19 25 new mess; \$12 50 old prime; \$14 25 new. Beef steady; sales 700 bbls. Cut Meats firm and unchanged, with trifling sales.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKET—JULY 28, P.M.

The changes that have taken place in prices this week have been few and unimportant, excepting the article of Rio coffee, which shows a decided advance over our last quotations.—Tobacco has been in good demand, especially for the finer qualities, which meets with a ready sale at veey full prices. Hemp—The receipts were quite moderate this week, which caused a firmer feeling, but no change has taken place in prices. The highest grades are in active demand, but common qualities are quiet, at previous quotations. Prime is quoted at \$115, and choice at \$120 to \$122. Flour—this article is without special change. Transactions have been small, and the market is dull at our quotations. Round lots city superfine, in store, are very dull, and it would be very difficult to sell at \$4 75. Fresh ground is selling in small lots at \$5 25. Country super dull at \$4 75@5. Do extra \$6 75@8, according to brand. Wheat—the continued dullness in flour has induced buyers to hold off, and the market has been dull, and prices of fall declined about 5 cents for the week, closing quiet at 80@95 for spring and club, 1@1 15 for common to choice fall. Cork—opened dull, but towards the latter part of the week there was an increased demand at steady prices. Oats—advanced 1@2c for new the first two days of the week, and the market ruled steady up to yesterday, when the receipts were large, causing an easier market. To-day prices were steady, but sales were quiet moderate. Whisky—unchanged 18c.

Provisions are firm and prices of bacon shoulders and sides rule 1/2 higher than at the date of our last review. Shoulders 9 1/2c. Rib sides 11 1/2c. Clear do 12 1/2c. Plain hams canvassed 11 1/2c. Sugar cured do 12 1/2 to 12 3/4c. Mess pork unchanged at \$19 50 to \$20. Choice lard is held at 18c per pound. Groceries—the light stock of Rio coffee in the United States, and advance in prices at New Orleans and other points, caused a finer market, and holders are now asking 16

@17c for good fair to prime. Small lots of the latter are sold at 16 1/2c. Sugar has ruled firm, with a moderate business, and price, have a tendency upward. There is very little Louisiana sugar here that can be had at less than 8c, and we quote the range at 8@8 1/2c. Molasses continues very dull and nominal. Reboiled 80@86c; prime plantation 86@88c. Southern freight steady. Flour 40c, pork 5c, corn 25c lb bag, hemp and hay \$35@40c, lead 20c, other weight 25c lb 100 lbs. Coastwise freight about 5c higher.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET—JULY 28.

Beef Cattle—The supply has been large, and a further decline has taken place; the best beefeves have been sold at 2 1/2@3c 3 lb gross; common at 1 1/2@2 1/2c 3 lb yards full, at the close, of all descriptions. The demand is fair at the prices, and more cattle have been taken for shipment during the week than is usual at this season of the year. Over 300 head shipped south; 140 shipped east.

Hogs—in light supply and good demand, with prices at 6@6 1/2c 3 lb net. Shipped south 250 head.

[Abridged from the New York Times, 26th.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—JULY 25.

Just as we expected, and cautioned people against, cattle dealers, and owners also, were excited over the advance in the price of beef secured by the forestalling operations of the New York dealers during the two weeks past. The result is, we have had nearly five thousand head of beef cattle forced into this week's market, when less than four thousand head were really needed. More than forty per cent. of these came from beyond the Ohio, so that they must have been started from home before the result of last week's market was known. They were therefore forwarded on the strength of the slight upward turn of the prices two weeks ago. Of course the market broke down to-day, or rather yesterday, when every effort was made by the brokers to get off their consignments at from \$6 to \$8 3 lb head less than was obtained for the same grades last week. But the buyers, who felt themselves victimized by the brokers last week, were disposed to have their turn, and they bought provokingly slow and sparingly. The sales dragged heavy all day, but the cattle were nearly all worked off at nightfall, many of the butchers having taken in nearly a double supply, preferring this course to running the risk of any chance advance at the following market. Forwarders will do well to keep in mind that there is now on hand a considerable surplus.

Of the 4,115 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth street this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 507 head came from New York, 1,82 from Indiana, 1,764 from Illinois, 199 from Iowa, 262 from Kentucky, 974 from Ohio, 97 from Pennsylvania, 43 from Virginia, 76 from Canada, and 11 from New Jersey.

Tuesday's prices were generally from 1/2c@1c 3 lb lower than one week ago, and about half the cattle were sold on that day. A further reduction of some \$8 3 lb head had to be made on Wednesday, before buyers would take hold, and even then business was very dull, and the yards were barely emptied at nightfall, most of the sales of this day being at a decline fully 1c upon the prevailing rates of last Wednesday.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

This Week. Last Week.

Premium.....	None.	None.
First quality.....	9 1/2@9 1/2	9 1/2@10 1/2
Medium quality.....	8 1/2@8 1/2	9@9 1/2
Poor quality.....	7 1/2@8	8 1/2@9
Poorest quality.....	6 1/2@7 1/2	7 1/2@8 1/2
General selling prices.....	7 1/2@9	8 1/2@10
Average of all sales, about.....	8 1/2@8 1/2	9@9 1/2

For very few of the choice fat steers 9 1/2@9 1/2c was obtained, but there were plenty of fine beefeves at 9c, and very passable ones at 8 1/2c.

DENNOCK'S PATENT WHEAT DRILL.

I have on hand a few of this well known and celebrated Wheat Drill made at the Quincy Agricultural Works, which I wish to close out this season, and will sell them at **Fifty Dollars Cash at Quincy**, this offers a chance for a few farmers to buy a good drill at much less than they have been sold at heretofore, the price has always been \$80 until last season. Address, **H. D. WOODRUFF, Quincy, Adams Co., Ill.**

100,000 PEACH TREES.

HIGHTSTOWN, (N. J.) NURSERIES, ESTABLISHED 1825.

Isaac Pullen, Proprietor.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES of thrifty growth and fine assortment of varieties for sale in the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to write for description catalogues, which will be ready for distribution by the first of August.

In addition to his usual large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, the proprietor has the pleasure of offering for fall and spring sales, the largest and finest stock of

PEACH TREES

which he has ever grown. The late severe winter proved so disastrous to peach nurseries in sections of the country, both North and South, has in no manner injured him. Those who intend to plant largely are especially invited to visit the nursery and examine the stock for themselves. A long experience, extending through a period of over thirty years enables the proprietor to raise such varieties as succeed well for market purposes. During this period he has sent trees to all sections of the country, and knows from an extensive correspondence with his customers how each kind succeeds, and which have proved profitable in particular localities. With this experience, he can confidently recommend his stock, and can assure those who leave the selection of kinds to him, that they shall receive only such as will prove remunerative.

During the months of August and September the fruit of the principle varieties of Peach, Pear and Apple may be seen; at which time those intending to plant are invited to call. All orders, communications, etc., to be addressed to,

ISAAC PULLEN,

Hightstown, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
N. B.—100,000 Silver Maple Seedlings, one year old.
Aug 1-4m

HANON'S MOLE PLOW.—Rights for the manufacture and use of Hanon's Patent Mole Plow, can be had on application to the subscriber or his traveling agents. This plow was patented in March, 1860. It is now running in Christian county and gives the best satisfaction. Cuts a curve ditch when necessary, gauges in depth from two to four feet, and will cut from two to three hundred rods per day.

For full particulars address, JESSE HANON, Jr.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Ill.
jy81-wf4m

NIP THE EVIL IN ITS BUD.—DR. WHITIER.—an experienced physician, has for many years made private diseases, and diseases arising from self-abuse, his study and business, with unexampled success. Confidential consultation free; cures guaranteed; charges moderate. Office 94 Pine street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, St. Louis, Box 659. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. jy28 dtf

DR. BAAKEE TREATS ALL DISEASES.



Special attention given to all Chronic Diseases—Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis—all diseases of the nose, mouth, throat and lungs; all skin diseases of every description successfully treated—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy or Convulsions, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.—The very worst cases of Piles cured in a short time; also diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. There are many diseases incidental to women and children, which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, old Sores or Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Fistula of every description, Scald Heads, Wens, Polypus of the Nose, or in any other part of the body, Tumors and Swellings, of every description, and without the use of the knife or any surgical instrument.

Dr. Baakee has made a new discovery of a "Fluid" that will produce absorption of the Cataract, and restore permanent vision to the EYE, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the EYES and EARS are successfully treated without the use of the knife or the needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes and Tympanums or Ear Drums, which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Ear Trumpets of every description, also every variety of artificial article known in the world.

Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world.

All letters addressed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents to pay postage. All Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence.

Office at No. 61 North Fifth street, near the corner of Locust, St. Louis Mo.

Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOCTOR BAAKEE.

july18-dtriw-w&fly

ILLINOIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL
UNLIMITED
AND CONSTANTLY
INCREASING.
PRESENT FUND
for the payment of
LOSSES BY FIRE
\$1,000,000 00

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AT ALTON, ILL.

This company was chartered in 1839, and insures, at a moderate cost, almost every species of property in Illinois against Loss or Damage by Fire. The rates of risk are so arranged that each class of property insured will support its own loss.

Every one insured becomes a member—the Company being an association of customers—each of whom is concerned in insuring his neighbor. The capital augments in exact ratio with the increase of risks; the security for which remains in the hands of the insured; therefore, every member is the treasurer of his own money until the same is required for the purpose of paying losses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Timo. Turner, Lyman Trumbull, H. W. Billings,
Benj. F. Long, Samuel Wade, M. G. Atwood,
John James, L. Kellenberger, Robert Smith,
Henry Lea, Elias Hibbard, Alfred Dow,
F. A. Hoffman, B. K. Hart, John Atwood.
B. F. LONG, President.

KELLENBERGER, Treas.

M. G. Atwood, Sec'y.

JOHN ATWOOD, Ass't. Sec'y.

JOHN BLAISDELL, Gen'l Agent.

Application for insurance may be made to the Local Agents, one or more of whom may be found in every county in this State.

JAMES L. HILL, Agent.

jan10-d3m-wly



COOK'S PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR, for making Sorghum Sugar.

THE MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD.

Very simple and beautiful in its operation. Is a self-defector, and entirely dispenses with all chemicals for clarifying. It makes a beautifully clear and honey like syrup, and is the only Evaporator which has yet made Sorghum Sugar successfully. It is portable; always in order: economizes fuel and never fails to give perfect satisfaction.

PRICES, &c. OF EVAPORATOR.

No. 2, Pan 45 by 72 in. galv. iron,	\$45;	same size, copper,	\$65.
" 3, " 45 by 90 "	55;	" "	75.
" 4, " 45 by 108 "	65;	" "	85.
Weight, without Brick.		Capacity for Boiling good Cane Juice.	
No. 2, 245 lbs.		No. 2, about 2 bbls. 49 hour.	
" 3, 280 "		" 3, " 8 "	"
" 4, 330 "		" 4, " 4 "	"

700 USED LAST YEAR.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PRESS.

" Operates admirably."—American Agriculturist.
" Entire success."—Cleveland Plaindealer.
" Makes actual veritable sugar."—N. Y. Tribune.
" Very valuable invention."—Scientific American.
" The most successful."—Ohio Cultivator.
" Working wonders."—Milwaukee Democrat.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

The following are the names of a few of the many farmers who have made sugar equal to the best New Orleans, from the crop of 1859.

O. N. Brainard, Marion, Iowa; Isaac Karsuer, Florida, O.; J. Q. Beattie, Defiance, O.; John Richards, Tecumseh, Mich.; John Reed, Mansfield, O.; H. Mansfield, Lexington, O.; E. Jones, New Philadelphia, O.; E. S. Baker, Locust Corner, O.; N. Garuthers, Lexington, O.; G. Aberl, Richland, O.

Send for circular.

BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY,
ENOCH PAYNE, Agent, Mansfield, O.
Springfield, Ills.

IRON AMALGAM BELLS.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of those interested to the annexed PRICE LIST of our cheap and superior Church, School, Steamboat and Farm Bells, which, it will be observed, are offered at about one-third as much as is charged for those of like weights of brass composition, and less than half the price of steel.

These Bells are manufactured from an Amalgam, containing a liberal proportion of Iron, and which, while it is much cheaper than the compositions heretofore employed for the same purpose, yet seems to possess strength, durability, and immunity from fracture during frosty weather, equal, if not superior to the latter.

Having had our sets of patterns renewed, and entirely reconstructed after approved models, we feel assured of affording satisfaction in all cases where parties are pleased to favor us with their orders.

FARMS, SCHOOL, HOTEL AND SHOP BELLS,

No. Diameter.	Wt. of Bell and Hangings.	Price.
0.....13 inches.....	50 lbs.....	\$ 5 00
1.....16 ".....	65 "	6 00
2.....18 ".....	95 "	9 00
3.....20 ".....	123 "	12 00
4.....23 ".....	209 "	20 00

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FIRE-ALARM AND STEAMBOAT BELLS.

Rigged with Yoke, Standards, Toling-Hammer and Wheel.

No. Diameter.	Wt. of Bell and Hangings.	Price.
5.....28 inches.....	800 lbs.....	\$ 35 00
6.....32 ".....	475 "	55 00
7.....34 ".....	650 "	75 00
8.....36 ".....	725 "	85 00
9.....38 ".....	825 "	100 00
10.....40 ".....	1050 "	125 00
12.....45 ".....	1250 "	150 00
15.....52 ".....	" "	"

ALL BELLS ARE WARRANTED (a new one given in case of breaking by ordinary ringing,) FOR TWELVE MONTHS from the date of purchase.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory city reference, will have prompt attention, and be delivered to transportation company free of charge for drayage.

WATKIN, FREE & CO.,

(Successors to Hedges, Free & Co.)
No. 6 Main St., between Front and Columbia,
Cincinnati, O.
aug1-4m*

DRS. WALLACE & BAILHACHE, PHYSICIANS and Surgeons, offer their professional services to the citizens of Springfield and the surrounding country.—Office in Corneau & Diller's Drug Store, East side Public Square. Dr. W.'s residence corner of Seventh and Market streets.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
SPENCERIAN WRITING DEPARTMENT,

AND
Stewart's Mathematical Institute.

Located in St. Louis, Mo.
Corner Fourth, Vine and St. Charles streets, over Ubsdell,
Pierson & Co.'s Dry Goods House.

THE OTHER COLLEGES COMPOSING THE
chain are located in New York, Philadelphia, Albany,
Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Scholarships good in the Eight Colleges.

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

D. A. January, Esq., Hon. O. D. Filley, Maj. Uriel Wright,
Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, Hon. F. P. Blair, Prof. Richard
Edwards, Prof. E. D. Sanborn, B. Gratz Brown, Esq., H. D.
Bacon, Esq., Pres. E. C. Wines, Rev. Wm. G. Elliot, Robt.
A. Barnes, Esq., Henry Ames, Esq., Hon. J. R. Barrett,
Hon. Washington King, Prof. J. G. Hoyt, Ira Divoll, Esq.,
Stephen D. Barlow, Esq., S. H. Bailey, Esq., R. M. Funk-
houser, Esq., Rev. T. M. Post, Wm. Holmes, Esq., Rev. Jas.
H. Brookes, W. L. Ewing, Esq., Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., Joseph
Baker, Esq., Stephen Hoyt, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Jas.
H. Lightner, Esq., Adolphus Meier, Esq.

Prof. N. L. Tracy, State Lecturer on Popular Education.

The course of study and plan of instruction is at once comprehensive and thorough, combining theory and practice in every department, perfectly.

The famous Spencerian System of Penmanship, the best known to the world, is our standard.

Charles Stewart, the celebrated mathematician, has recently connected his long-established and popular Mathematical Institute with this Institution.

For catalogues, circulars, and information of any kind, call at the College, or address

BRYANT & STRATTON.
St. Louis, Mo.

may5-fly

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
ECONOMY! Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.
Box No. 3600 New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers. Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILL.

WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY.

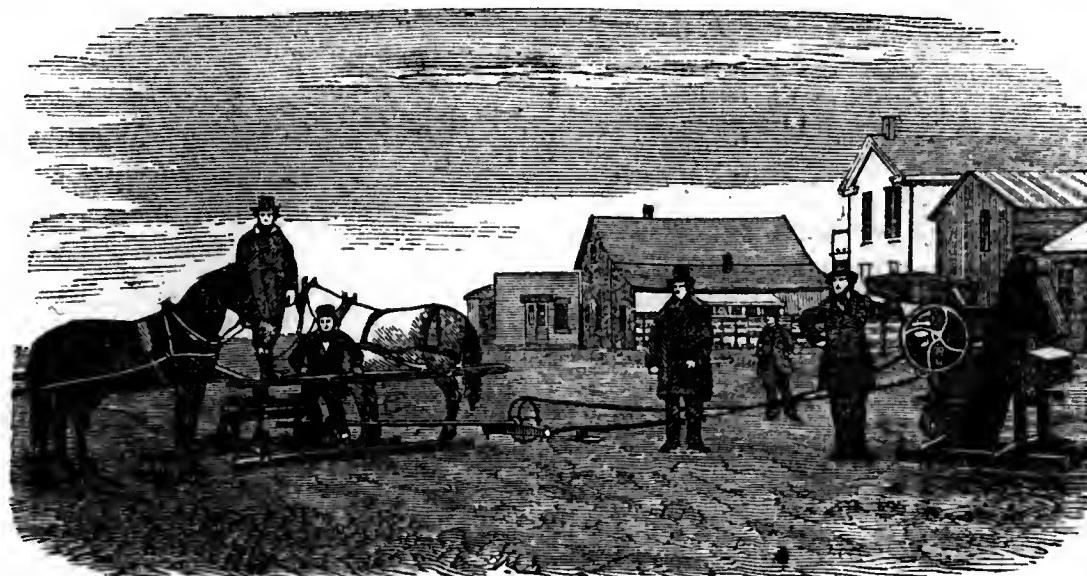
Large early scarlet, crimson, cone and other good sorts, pure—100 plants \$1; 1000 \$5.

TULIPS—Now ready 300 named sorts, 100 strong roots double and single of 25 named sorts, \$4; 12 roots of 12 named sorts 50c to \$2.

MIXED TULIPS—100 \$1 50; 25c per dozen.

HYACINTHS—Choice named \$2 per doz; mixed \$1 per doz; with a general assortment of Bulbs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

F. K. PHÆNIX.
18-daw6m



THE MCQUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. CARR.

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois.
The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

Sir:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the MCQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and car my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND,

Corn Buyer, at O. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. Have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C., B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5, is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 160 odd machines sold since last October would amount to. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

MORRIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLS., April 1860.

ISAAC P. ATWATER.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freight.

ap1-y*

PRIVATE MATTERS.

**A LL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED
WITHOUT MERCURY.**

D. R. WHITTIER

Has experience in all forms of disease; a knowledge quite indispensable in the proper treatment of

THE VENEREAL DISEASE

In all its varied and complicated forms, and has for years made the treatment of private diseases his business and study. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which, in most cases, can be used without hindrance to business.

Syphilis in all forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Orchitis, Diabetes, bladder and urinary diseases, syphilitic affections of the throat, skin or bones, and mercurial diseases entirely eradicated.

Persons suffering from self abuse, which produces some of the following effects—blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to, or uneasiness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, finally, complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, indolence, etc., etc.—can be fully restored to health; but on this head he declares plainly that the diseased condition differs in different individuals so widely that it is a matter of absolute impossibility for any one specific to operate as a cure for all, and this statement will be borne out by the experience of all concerned.

All letters of inquiry, with stamps, answered. Consultation free, charges moderate, and cures guaranteed. P. O. box 659. Office and consultation rooms at 94 Pine street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, two squares west of the Planters' House, St. Louis, Mo.—in the very center of the city, yet quite retired. You can find the Doctor every week day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Medicines sent everywhere by express, mail, etc.

N. B.—His "Theory and Exposition of Sexual Diseases" may be had, free of all charge, for 6 cents to prepay postage, and which so fully describes the different diseased conditions as to leave no room for doubt. jy23 dtf

EUGENE L. GROSS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Correspondence Solicited.

Refers to—Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Ill. Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria.

HENRY FOLSON & CO.

Southwest Corner Washington Ave. & Fifth-st.

AGENTS FOR THE

West Castleton and Hydeville Slate Co.'s.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AMERICAN SLATE STONE,
ROOFING SLATE,
GRATES AND MANTELS,
FLOOR TILE, HEARTHIS, &c.

State Roofs laid in any part of the country at as low rates as
by any other responsible party.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In imitation of the most costly colored marbles, such as
Black and Gold, Egyptian, Spanish Brown, Brocatelle, Porphyry, Verd Antiqui, Red Antique, Sienna, &c.

The enameled slate has the advantage over the marbles it imitates, on account of its superior strength, beauty and finish, cheapness and length of time for which it retains its polish. Our imitations are all exact copies of the original marbles, and almost defy detection.

T H E S U F F O L K H O G S .

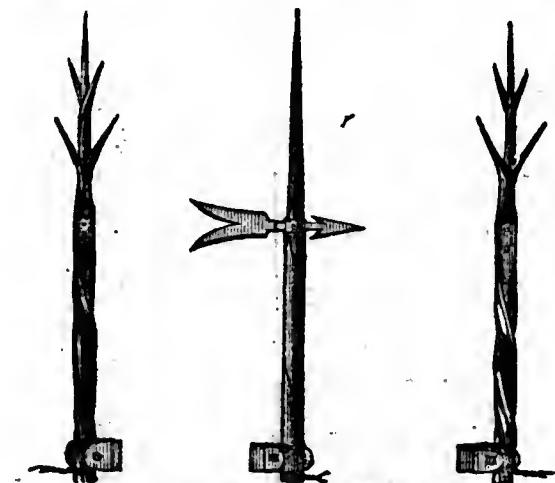
MORE PORK AND LESS CORN.

At the Summit Station, upon the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, twelve miles from Chicago, are kept twenty sows and three boars of different strains of Suffolk Hogs, from which pigs are bred and kept for sale. Those feeling an interest in a class of hogs that make the most and the best pork from the least feed, can obtain a descriptive circular, or purchase, by calling at the premises, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ills. Hundreds have been sent by railroad, without accident, to different and distant parts of the United States.

CHARLES D. REED,
Chicago.

july-1st

**PERFECT & PERMANENT
SECURITY.**



LYON'S PATENT COPPER LIGHTNING RODS

Have been extensively used for five years in the states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and have always given the most perfect satisfaction: for everything that science or experience has shown to be essential to form PERFECT LIGHTNING RODS, has been adopted in their construction.

Copper Rods have from five to seven times as much conducting power as new Iron Rods.

Copper Rods do not rust but will retain their conducting power for years. Copper Rods need no paint E. Merriam, of Brooklyn, says, paint destroys the conducting power of any Rod.

READ OUR CIRCULARS and see what the most scientific and practical men in the country say of them. We have reports from almost every one who has investigated the science and principles of Electricity, and all are in favor of our COPPER RODS. [Circulars sent free.]

Rods of various styles of Spiral, Tubular and Flat, furnished in any quantities.

Public Buildings furnished with neat and compact Rods, having iron six to fifteen inches surface.

Single Rods sent by Express to any part of the country.

CAUTION.

"Lyon's Patent" bears date July 11th, 1854, and is for the "Metallic Surface," Lightning Rod, made in any and every form where sheet Copper is used.

And any other Lightning Rod made of Sheet Copper, (whether patented or not,) is an infringement upon our Right, and all persons who buy, sell or use, are liable to prosecution and damages, and will be dealt with according to law. We are OWNERS BY DEED of this Patent, for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, and do hereby notify all persons in our Territory, to purchase such rods only of us or our authorized Agents.

Orders or Communications addressed to

E. P. MARSH & CO.

Post Office Box 8174,

Office, 150 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

R OHRRER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Corner Fourth and Poplar Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, Commercial Law, Arithmetic and Penmanship; also, Mathematics in all its branches, Drawing, Modern and Classic Languages, and

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Gentlemen can enter for the course separately, and at any time, as instruction is given individually and not in classes, each department being independent of the other, and under the control of a Professor educated for the especial department in which he is employed.

For particulars call at the College, or address

june-1st

LOUIS ROHRER.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

A. REED, 49 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in A. W. Ladd & Co.'s World's Fair Prize Medal Full Iron Frame Grand and Square Piano Fortes; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Celebrated Patent Suspension Bridge New Curved Scale and Re-

peating Grand Action Piano, with entire Iron Frames; Every Instrument fully warranted. Also, Mason & Hamlin's unrivaled Melodeons and Harmoniums for Parlors, Churches, Seminaries and Lodges; all of which have received upwards of sixty gold and silver medals for their superb instruments. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Seminaries, Vestries, Churches and Lodges. Orders by letter or otherwise promptly attended to. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

maldaw6m

WHEELER & WILSON.



SEWING MACHINES.

No. 133 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the machine; the beauty and strength of the stitch; being *alike on both sides*, impossible to ravel, and leaving *no chain or ridge on the underside*; the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, have rendered this

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR
Family Sewing Machine
Now Made.

At my office, I sell at New York prices, and give
INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF CHARGE,
to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt,
gather, blind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant
for three years.

The following commendations are selected from a mass of similar documents, with which a volume might easily be filled. We feel gratified to know that many other persons of the highest literary, political and social standing in this country, have volunteered their warm approval of our Family Sewing Machine:

"We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. There are a number of very excellent machines now in the market which are deservedly successful. We have, however, never used but one, namely, Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, and we can say in regard to it that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility, and without the slightest intention to disparage other machines well known to the public; and we hope thereby to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."—*Scientific American*, April 24, 1858.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work."—*New York Tribune*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others."—*New York Times*. "The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically."—*Advertiser and Journal*.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits."—*Independent*.

"A sewing machine is among the most useful and economical articles housekeepers can purchase. In looking out for the best, it would be well to see machines of Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing elsewhere."—*Examiner*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines combine everything that can be required in the manufacture of garments. Our friends abroad may be assured that they will give entire satisfaction, and that to purchase one of them is a safe investment."—*Observer*.

"Send or call for circular, containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, &c. Junel-ly

A. SUMNER.

TO
Architects, Builders,
CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
DECORATORS.
NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country. Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the Architects' and Mechanics' Journal, says it is "Edited with evident ability. Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Harthill, 128 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.
feb1-tf

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO
Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assortment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscr.

F. K. PHENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISH-
MENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants, more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the next

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES, both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant,
Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,
Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides Evergreens,
Shade and

Ornamental Trees

and Shrubs,

Roses, Dahlias,

Phloxes,

Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 1/2 per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois. feb1-far-tf

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.

40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address

M. L. DUNLAP,

feb1 West Urbana, Champaign county, Ill.

B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.)

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, volum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fossmann, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7-1859

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

SCALE

OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake Street, Chicago,
Sold in Springfield by
E. B. PEASE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMBINATION WITH A CORN planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting), and drops the grain intermittently, the so combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified.

REMARKS.—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,

April 1, 1860.

JARVIS CASE.

SWEET POTATOES

FOR SEED,

THE NANSEMOND

SWEET POTATOE IS THE ONLY VARIETY that has given entire satisfaction in the Northwest. My stock now on hand is large and of the best quality.

I want fifty agents to sprout on shares in such parts of the West not yet supplied. All such applicants will be required to give good references. Directions for sprouting will be sent to all customers.

I regret to learn that some have sent out late maturing varieties, resembling the Nansemond in color, much to the damage of this productive and early maturing variety.

Prices low; no charge for delivery at Terra Haute Railroad Depot.

J. W. TENBROOK,
Rockville, Indiana

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.

T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

PREMIUMS.

To State and County Agricultural Societies.

TAKE THE LIBERTY OF CALLING
your attention to my very large stock of

SILVER WARE,

suitable for Premiums for State and County Agricultural Societies.

Having furnished the State, and many Counties, for the last six years, I do not hesitate in saying that my long experience and facilities enables me to furnish Premiums on as favorable terms as any house in the United States. Every article of my manufacture is stamped with my name—and every article so stamped is warranted pure as old American coin.

A DEDUCTION MADE TO SOCIETIES.

The full amount called for by the Premium List will be furnished—the society returning what they do not award. Soliciting a share of your patronage, I shall endeavor to merit the same by a prompt and careful execution of your orders.

Yours, most respectfully,
GEO. W. CHATTERTON.
Springfield, Ill., June 1, 1860-3m

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements—The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

WEED'S PATENT
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES.
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

WEED'S UNRIVALLED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!

A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable—without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

WEED'S PLANTATION SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

Price \$100.

WEED'S MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth Street, [directly opposite Everett House,] ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

Also Agents for

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILLCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Agents Appointed.

May 1-ly.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
FOR
FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

In a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

FAMILY WORK,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood."

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SALES ROOMS,
124 North Fourth Street,
May 1-ly Verandah Row, St. Louis.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER

VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPTEMBER, 1860.

NUMBER 9.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY
BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	8 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

CONTENTS.

September.....	141
A Trip to the Wabash.....	141
A New System of Corn Culture.....	143
A Talk with the Editor.....	144
Bnsiness Prospects.....	144
Hybrid Perpetual or Monthly Roses.....	145
The Honey Bee.....	146
Where are the Plowboys of the West?.....	146
Artificial Swarming of Bees.....	146
Different Hives adapted to different bee-keepers under E. W. Phelps' patents 1852 and '59.....	147
The Grain Trade of Chicago.....	148
Shiftless Farming—Rye and Chess.....	149
Growing of Winter Wheat.....	149
When shall we Break Prairie?.....	150
The Black Cap Raspberry.....	150
Red Astrachan—Fallawater.....	151
Premium Corn.....	151
Fairbanks' Scales.....	151
The Fair Grounds.....	151
A few hours in social chat with Prof. J. B. Turner at his home.....	152
Spaulding's Prepared Glue.....	153
Correspondence.....	153
American Pomological Society.....	154
Western Printing.....	154
EDITOR'S TABLE:	
September.....	155
A Proposed Excursion.....	155
The Raspberry.....	155
Fair at Dixon.....	155
Champaign County Fair.....	155
Sugar Mills.....	155
Raspberry Jam.....	155
Dunlap's Nursery.....	155
Warder on Hedges and Evergreens.....	155
Indiana Farmer.....	155
Rock Island County Fair.....	155
Acknowledgement.....	155
Bees.....	155
Edgar County Fair.....	155
Catalogues.....	155
Political.....	155
Blackberries.....	155
Indiana State Fair.....	155
Wisconsin.....	155
Hogs.....	155
Berries and Health.....	155
Crops in Michigan.....	155
Smut in Seed Wheat.....	155
Chicago Bank Note List.....	156
Stone Coal for Swine.....	156
Barb Lice.....	156
The Potato Crop and a Market.....	156
Purple Cone Raspberry.....	156
Scotch Hybrid Rhubarb.....	156
Wisconsin Fruit Grower's Association.....	156
Drouth in Egypt.....	156
Crops in Wisconsin.....	156
Mrs. Kirkland's Memoirs of Washington.....	156
Maryland Agricultural College.....	156
Mouth Trap.....	156
Immense Movement of Grain.....	156
Sangamon County Fair.....	156
Pleuro-Pneumonia.....	156
Amalgam Cast Iron Bells.....	156
Greene County Fair.....	156
The Hand Book.....	156
Chesnuts.....	156
Personal and Peachful.....	156
A Deep Tiller.....	156
Concord Grape Vines.....	156
State and County Fairs.....	157
MARKETS.....	157

September.

"Thrice happy time
Best portion of the various year, in which
Nature rejoiceth, smiling on her works,
Lovely, to full perfection wrought."

Summer has just yielded up her gifts and passed them over to the keeping of Autumn. Away to the north the hue of the many colored hill-sides show that the active duties of Summer are closed, and the time for the garnering has come. Not so under our more genial skies, September takes up the burthen of summer and ripens up the immense fields of yet succulent corn, that fructifies in the haze like mildness with which Autumn takes up the task. The heats grow more mild, and the gifts of Summer, one by one, are ready for our use. September is the cornucopia of the months for the orb like fruit, in which Pomona is crowned with her richer gifts, it is then that the tree and the vine vie with each other in their mellow offerings, and call forth the joyous shout of childhood, appreciating her bounties. September, we love thee, for thou doest perfect and pass over to us the gifts of Summer; we love thee for thy ethereal mildness and soft haze like days, in which we have leisure to meet and mingle, to sing the joyous harvest home, to show thy most bounteous gifts and to gather strength to garner up the labors of the year. In September the farmer goes forth with his seed for the winter grains; he prepares his cellars for the reception of the vegetables, that the winter shall be filled with abundance. This month is the great month of State and county fairs, and thus made one of the most pleasant of the active, busy months; and one in which we can review our past plans and compare them with those of our neighbors. And now, when the full tide of prosperity is pouring in upon us, let us not forget Him who made the seasons and placed them in their course.

A Trip to the Wabash.

Character of the Soil—Climate—Adaptation to Fruits—Wabash Valley—Old Indian Corn Fields—Interesting facts in Geology.

Tolono, as all know, is at the crossing of the Great Western with the Illinois Central, and five and a half miles south of our home; to Danville, the seat of the vast deposits of coal in the east part of the State, is twenty-eight miles; thence, to the State line, is six miles. Here an Osage hedge marks the division of the States. A change of cars is made, and a few miles brings us to the timber lands that skirt the Wabash—we cross the stream, and Attica, one of the prettiest of villages is before us. The Ohio and Wabash canal winds along the river, and on its banks are several large warehouses, a grist mill and other manufacturing shops. You are not long in the place before you see that it is an active, busy town, and with the exception of a rather exuberant growth of stramonium on the streets and vacant lots near the canal, is neat and clean. The woolen factory of J. C. Lebo & Co., is located on the main business street. They have one hundred and fifty spindles, card for customers, make two thousand yards of satinet, one hundred pairs of blankets, six hundred yards of woolen goods and five hundred yards of flannel. They formerly made four times this amount, but Shoddy and and the sewing machines have given the trade in woolen goods into the hands of our Jewish friends, who now purchase the wool of the farmers and ship it east. Thus, the small western manufactories of woolen goods yield, one after another, to the skill and capital of the east; but this cannot long continue, the west, with her cheap food and abundance of coal, must soon be a manufacturer on a large scale, and with machinery for working their waste, they can make goods as

cheap and of as poor a quality as those we now purchase. In making woolen goods in these small shops they can use none but the best of wool; they cannot work waste and flockings, which is sent east from these small establishments and there worked up and returned to us. The western manufacturer must charge more for his goods, because they are pure wool; and if the farmer would consult his interest, in its greater durability, these small home factories would again prosper. But cheap ready made clothing is laying them out, one by one. The same remarks will, to some extent, apply to carriage making. With the best of timber for wagons and carriages, as well as superior workman, many people send east for their carriages, but this appears to be nearly played out, judging from the prosperous condition of the carriage shop of Mr. Daniel Force. The Ash and Hickory of the Wabash bottoms is not so easily beaten, hence sensible people are patronizing their home enterprise. When our western blacksmiths adopt the use of coke or charcoal, they will wipe out the last objection to western made carriages. In lumber wagons Attica appears to have a monopoly. The superiority of the timber, and its freedom from the borer, is one of its chief recommendations. In this timber there is no worm holes to plug up, and hence this is also a fine point for the manufacture of packing barrels. But villages, however pretty or prosperous, cannot hold us long, and we needed no second invitation to take a look at the country and to see where the business of the town came from. This part of the country differs in many respects from that of the prairie, and from appearance it must have been a much longer period out of water than the prairie, and was doubtless an island in the wide waste of waters, a greenspot of earth in the great sea that rolled and washed the base of the Rock Mountains. The formation is of the argillaceous sandstone; the upper layer is of stratified sandstone; next come some forty to fifty feet of sandstone in masses, making a more solid crust, and this rests on an indefinite layer of sandstone shale; of course the water is soft and the soil a sandy clay loam of great depth and capacity for cropping. The primeval forest shows great age, as well as a rapid

growth of timber, and gives us evidence on every hand that this part of Hoosierdom was based on a rock and did not sympathise with the upheaval that gave to the world the great prairie slopes. In company with Mr. E. E. Case, we struck out east through the belt of timber that separates the small prairies from the river. These small prairies were doubtless small ponds or swamps at no distant day, their outlets having been cut deep by heavy freshets through the river ridge, they were drained, and now present small prairies of great fertility for the grasses, but not so well adapt to fruits and wheat, though the higher points are valuable for these purposes. The wooded ridges are first rate fruit lands, and the forest walls break off the sharp winds that can only have a feeble sweep across these small prairies, thus making it a real seat for our favorite goddess Pomona.

Perhaps there is no place within the range of the great sweep of prairie where the apple, the cherry and the pear thrive better than on these argillaceous sandstone ridges. The trees are all loaded with fruit. The Yellow Bell-flower is the great favorite of this section, though little pains have been taken to introduce the most valuable of our long keepers, or the favorites of summer, and at this time not half of the orchards present a good specimen for eating. In one orchard we found nearly all Black Vandeveres, a coarse winter apple, flanked by a few seedlings; they, had a few harvest apples, but no specimens fit to eat or look at left, and yet many of the trees were a foot in diameter, no effort had been made to correct the error of the first grafting. Those who have early apples, find a ready sale at the prices that they usually get for their winter fruit. This fact alone had ought to stimulate them to the growing of the summer varieties.

The orchards are mostly small, and it has not occurred to these farmers that they have a section of country most happily adapted to apples and the smaller fruits. The difficulty has been with the railroads, which, without intending it, have really cut off shipments or laid an almost insuperable embargo on the dealer, in what should be one of the staple articles of shipment. An arrangement by which freight on fruits

could be guarantied at the point of shipment and paid at the place of delivery, with prompt transportation, would remedy the evil. In going east we have three roads to pass over to reach the lake towns, and the same of the prairie villages to the west; each road makes up its tariff for a short distance, and when the three are added, the freight is too large; as cars run over these several lines without a change, a joint tariff should be made. It will be seen that this place is about ninety miles south of Lake Michigan, and with a north wind its atmosphere must be cold and moistened by the lake, but the heated air from the south-west, aided by the valley of the Wabash and the belt of heavy forest, presses the current of lake wind to the east and it becomes warmed, and thus carries the isothermal line a week to ten days in advance of points both to the east and the west. This fact alone gives it an advantage, and is equal to more than a hundred miles of freight, no small item in the marketing of perishable fruits. When the people interested make a careful survey of these advantages, we shall see extended orchards of summer apples, of pears, of the May cherry, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, grown for Chicago and other less favored points.

The Wabash has in the course of time cut down through the masses of sandstone, and nearly a hundred feet into the shale, and thus formed a valley of over a mile in width, and at the top line is nearly two miles. In this vast excavation the river pours the drainage of the high lands south of the lake, and is flanked with bottoms of a mile, on which a vast amount of corn is grown. We crossed over to the west side of the river and visited the old Indian corn-fields, that have been cropped time out of mind, without any diminishing of growth. Here the Kickapoos, or Weas, had one of their villages, and their graves are now the site of an orchard bending beneath its load of fruit. In this field of five hundred acres, protected on the west by the sandstone bluffs and a beautiful belt of trees on the river bank, make it a sylvan retreat, that even the Indian, stoic as he is, could appreciate its beauty. At an early day in the settlement of the whites, the waters of a

small stream from the bluffs were carried in a ditch to the Wabash, and made to do duty, by crushing corn in the white man's *morter*. To keep the banks of this ditch from being washed by the overflow of the *big waters*, cuttings of willow were set along its borders, these are now fine trees of a foot in diameter and make a most magnificent avenue, along side of which is the highway. The sun was casting its last glance into the valley as we drove along this shaded avenue, with the old Indian cornfield on the left and the river lawn to the right; not long ago studded with huts around which played the young Indian, little heeding that the white man's rifle would so soon deal death to his parents and drive him from so pleasant a home, but such was the change; the huts were burned, the young corn cut down, the red man driven from his home and the toiling ox broke up the corn hills that for centuries had been heaped into miniature hills by the busy squaws. Other cornfields of broader margin have since been carved out of the heavy timbered river bottoms, whose forest walls are fast receding to give place to the tasseled corn, that so well repays its culture in those rich argillaceous deposits of river drift. The small streams that come in from the west, have not as yet to any great extent cut through the masses of sandstone, and consequently make falls of from fifty to a hundred feet as they pour into the valley. One of these, called the "Cliffs," is but a short distance above the old Indian corn field. On the high point above the falls are several pine trees. The soil is sandy and filled with half disintegrated sandstone, out of which spring the pines, and under which is a luxuriant growth of whortleberries.

This is a beautiful spot for the lover of nature; here is one of the great chemical laboratories, the alembic in which the rocks are crumbled into soil. Here is the working machinery, the little rivulet, born of a summer cloud, that is busy crumbling down and disintegrating these sandstone masses and grinding them to powder, to fertilize the river bottoms, that they may return such wealth of food. Doubtless, when the waters swept the base of this cliff to the west, and the Wabash was as yet unborn, that the family of Conifers

waved their dark masses over the rugged sandstones that have since been dissolved to form the yielding loam of this garden of Ceres and of Pomona; but here where we now sit and gaze far down the valley of the placid Wabash, with all its wealth of scenic beauty, is the last point to yield up its primeval wealth of Silurian deposits, and from whence the last conifer shall be hurled into the deep abyss as the waters and frost shall undermine its now solid foundation.

We have seen no place of such deep interest to the young student in geology as is here presented; the lessons are written in legible characters and will well repay a visit. We need not travel a thousand miles to seek places of interest, we have them at hand, if we would but investigate their merits.

A New System of Corn Culture.

We call this a new system, not that it is entirely new, but one that has not been fully tested. The main feature in this system is in drilling the corn, rolling, and in new implements of culture.

PREPARING THE LAND.

If stubble land, it should be plowed in the fall, or as soon after harvest as is convenient; plow shallow, just sufficient to turn under the stubble and weeds, if it can be subsoiled at this time, all the better. Commence to replow in the spring as early as it will do to plant, (and even before, if you have a large amount to plant,) after plowing, and when you are ready to plant, roll the ground, harrowing will not be required on the fall plowed land; the plowing now should be six to eight inches, which will of course be below the buried stubble, which with the weeds and seeds will go to the bottom again. As fast as plowed and rolled, it is ready for the planter, which should plant in drills three and a half-feet apart, dropping one or at most two kernals in a place, and these some inches apart. Great care should be taken to have the rows perfectly straight and of equal widths. This in planting broom corn is so accurately done that all the rows are alike. This is done by placing a cultivator tooth on an arm at each end of the drill, and which being placed half the distance of the rows apart, by returning in them they form an accurate guide.

These teeth are not set quite as deep as the drill teeth and make a similar mark, which is easily distinguished from the true corn rows. After planting the roller should be again passed over, this will not only pack the soil on the seed to insure germination, but will hide it from vermin. Should a heavy fall of rain occur before rolling, the rolling can be done after the corn is up. The rolling will also facilitate the culture, as the rows will be more distinct.

THE SAVING OF LABOR.

In the usual way of planting, a large field must first be prepared before we can plant, in this case the weeds are coming up on the part first plowed, and should rainy weather set in, the land at the time of planting will be filled with weeds, and before the corn is ready for working it is no small matter to clean the crop; but when planted in fresh plowed land, well pulverized and rolled, the corn is up in a short time and the smoothness of the surface admits of ready working before the weeds can gain any headway. Thus the young plants have a certain and vigorous start of the weeds, which are easily subdued. With straight rows the cultivator can work close to the rows, and therefore no need of cross working.

THE CULTIVATOR.

There are several new cultivators, one of which by Prof. Turner, we mentioned in the August FARMER. These are to be worked by two horses, the cultivator to be attached to a frame placed on wheels so that the driver can ride and guide his implement; he will complete a row at each passing through, that is, he will do two half rows at a time, which will be equivalent to eight acres a day, which now we usually pass twice through the rows at four acres a day. We thus gain the time of one man and do the work much better. The common shovel plow will soon go out of date for corn culture, but its value in the potato field has not yet been fully appreciated. One man with two horses can work sixty acres, as he can work it four times, from the fifteenth of May to the middle of July, when it should be laid by. With the new cultivator the crop can only be worked when the corn is small and not up to the

axle of the machine, and the subsequent working can be done with a single horse with a fine tooth cultivator, the teeth made like small shovel plows, so that they will scour.

We feel warranted in saying that by planting in drills while the ground is newly plowed, that one working will be saved; that the rolling will insure a good stand, however unfavorable the weather, with good seed, subject only to severe frost, as neither wet or dry weather can seriously effect it. In rolling, the seed is planted shallow and the soil so firmly pressed on it, that it is sure to germinate. Experience has not fully demonstrated how close to plant the corn in the drills, but it will be safe to put in plenty of seed, and if too thick the surplus stalks can be easily cut out with a hoe, as one person can go over ~~three acres~~ in a day or even more.

The ~~clerk~~ row planters can easily be changed so as to plant in drills, and the new ones, thousands of which will be wanted, can be made for drilling; wheat drills can be so altered that they can be used for this purpose, and thus by a combination be made to answer two important purposes. At our coming State and county fairs we hope to see this subject fully discussed, so that makers of planters and cultivators will be better posted up in the wants of the farm. Our corn crop is the most important, and any improvement that will lessen the cost of its production, insure its certainty and improve its quality, will be hailed by our farmers with delight. For ourself, we have decided to adopt the foregoing and give it a thorough trial, and we have no misgiving in relation to the results.

For the Illinois Farmer.

A Talk with the Editor.

MR. EDITOR DUNLAP:—From thousands of your gratified readers, the most sincere and heartfelt thanks are certainly elicited, for the bountiful, the rich and varied supply of good things you monthly spread upon your Editorial Table, for their entertainment.

But something more perhaps, than bare thanks, is your due. I think so at least, and it strikes me that it is the duty of some of us to contribute something, now and then, which, if not exactly fit for the "Table" among the more delicious viands of the main feast, might serve as a "ten o'clock piece," or a "four o'clock lunch." From my use of these terms, you will infer that a farmer

is now endeavoring to hold a talk with you. Well, it is so; and while I am rather proud of the title and rejoice in the calling, yet I am almost ashamed to say that like most of my bony handed, cramp-fingered brethren, I would rather read a thousand and one of your instructive paragraphs, than to deface a sheet of white paper with one sentence of my penmanship. Farmers, however, who would wish to give you their experience, ought to be encouraged to do so by the fact, that the transforming hands of your excellent printers will give to their thoughts, just as neat a dress, as to the most fine and clerk-like manuscript imaginable. This is a great consolation to those of us who prefer the hoe to the quill.

But, Mr. Editor, my preface is long enough, and it is time I was saying something. Well then, as I have some facts to state and some questions to ask, and wish to embrace all in a very short chapter, I will begin at once.

APPLES.

I have just eaten, with great relish, a most luscious apple which, with others, I pulled from a tree in October last.—But this is nothing rare in my family, for, during the last five years, we have not been a day without ripe apples.—And often in June and July we have had apples of the past and present years upon the table. On the 14th of July 1858 I sold to a fruiterer in town at \$2 and \$3 per bushel, apples of that and the preceding year. The apple in question was about 9 inches in circumference, fresh, juicy, crisp, and highly flavored, altogether better than the Early Harvest or Red June, both of which I have.—But, say you, "let's have its name, and your method of keeping?" The committees at our Fairs call it the "Willow Twig," and I took the liberty of giving it this name, when at the St. Louis Fair last Fall, as a member of the Fruit Committee. The intrinsic merits of this apple have been overlooked. My cellar is large, deep, cold and damp. No door entrance from the outside, but windows in the east and west ends. One doorway with a door at the foot and one at the head of the stairs, entering from the dining room; the cellar floor is of cement. The choice apples for keeping till July, I place upon a broad hanging shelf, putting newspapers under and over them; that's all.

GOPHERS.

Some two years ago I complained, through the FARMER, of these invisible predators. One of its correspondents very kindly suggested a compounded nostrum for their extinction; but, notwithstanding my firm belief in the deadly efficacy of "doctor stuff," I failed to use it. Last Spring I began to study the habits, and inquire into the opera-

tions of these underground pests, and was soon convinced that those numberless hillocks they throw up over our meadows, were for more than one purpose. These little mounds of loose earth are evidently the places beneath which the little rascals can securely indulge in a nap in the heat of the day, and they are so constructed that no rain can find its way into their subterranean retreat. It then occurred to me that if their hills be displaced frequently, Mr. Gopher's instinct would warn him of danger at hand, and that he would soon decamp. I soon began a leveling process with my hoe and rake, and was surprised to find that a general stampede from my grounds to those of my neighbors' seemed to have occurred, and now I seldom see a Gopher hill within my enclosure.

PLANTAIN.

My experiments with this detestable weed, and other vegetable nuisances, must be deferred, as I have already reached my limits. Good-bye for the present, Mr. Editor.

J. R. WOODS.

Woodwild, (near Alton,) July 21, '60.

REMARKS.—We have taken the liberty to put the full name to the above, for the simple reason that a man of such close observation and success can be found when wanted by others besides ourself. We have long known that the Willow Twig was a most valuable fruit in the neighborhood of Alton; north of that point it's less valuable. This leveling of the gopher hills is a new idea, and may prove valuable in driving this animal from the ledge rows, from timber belts, and beyond the verge of the roots of fruit trees. We shall be pleased to hear from our Alton friend at all times, and here tender him our thanks for his good opinion and kind wishes.—[ED.]

[From the United States Economist.]

Business Prospects.

There is but one feeling prevalent among commercial men as to the prospects of trade during the fall season. There seems to be so little in the aspect of commercial affairs that is threatening, and so much that is hopeful, that all with one consent have begun to anticipate large trade for the balance of the year. For ourselves, we cannot but indorse this common sentiment; though it is to be feared that its very universality will prove a serious drawback on the profitableness of business operations, for it is one of the commonest facts in experience that the anticipation of a large demand for merchandise induces a supply so excessive as to render exchanges unprofitable. It is not possible to point

to any section of the country where depression prevails; on the contrary, in nearly every part of the Union, business was never so extensive, so sound, or so generally remunerative. Of course the Western States must be regarded as standing more or less in exception to this remark. The extent to which the resources of that section have been diminished may be inferred from the large decrease in the exports of provisions and breadstuffs which has occurred during the two last fiscal year:

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS FROM 1854 TO 1859.	
1854.....	\$65,941,323
1855	88,895,348
1856.....	77,187,301
1857.....	74,667,552
1858.....	50,678,255
1859.....	88,305,991

The exports from July 1st, 1857, to June 30, 1859, amounted in round numbers to \$89,000,000, whilst for the two preceding years they reached the sum of \$151,800,000. When it is considered what a large proportion of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions is supplied by the West, it is not difficult to comprehend how such an immense decrease in 1858 and 1859 should be followed by the financial difficulties and the trading stagnation which have prevailed there during that time. In addition to the failure of the produce supplies, the West has been in the trying position of having its money capital withdrawn as much as possible by Eastern creditors, who have been anxious to withdraw from what they nervously deemed unsafe investments. Under such circumstances, the wonder is not that the Western States have been so much depressed, but that they have not been vastly more damaged, and that they are recovering so rapidly. It is gratifying to observe a strong upward tendency in the receipts of breadstuffs at the Western centers. The receipts of wheat at Chicago since the first of August last are nearly double those for the same period of the preceding year; in flour, also, a similar increase is observable; whilst the receipts of corn are four times the amount to those of the years 1858-9. The receipts of cattle and hogs at the same point since January 1st are also nearly twice the amount of those for the same time of last year. These facts will serve as an indication of the recovery which has been vigorously initiated in the West, and it is reassuring to find that there is every improvement being well sustained by the present crops, which are uniformly represented as covering a larger acreage than ever before, and having a healthy and promising aspect. We have therefore no further cause for uneasiness about the inabilitys of our Western neighbors; and we may henceforth hope for much from them.

The South it is thought has so far overstocked herself during her late prosperity as to make it certain that she will

need to curtail her fall purchases of the North. This impression can of course rest on nothing more than vague and ill-supported rumors, which would appear to have but little probability to support them in face of the fact that the purchases of the South during the last two or three seasons have not increased more largely than has the produce of that section, and that the fall will close up a year of cotton receipts 25 per cent. larger than that of any previous period. Certain it is that this section has never during its history accumulated wealth so rapidly as during the two last years, and that fact cannot but tell largely upon the demand for goods. It is quite possible that in some few exceptional cases, second or third rate traders may have been induced to buy beyond their means by those of our city jobbers who have endeavored to make up from the South the deficiencies of their Western sales; but the proportion of that rank of buyers is so small that such cases can have no appreciable effect upon the aggregate of our sales to the Southern States.

The condition of the Middle and Eastern States is sufficiently healthy to warrant anticipations of a good demand for merchandise from those quarters. The cotton and woolen mills of the East are making unprecedented profits and their operatives all employed on remunerative wages. The strike in the shoe trade has subsided, and the hands are again employed, mostly on improved earnings. In short every section of the country and, almost without exception, every industrial or trading interest is in a sound and hopeful condition. Money is superabundant, and notwithstanding the remarkably low rates at which it is offered, there is no rash speculation to take it up—a most satisfactory and assuring sign of the times. Upon the whole, therefore, there would appear to be a season of unequalled activity in trade: whether sales will prove as profitable as they are large must depend entirely upon whether traders, through being over sanguine, are induced to overstock themselves.

REMARKS.—After three years of depression it is gratifying to know that the prospect of a return of the usual prosperity is at hand. With good crops, good prices and good health, the farmers of our state may dismiss the fear of hard times. With prudence and economy we may regain all that we have lost in the past three years, and if we enter on no speculations or extravagant notions of living, we shall be able to put our farms in fine order. We need more and better barns, more and better fences, better

culture; but we want less land. Too many of us are land poor, and no prosperous times will make us better off in this respect. The excess of land not needed for culture is only worth what it will sell for, and we would advise its sale to the first man who will make a good neighbor.

ED.

Hybrid Perpetual or Monthly Roses.

As these roses are becoming common in many parts of the country, perhaps a few words in relation to their culture will not be out of place. Many people fail to keep them in bloom all the time, and thus often think that they have been cheated, and this is no doubt very often too true, where trees are bought of itinerant tree peddlers; but the fault generally lies in their culture, and not in the plant. A friend of ours complained that the rose he purchased was not a monthly. We asked him what he had done to it to make it bloom. "Why, nothing," said he, "I set it out along with the currant bushes, but it did not bloom but once!" He expected a delicate rose to keep up a constant show of flowers, and with no other care than that bestowed upon a currant bush, and that none of the best. After a rose begins to fade take your knife and cut it off below the seed ball, then, if the plant is a very vigorous grower, head it in or layer the longer shoots, make a basin around it and pour on soap suds, (grapes and trees like soap suds too,) and you will have no difficulty about flowers. We have seen just as good a show of flowers when treated this way, in September as in June. Roses need pruning as much as an apple tree, and a judicious application of the knife alone will keep them in bloom. There are several hundred varieties of hardy perennials, most of them need a little covering in winter, in fact, any rose will do better to be covered. We cover them with earth, cut them back to within a few inches of the ground, and then with a spade make a small mound of earth over them. After danger from frost is past in the spring this earth is removed. As roses bloom on the new wood, we will soon have a show of flowers, and this cutting back gives us a stronger growth and of course better blooms.

The Honey Bee.

Were it not for the dangers and uncertainties which beset the Apian, bee-keeping would be one of the most pleasant and profitable of rural occupations, and has been styled "the poetry of rural economy." But this imaginative poetry has been with many bee-keepers *real* sorry prose. It has been the experience of most of those who have commenced the business with high hopes, that their bees have succeeded well for one or two years; then commenced running down, in many cases without any apparent reason; in others with a reason plainly enough seen, but with no knowledge on the part of the owner of a remedy, or at best, no means of applying the remedy if known.

There was no way of getting at them, they were as safely garrisoned in their strong hives with each a venomous spear for offensive or defensive warfare, as the like number of valiant soldiers behind a wall of bristling bayonets. Their counsel was all their own. No spy had been in their camp and reported their weak points to the enemy. But all is changed. Constant observation has divulged their weak points. The most irascible stock of these insects can be perfectly tamed in a few minutes, and be handled as familiarly as ever Rarey handled a conquered steed.

We have seen within a few days,—on our own premises,—hives to which we have been forced to give a wide berth when passing, taken from the stand, split to pieces with axe and chisel; the comb taken out piece by piece, and examined; all that was worthless to the bees cut off and thrown away; a portion of the honey taken; the brood comb and bees put into a new hive, set back upon their stand, and in less than half an hour seen them as busily at work as though nothing had happened, and evidently highly pleased with their new quarters. All this took place in the presence of several spectators, who were so much interested that they surrounded the operator, assisting in the work and partaking of the honey with a seeming forgetfulness of "a sting behind," which the enjoyment of all unsanctified sweets is said to leave.

We have kept bees for over twenty years. Sometimes with indifferent success, at others with none at all. Our stock has ranged from one to twenty hives, and from that to zero, with a short sojourn on every point between, and hardly honey enough for our family use.

Had we known in the outset, what we now know, with the use of a proper hive, we might have realized hundreds of dollars from our bees. But thanks to men who study. We have now a hive which gives the Apian the complete control of these busy workers.

Those who will read, can know as much of their habits and the management necessary to secure success, as of any domestic animal kept by the farmer.—*School Visitor.*

The above contains many important truths, which our readers should profit by. It is but the history of thousands of farmers who have attempted bee-keeping. Now, with a good bee dress, which costs but a few shillings, one can handle bees without danger of being stung; while a free use of sweetened water from a fine rose on a watering pot will make them perfectly quiet. Our oldest son now manages the bees. A sting effects him seriously, by swelling up and becoming very painful; without a bee dress he would almost as soon enter a den of rattle snakes as to meddle with a swarm of bees, but armed with the dress he manipulates them at his ease. A few days since he discovered one of the swarms without a queen, and of course doing nothing; he had to overhaul another hive for a queen or a brood comb with queen cells; to do this the whole swarm was taken out of the hive. We shall now have no difficulty in doubling our weak swarms if we have any at the close of the honey season, and the millers can be taken out at all times. We have the movable frame hives, of both Langstroth's and Phelps'. The double hive of Phelps' patent pleases us better the more we become accustomed to its use, and for the class of timed bee-keepers it is valuable; we would call the attention of all such to the letter of H. B. G. on the subject. The more we examine into the subject of bee culture, the more are we convinced that every farmer can, with very little cost, have an abundant supply of the most delicious honey, if he is disposed to make the trial. The exhibition of swarms of bees at our State Fair, for the past three years, has been of great value in calling the attention of farmers to the facts demonstrated, that these warlike insects can be managed with perfect ease and safety. ED.

WHERE ARE THE PLOWBOYS OF THE WEST?—The state society offers five premiums—\$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, and a volume of transactions, respectively, for the best plowing to be competed for by boys under eighteen years of age; the lists are open to the world. Will our sucker boys allow these premiums to be

taken out of the State? and what county in the State will furnish the champion plowboys? We give here what will be required of each boy, so that those who are inclined to prepare for competition may do so intelligently.

The name of the plowman must be given, as well as the kind of plow to be used, at the time of making the entry. The quantity of ground allotted to each team will be one-fourth of an acre; time allowed to do the work two hours; width of furrow, eleven inches; depth, not less than six inches; the furrow slice, in all cases to be lapped; the teams to start at one time, and each plowboy to do his work without driver, or other assistant. Each plowboy to strike his own land, and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land. Within the fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two back furrowed lands, and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.—*Prairie Farmer.*

MOLINE, Ill., July 25th, 1860.
M. L. DUNLAP, Esq., Champaign.

DEAR SIR.—Having seen the enclosed paragraph, we thought you might have a boy who would like to compete for the prize, or if not having one of your own, might know some likely lad who can handle a good plow in a workmanlike and skillful manner. If so, we will furnish one of our best 12 in. plows, or make a 11 in. plow if you think necessary to fulfill the conditions of the society, for such boy to use, and if he takes either of the two highest premiums we will present him with the plow.

Awaiting your reply, we remain
Yours, very truly,

DEERE & CO.

REMARKS.—Here is another additional incentive for the plowboy, and we hope the now double prize will be warmly contested for. It is too far to send our teams, but may be "our farmer" may try his hand if he can hire a team at the fair. But we think the farm boys of Morgan who can come with their own teams are the lads to do it. The plow, Messrs. Deere, should be twelve inches to cut the eleven inch furrow. ED.

Artificial Swarming of Bees.

About the 15th of July we made two artificial swarms; and they are now doing as well as any of the natural swarms; indeed, better than some of them. The process was new to us, but by carefully studying Langstroth & Quimby's work on the honey bee, we succeeded. We took three sheets of comb out of the Phelps hive with the bees adhering to them, and put them into a new clean hive, and set them a few rods from the other hives, and fastened them in until the evening of the second day. Both swarms now

have queens which they did not have when they separated, and have nearly as many bees as any of the first swarms that came out in June. We did not get sufficient into one hive as we afterwards found, but took out about a quart subsequently and fastened them up until the evening of the second day, when none of them returned to the old hive, seeming to have lost all knowledge of it. In some cases, perhaps, the bees might fail to raise a queen until the working brood in the combs are all hatched, when of course the colony would be ruined if not cared for. As soon as the young bees in the comb are all out, it should be examined, and if no queen is found, they should have more comb given them from an old stock that has a queen, when they will go at work again. When the proper season returns we intend to give the *modus operandi* more minutely, also the cause of failure, &c., as by this way of raising new colonies we are in no danger of losing them by running away, and also save a great deal of time in watching them.

*

For the Illinois Farmer.

Different Hives Adapted to different Bee Keepers under E. W. Phelps' Patents 1852 and '58.

The Section Hive is in two departments with a shutter between, opening or closing a slat 3-4 by 7 inches, thro' which the bees can pass. The sections are set in a case, the top, back and bottom hung on hinges, (and here let me say no bottom should be fast on a hive.) When bees are to be put in, the bottom is let down, and closed after they get in. These hives are adapted to all such as dare not go and take their bees, comb and all, for fear of being stung, (and at least one half that keep bees are of that stamp.) Under these sections is placed the moth trap on the bottom of the hive, which is a groove one sixteenth of an inch deep, one fourth of an inch wide, and twelve inches long, both sides making two parts for them to hide in. This can be removed from the outside without disturbing the bees, or being disturbed by them. In the back of these sections is a glass six by eight inches, which enables you to see all the workings of the hive. On the top of these are small honey boxes, two or more according to size. The bees work in both sections, and breed their young.—Should the moth trap be neglected and moths get in, the bees can be removed from one to the other without touching a bee, or resorting to smoking. On the front of the case is an alighting board, through which the bees enter the case into both sections. You place a stick in this alighting board slanting so that it stops the bees entering the section you wish to remove, and the bees pass into the other side. Then move the shutter between the sections inside the hive that

cuts off the communication between them. The consequence is that on one side the bees are working out and in freely, on the other they cannot get out at all. Under each of these sections is hung a tin ventilator. By putting your hand under and turning a wire it falls; this opens a three inch hole. The bees come out of this, and when returning to the hive again, enter the alighting board and are conducted to the opposite side. In twenty four hours or less all the bees will be out, and you can remove it and anything you choose in it. Place it back again, reverse the stick in the alighting board, close one ventilator and open the other, and the bees are changed into the opposite section; all accomplished without the least exposure to the bees, or enraging them at all, and not one minute is required to make the changes, and no excuse is left on account of fear for not keeping bees, or neglecting them, for if this trap is attended to, the moth will not trouble the bees.

THE BOX HIVE.

The next is the box hive with the sectional frame, patented in 1858, which is two or more frames attached to gather either with blind staples or encircled by a large frame. The advantage these frames have over others are: the hives can be made tall, and the comb will not break in handling, (and I agree with most writers that hives should not be less than twelve inches high—I would sooner add three inches than diminish one.) The brood frame is two frames one above the other, the upper one is stored with honey, the lower with *honey bee bread and young bees*. If the bees have not eaten the honey out of the upper one during winter, it can be removed in good order for family use or market, but if needed it can be placed at the bottom and the lower one placed at the top, where the heat rises, thus facilitating the raising of the young. The outside frames are made in joints, as young bees and pollen are seldom found in them. They can be removed and are in the most suitable form for market, weighing from one to two pounds. It is many times the case that bees have not empty comb enough to raise their young, and honey remaining in the hive more than is needed is a detriment to the bees. In this frame the choicest pieces can be selected and their places supplied with empty comb or a frame to build new in, and I am becoming more and more satisfied that more surplus honey can be found in this way than in working thro' into boxes. The different reasons space will not admit of this time. If the bee moth should take possession of part of the sheet that portion can be removed without cutting or maiming the rest. I have practiced artificial swarming alto-

gether this season. By combining the two patents we get five other styles, and by cutting the box hive in two in the middle the part containing the frames one half can be removed and an empty half added, making two swarms in less time than they could be hived if left to swarm naturally. Should either half not be supplied with queens, the same course can be resorted to, taken by all using frames.

H. B. G.

REMARKS.—From what we see and hear of the double hives first described, we have not been as favorably impressed with it, as by dividing the bees they often freeze out in winter, but this we think need not occur as they can easily be put into one hive. That they work well in this double hive we well know, and when better understood it may prove valuable. It has great advantages in dividing bees as they will all pass out themselves, and into an empty hive if you wish, without any trouble, and to that class of bee keepers who do not like to handle bees it is certainly an excellent hive. And as we said before, the objection to it is the loss of bees in winter. Now by having a dry, dark, cool cellar, not below the freezing point at any time, they will winter very finely, as they can be put into one of the boxes, and when they have eaten out the honey, can, on a warm day, be transferred to the other hive.

We have one swarm in this kind of hive, and intend to give it a thorough trial. The "box hive" with the movable frame we have thought highly of. These movable frames have been in use over twenty years in the west, and of course there can be no patent that would stand a moment's investigation. Mr. Phelps bases his on an improvement, that is, by putting frames inside of the long movable frames, or what he calls sections, whether these are of any advantage we cannot say. We know this: that bee keepers pay thousands of dollars every year to these patent bee men, when we think they have no more legal claim in them than the man in the moon. That the double hive and moth trap of Phelps are patentable we have no doubt. The moth trap is valuable, and when the objection of wintering the bees in the double hive is overcome, either by a change in the hive or by a better understanding of its

principles it will prove valuable to the great mass of bee keepers.

We eschew humbug in all its forms; and do not intend knowingly to permit our readers to be swindled by these patent right men. At the same time any person having a valuable genuine patent, will always find in us a fast friend, and one whose pen will ever protect his interest. When we look back upon the history of patent churns, patent bee hives, and patent washing machines, it has been almost one series of swindles perpetrated on the industrial classes, but the time has come when a more general diffusion of knowledge will drive these gentry to seek other employment. There is no branch of farming so little understood as the management of bees, nor is there one in which every farmer and every owner of a village lot should take a deeper interest. It furnishes one of the greatest luxuries of the table at a comparative slight cost. We hope to be instrumental in awaking an interest in this branch of rural economy, by stripping it of its mysteries and of the leeches that have stood in the way of its progress.—ED.

The Grain Trade of Chicago.

It may be interesting to the readers of the FARMER to be somewhat posted in regard to the grain trade of Chicago, and especially at this time, where an immense crop is pressing upon the market. We copy the tables from that most valuable and reliable commercial paper, *Wells' Commercial Express*, published at Chicago, at the low price of \$1,00 a year.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL EXPRESS, }
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1860. }

The grain trade of Chicago is beyond all comparison, the most important branch of business carried on in the city, and may be said to lay the foundation nearly if not entirely, for the other and more varied enterprises and interests centering here. In years of general depression, and of diminished crops, the aggregate of grain receipts has fallen below twenty millions, while in good years, it has ranged twenty-five to thirty millions. With the continued development of the country, and, more than all, in consequence of the abundant reward with which the present propitious season has crowned the labors of the husbandman, we assume that the aggregate grain receipts for the year commencing Aug. 1st, are as follows:

Taking the deliveries of wheat alone

at this point by railroads and canal for three successive years from the first of August, we have the following results:

Week	1857-8	1858-9	1859-60
Total.	18,935,849	6,087,896	8,942,561

The manufacture of flour is so largely increased in two years in the wheat-growing sections, that it must be included in reckoning the crop movement.—Beginning with the first of August as above, and we have the following result:

	1857-8	1858-9	1859-60
Reduce to Wheat.....	2,272,370	2,207,225	8,556,510
Add ".....	18,935,840	5,089,896	8,942,461
	16,208,810	7,295,121	12,498,971
Excess over 1858.....			5,208,850
Decrease from 1857.....			3,709,889

The receipts of Corn from the last crop began to be considerable as soon as it had matured, and continued unusually large all winter, whereas in previous years, receipts have generally been trifling until navigation opened in the spring. The receipts of Corn have never been so large all the season through at this point as they have from the last crop, though we had large deliveries for a short time in 1855 and 1856. We commence to reckon the corn movement from November 1st because the old crop is then nealy exhausted, and the new crop first begins to reach the market.

The following are the receipts of corn from November 1st in three years:

	1857-8	1858-9	1859-60
Total	4,888,314	3,672,661	12,511,007
Excess over crop of 1858.....			9,138,146
Excess over crop of 1857.....			8,127,193

The oat crop is believed to be heavy and of excellent quality. Receipts are already running much larger than in any one of several years previous.

The following are the receipts since August 1, 1857:

	1857-8	1858-9	1859-60
Total	2,282,017	682,002	1,583,294

The total equivalent of receipts of flour and grain from all sources except teams, from the first of January for three years stand thus:

	1858	1859
Total	22,114,542	19,199,904
Total decrease		2,914,633

Aug. 1st.

The total receipts of flour and grain since January 1st, now reach 15,889,471 bush. or 9,584,606 bush. greater than at the same time last year, and 2,995,887 bush. greater than to the same time in 1858.

The following table shows the difference in receipts of principal articles in the two years from January 1st to the present time:

	1858	1859
Flour, bbls.....	228,688	221,000
Wheat, bu.....	1,529,914	2,527,972
Corn, bu.....	8,128,711	11,845,922
Oats, bu.....	395,268	586,268
		do 8,217,211
		do 190,447

The shipments were again very large last week, and continue heavy, running in good proportion to the receipts, so that the markets are healthy as well as animated.

The aggregate receipts of flour and grain last week were only a trifle under a million bushels, and though corn must soon begin to diminish in quantity, flour, wheat and oats, will all show a rapid increase, and carry the aggregate over a million for many weeks if not quite to the close of navigation. There were only three weeks in 1858 when the aggregate receipts exceeded a million, two of which were at the height of the corn season, and the third at the first rush of the new wheat crop.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

For the week ending August 4th, 1860.						
	Barley	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Lake.....	800					80
Canal.....		6,927	147,215	1,517	1,222	66
Galena R. R.	895	16,794	14,084	2,501	192	...
Rock Island R.R.	1,499	96,600	59,850	4,000	2,100	...
I. O. R. R.	1,140	116,932	70,170	12,170	2,813	...
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,140	86,604	126,286	8,997	457	290
C. St. P. & F. R.	1,065			850	1,886	...
A. & St. L. R. R.	325	45,442	44,268	2,928	1,850	...
Eastern Roads....	379	8,810	2,600	...	...	...
Total.....	6,426	378,109	465,733	29,504	186	836
Same week, 1859.	8,485	45,963	81,998	11,946	1,849	1,998

All grain arriving by railroad is inspected. A few parties receiving by canal, refusing to pay inspection fees, deeming the inspection unnecessary, sell without inspection, but their boats are "posted" at the Board of Trade, and the grain cannot be admitted at the principal elevators.

The markets for country produce during the past week have generally been active and prices satisfactory. Flour after settling down until the views of buyers were reached became active, and recovered 5a10c almost at once. Wheat meets a good demand, and so far from the break-down in prices which is usually experienced at liberal receipts from a new crop, there has been an actual improvement of 4a5c on both spring and red winter; present prices are not expected to be maintained with the large arrivals of two or three weeks hence, and yet nothing can be more uncertain where so many contingencies may arise. The quality of the crops is excellent beyond doubt, and if there is a foreign as well as a home demand, good prices will rule. Corn keeps along with most remarkable steadiness, but there is a firmness about the feeling in the last few days that indicates a slight improvement if receipts fall off. Oats took a sudden tumble as soon as receipts of the new crop began to be large, the decline in one day being 4c, but at that reduction the market became active. Barley being in small supply, the demand is again more active and prices are 3a5c higher. Rye is becoming quite plenty and rather dull at a slight decline. A very good enquiry exists for timothy seed, but the market is unsettled. Fruits are active but vegetables are dull. Beef and tallow dull. Pork products rather quiet but firm and steady. Whitefish still lower and

quiet but trout steady. Butter active. Cheese in better request. Wool without animation. Hides dull but without quotable change. Highwines rather irregular, but closing a shade firmer at the previous decline.

CHICAGO CLUB --The grain inspection of Chicago has a grade of "Club" wheat, established with reference to the best description of northern spring wheat, and which makes a just discrimination in favor of those growers who produce it, and those who handle it.— This season has given to some portions of Illinois, and nearly the whole of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the finest spring wheat ever raised in those States, and the producers may congratulate themselves upon the fact that its merits will receive due acknowledgment in this market.

But in order to enter this grade, wheat must be plump and heavy, (averaging 60 lb or over) and entirely free from admixture with dirt, chaff, chess, smut, or any description of grain other than spring wheat. This week, our inspectors just begin to find wheat arriving fit to rank as "Chicago Club," and a sample was shown on 'Change to-day, exciting universal admiration. Nothing like it has ever been seen on the line of the lakes before.

The inspection here is in most capable hands, and no tampering with or mixing of grades is allowed if attempted at the elevators. The best grade of spring wheat to be found in the year to come will be "Chicago Club," in fact, and it would have been so long ago in name, were it not that a phrase has become stereotyped, which was adopted for northern spring wheat when it went to market only in wagons, and so took its name from the northern ports of shipment. But now, that is all changed.

Chicago is the only place where Club wheat can be found pure, and kept pure. The second grade of spring wheat, which we call here "No. 1," is as good as any Club we have ever seen from any other large collecting point.

The coming year will probably see over 25,000,000 bush. wheat marketed here.

The grain crop is light in all of the States south and south-west of us, and we shall therefore have a fair demand from that direction. On the whole, the prospect of fair prices is most encouraging. As a general rule we would advise farmers to sell when their crops are ready, this holding of crops for high prices most generally ends in disappointment. There are times when for local reasons prices are depressed below fair rates, but otherwise our motto is to sell when we are ready to ship.

Shiftless Farming—Rye and Chess.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

If we could see the beam in our own eyes before attempting to pull the mote out of our own neighbors, it would be a valuable gift, but this is hardly in the nature of things, and as Mrs. Widow Bedort says, "Natur will be natur anyhow." So we must be content to see the mote in our neighbors eyes and do what we can to get them out.

Wishing to sow stubble land with rye, where we had grown spring wheat, for the purpose of fall pasture for our cows, we sent to a neighbor for a dozen bushels of rye. On receiving it, we were at a loss to know what to do with the mixture sent us. Rye appeared to predominate and we concluded to call it rye with a large mixture of chess and other seeds. Having one of Goodrich's \$45 fanning mills, we concluded to try its discriminating virtues. The result was nearly nine bushels of rye, three of well-developed chess, and nearly a peck of seeds of weeds.

This was satisfactory, the mill had done its duty, fully realizing our high expectations of its capacity to separate grains and seeds of different sizes and weights. We had the rye clean and pure, for seed and the chess and seeds could go to the pig-pen or the poultry-yard.

Chess will grow as every farmer ought to know, but for fall pasturage it is a very poor article. Should the weather prove dry at the time of sowing, it will not germinate on account of the hard husk which envelopes the grain, and at the best makes but a feeble growth in autumn. Therefore, it is not suited to the purpose for which we wanted the rye, hence, we object when we send for rye to have it one-fourth chess, subjecting us to the trouble of clearing up a small lot of seed, and that too when the team is harnessed for the harrowing. We will suppose that we had sown this seed as sent us, we would have had the whole field seeded with chess, which would remain in the land for years and the crop itself next season would have been at least half chess, for the smallness of the seed would have made up in numbers nearly or quite equal to that of the rye, and persons passing would have been

liable to quarrel over the crop, some calling it rye and others averring that it was chess. Certainly there is no profit in growing chess, it is of no value for feed and even when ground, as it sometimes is, it is mainly for the small grains of wheat that cannot be separated from it. The flour itself is nearly all composed of a hard husk enclosing the smallest possible amount of grain and when ground by itself would be of no value. We are surprised that our farmers do not take more pains to keep it out of the winter grains when it can be done so easily with a good mill.

Growing of Winter Wheat.

It is an undisputed fact that for the past three years the growing of this grain has in the main proved unprofitable, though we may partially except the present year. But this is no good reason why wheat in a judicious rotation cannot be made to pay. One great loss is by the severe winds of the northwest in March, drying out the roots and leaving them dead. This could be remedied by planting belts of timber to break the force of the wind, and the use of a roller to pack the earth. For the next few years we may expect but the usual amount of rain, and wheat will become a paying if not a popular crop. We have undoubtedly again entered upon the cycle of wheat seasons that will restore some of the old fame of the country.— With this immense crop of corn people will pause and enquire what we shall plant for a change. We answer, both spring and winter wheat.

Good judges estimate the surplus crop of wheat for Wisconsin at 12,000,000 bush., and that twice that amount will be received at Chicago. With good prices as is now apparent, every available acre will be sown to wheat. South of Bloomington but little Spring wheat is sown, and in Egypt we might say none. We may now look forward to an increased amount sown this fall: So soon as we have a change of season, that is, rainy season, of lower temperature, we must be prepared to under drain, as that will be the only true panacea that will save the crop. At present no subject is faster sinking out of sight than that of under draining, but one rainy season will bring it back with redoubled interest.

Our prairie soils contain an abundance of lime, which is so essential to the growth of wheat, and what we want is a sward land to sow on, or if old land put in with a drill, and to have the crop sheltered from the severe drying winds.

We hope those who sow winter wheat will use good clean seed, sow no chess or cockle, run a plow through all low places to ensure surface drainage.

The Illinois Farmer.BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

When shall we Break Prairie?

We answer, at any time when the frost is out of the ground. "Ah! but that won't do." Well it will do every time if you will use the right kind of a plow, in the right way.

From the time that the grass makes a vigorous growth and while it continues to grow, prairie can be the most cheaply broken up with a good sixteen inch prairie breaker, but should not be cut more than three inches deep. At other seasons, or when the grass is in a state of rest use a double Michigan plow; set the top plow so that it will cut an inch deep and the bottom plow two or two and a half inches deeper.

We have before stated that we sowed spring wheat on seven acres of prairie broken up the last of February and first of March in the spring of 1859 with the double Michigan and replowed in the Fall and sowed last March. We now have the result: twenty-three bushels of first quality Canada Club to the acre.

Our second son (Oscar) who is our farmer, had never sowed any grain before, and in sowing the first four acres put on less than a bushel to the acre, and in the other three we had him sow one and a half bushels to the acre. It was all sown beautifully even, and came up well, having been thoroughly put in and rolled. On the three acres it was estimated that it turned out over thirty bushels to the acre. It should be borne in mind that on new land, spring wheat requires thick seeding, as it will not tiller out so much as on old land, hence the thinness of the crop on the four acres, which must have been less than twenty bushels per acre.

Fawkes broke up four acres with his steam plow in November with common breaking plows. Three acres of this we sowed at the same time, putting on nearly two bushels of seed to the acre, and giving it a most thorough harrowing.—

The result was a spindling growth, not worth cutting, in fact, too thin and light to cut at all. One acre we sowed to the Black Tartarian Oats, a most vigorous grower, and the result of that was ten bushels of oats.

We have now plowed up all of this

stubble land, and find that of the March breaking is in fine order, well rotted and friable, that done with the common breaking plow is but little rotted, full of grass and weeds, and required a breaking plow to turn it over, whereas the other was replowed the first time with a common plow without the use of a coulter.

And the difference is easily explained: when the grass is growing by turning it over, the turf or roots are wilted, not so when in a state of rest, but in plowing with the double Michigan plow, the turf is cut thin and rolled up like a scroll so that the frost and winds of winter and of spring will dry out and kill the roots, but when turned over with a common plow as in the case of the steam plow, the turf rests on the ground, and keeps the reversed turf from dying out and the roots are preserved in all their vitality, and ready to grow on the approach of warm weather.

From our experience we would rather have prairie broken with the double Michigan plow in November or March, than with the common plow in June.— And we are now prepared to recommend Fall and Spring breaking; but we want it distinctly understood that in no case

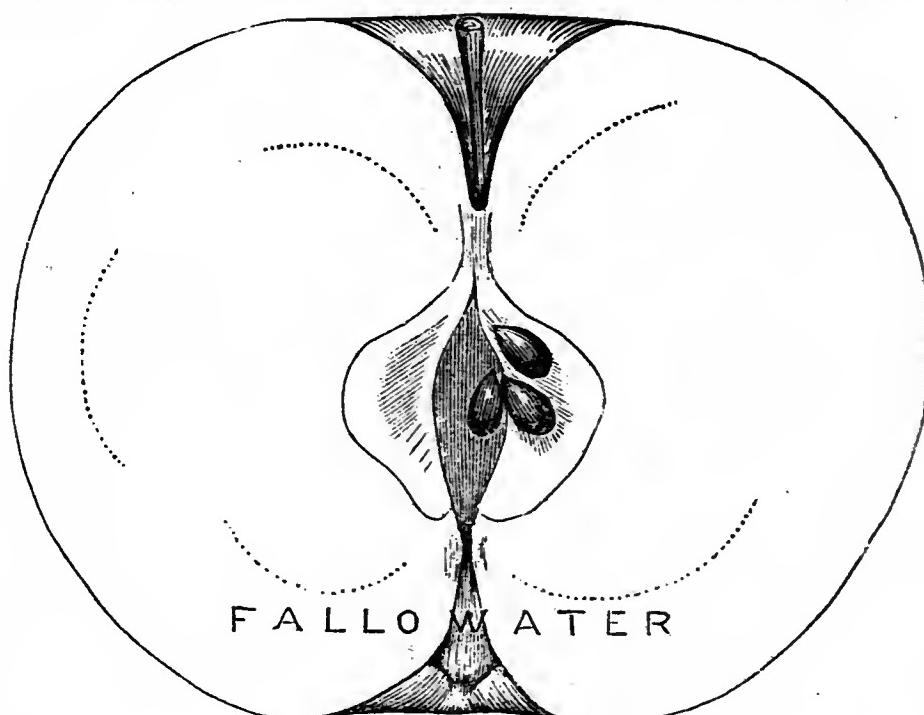
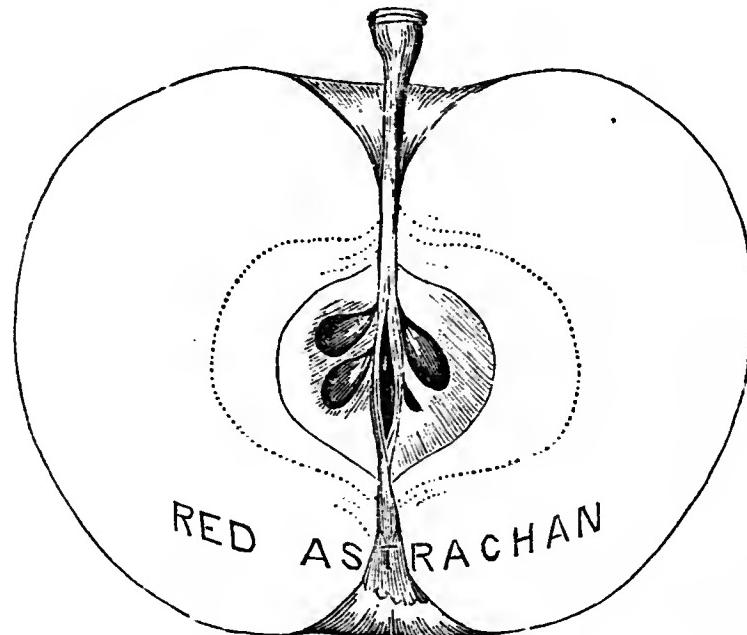
is the breaking to be over three or four deep inches at most. Because the Double Michigan plow was intended for a deep tiller, it does not follow that it cannot be used as we have described for a very different purpose than its inventor intended. We hope our readers understand the *modus operandi*, at this time, for in our former remarks on this subject many persons appeared to have the impression that the value of early breaking was in deep plowing, which is the very reverse. As a deep tiller we have no exalted opinion of it, and never use it for that purpose, preferring to use two plows and two separate teams. The No. 1 plow of Messrs. Dreer & Co. is too heavy for our purpose, and we prefer the No. 2, which is much lighter, and sufficiently strong for breaking. At the season for early and late breaking the land is usually wet and the work is done much easier for the team. We care not how wet even if the water follows in the new cut furrow—the subsequent frost will make it all right. We have been asked if this early breaking will answer for the small grain sown in spring soon after breaking. If done in November we think a fine crop of oats could be grown, but the chances for spring wheat would be rather uncertain. The great advantage of this new order of breaking is to do it at a season of comparative leisure, and when the weather is cool and the team capable of doing a large day's work, certainly better than in the heat of July under a glowing sun. We hope our readers will give the subject their earnest attention, and prove its truth or falsity.

The Black Cap Raspberry.

It is our intention to persevere in calling the attention of the readers of the FARMER to the subject of the small fruits, until they shall appreciate their value, whether it requires two months or two years. With the material at hand, and at most costing but a trifle, any farmer can grow an abundant supply of these invaluable prophylactics of health. Among the small fruits the raspberry claims no mean place, but it has to a great extent been neglected, and our farmers have been content with the few Black Caps that the birds have left along the fence and forest borders. Whenever these Black Caps have been transferred to the garden they have improved in quantity and quality of fruit, and nurserymen are now selling them as the improved Black Cap, but allow us to assure you that just as good plants can be found in every patch of woodland from Cairo to the Lakes.

THEIR CULTURE.

The ground should be trench plowed, and subsoiled if possible, and laid off in squares five feet each way, this will require 1,742 plants to the acre. Now it will be seen that to prepare and set an acre of the plants is no very great task, but the second year these plants will require 1,742 stakes five feet long, made of good barr oak and sharpened so that they can be driven into the hills, to which the plants are to be tied. In setting out cut the plants back to within six inches of the ground, of course you are to have no fruit the first year. Work the ground well both ways and keep down all weeds. Should you wish to grow any plants for new plantations or sale, you will go through with a small plow in September and throw the earth on the tops of the shoots that will at this time be trailing on the ground and they will take root; for, be it remembered, that this plant is propagated by the tops taking roots and not from suckers, which, by the way is a valuable trait in its character. We have now done with them for the first season and they go into winter quarters without any protection. In March the stakes are driven firmly into the hills, all of the side shoots are pruned off and the tops cut back even with the tops of the stakes; leave but four canes to a hill and cut out all others; tie them to the stakes in three places with bass matting or willow bands; cultivate the land both ways. The canes will send out fruit spurs a foot to eighteen inches, forming a circle, whose diameter will be two to three feet and loaded with fruit; abundant space will be left to cultivate the ground with



RED ASTRACHAN.—A fruit of extraordinary beauty, first imported into England with the White Astrachan, from Sweden, in 1816. It bears abundantly with us, and its singular richness of color is heightened by an exquisite bloom on the surface of the fruit, like that of a plum. It is one of the handsomest dessert fruits, and its quality is good, but if not taken from the tree as soon as ripe, it is liable to become mealy. Ripens from the last of July to the middle of August. Fruit pretty large, rather above the middle size, and very smooth and fair, roundish, a little narrowed towards the eye. Skin almost entirely covered with deep crimson, with sometimes a little greenish yellow in the shade, and occasionally a little russet near the stalk, and covered with a pale white bloom. Stalk rather short and deeply inserted. Calyx set in a slight basin, which is sometimes a little irregular. Flesh quite white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an agreeable, rich, acid flavor.—*Downing.*

[REMARKS.—For a market fruit, this apple probably has no superior of its season; its season is not over two weeks with us. In the north part of the State it commences to ripen about the 5th of August; at the south, the 1st of July or last of June.—ED.]

FALLAWATER.—This is a native of Pennsylvania, and was first brought into notice by Mr. Garber, of Columbia, Pa. It is a very good and productive apple, with a rich flavor. Fruit rather large, regularly formed, ovate or slightly conical. Skin smooth, green, with a brown blush, dotted with large gray spots. Stalk slender, set in a narrow, round cavity. Calyx small, closed, and placed in a smooth, narrow basin. Flesh greenish, juicy, with a rich, agreeable, sub-acid flavor. November to February.—*Downing.*

[REMARKS.—This fruit has been more or less grown in Iowa, Central and Southern Illinois, and has given universal satisfaction.—The tree is a very fine grower, and productive, which are two good points; large size, a good keeper, and give both tree and fruit no mean attractions. The engraver has used an O instead of an A in the name.—ED.]

a horse and they will be very convenient for picking, which will only cost from one to two cents a quart, allow three to four new canes to grow in each hill. After the fruit is off, cut down all the canes and leave the ground to the new ones, which will require the same treatment as before. We ask, is there any mystery about all this, any part which cannot be mastered by any farmer's boy of a dozen years old? We think you all say there is not. It is desirable that a belt of forest or peach trees be planted about the small fruit grounds to break off the severe winds and to protect the birds, for birds are very useful in the small fruits to take off the worms, though they do take a little toll now and then. We appeal to our female friends to set this ball in motion, and see to it that the ground is prepared and more or less plants set out the coming spring. We shall have more to say in regard to the value of other varieties of the raspberry.

Premium Corn.

In company with Prof. Turner we visited the farm of Mr. Litton, a mile south of the Fair grounds, at Jacksonville, to examine the fields of corn, entered for the premium for the best five acres of corn. Mr. L. has two pieces, one of which he intends shall take

the first, and the other the second premiums, thus by a *coup d'état*, he intends to carry the whole thing. Looking at the immense growth of the stalk, the myriads of huge ears, it looks as though he would carry all before him. The rows are about three feet wide, and in hills half that distance, each hill with two to three stalks, and each stalk containing two to three ears, seldom one each. We have never seen a large field like this such a perfect cane brake—such an immense crop. We will make no attempt at guessing, as it is to be accurately measured. We hope our friends who visit the Fair and have friends with them from the east, will take a look at this corn field, for it will then be standing nearly ready for the harvest. This field was worked with a *bull tongue* cultivator, and one of Prof. Turner's cultivators—the bull tongue going a foot deep.

The State and County Fairs are doing much to bring out the system of culture by exciting a landable emulation.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—It is a significant fact which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time, during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the same as Fairbanks', or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the strong hold they have upon the public confidence. It is a well-known fact that while most of the scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out

of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now much more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been carried. This could not be so if they were not all that is claimed for them in respect to their durability, as well as convenience and accuracy.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.* dab-1t

The Fair Grounds.

JACKSONVILLE, August 21, 1860.

With a view of making personal inspection of the Fair grounds, we arrived in this city at five o'clock this morning, and after partaking of an excellent breakfast at the Dunlap House, (which, by the way, is one of the largest and best kept houses in the State, and selected as the head-quarters of the Executive Committee of the State Society,) we called on Prof. J. B. Turner, and after spending several hours with him on his own grounds, of which we shall speak in another place, he accompanied us to the Fair grounds. The city of Jacksonville is one of the most delightful of rural towns; with wide, well graded streets, good side walks, lined with an abundance of shade trees, ample yards, filled with trees, shrubs and plants. It has an attractive, a vigorous rural beauty, that is most gratifying to the visitor. The American White Elm is the principal shade tree, with a sprinkling of

The Illinois Farmer.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

When shall we Break Prairie?

We answer, at any time when the frost is out of the ground. "Ah! but that won't do." Well it will do every time if you will use the right kind of a plow, in the right way.

From the time that the grass makes a vigorous growth and while it continues to grow, prairie can be the most cheaply broken up with a good sixteen inch prairie breaker, but should not be cut more than three inches deep. At other seasons, or when the grass is in a state of rest use a double Michigan plow; set the top plow so that it will cut an inch deep and the bottom plow two or two and a half inches deeper.

We have before stated that we sowed spring wheat on seven acres of prairie broken up the last of February and first of March in the spring of 1859 with the double Michigan and replowed in the Fall and sowed last March. We now have the result: twenty-three bushels of first quality Canada Club to the acre.

Our second son (Oscar) who is our farmer, had never sowed any grain before, and in sowing the first four acres put on less than a bushel to the acre, and in the other three we had him sow one and a half bushels to the acre. It was all sown beautifully even, and came up well, having been thoroughly put in and rolled. On the three acres it was estimated that it turned out over thirty bushels to the acre. It should be borne in mind that on new land, spring wheat requires thick seeding, as it will not tiller out so much as on old land, hence the thinness of the crop on the four acres, which must have been less than twenty bushels per acre.

Fawkes broke up four acres with his steam plow in November with common breaking plows. Three acres of this we sowed at the same time, putting on nearly two bushels of seed to the acre, and giving it a most thorough harrowing.—

The result was a spindling growth, not worth cutting, in fact, too thin and light to cut at all. One acre we sowed to the Black Tartarian Oats, a most vigorous grower, and the result of that was ten bushels of oats.

We have now plowed up all of this

stubble land, and find that of the March breaking is in fine order, well rotted and friable, that done with the common breaking plow is but little rotted, full of grass and weeds, and required a breaking plow to turn it over, whereas the other was replowed the first time with a common plow without the use of a coulter.

And the difference is easily explained: when the grass is growing by turning it over, the turf or roots are wilted, not so when in a state of rest, but in plowing with the double Michigan plow, the turf is cut thin and rolled up like a scroll so that the frost and winds of winter and of spring will dry out and kill the roots, but when turned over with a common plow as in the case of the steam plow, the turf rests on the ground, and keeps the reversed turf from dying out and the roots are preserved in all their vitality, and ready to grow on the approach of warm weather.

From our experience we would rather have prairie broken with the double Michigan plow in November or March, than with the common plow in June.—

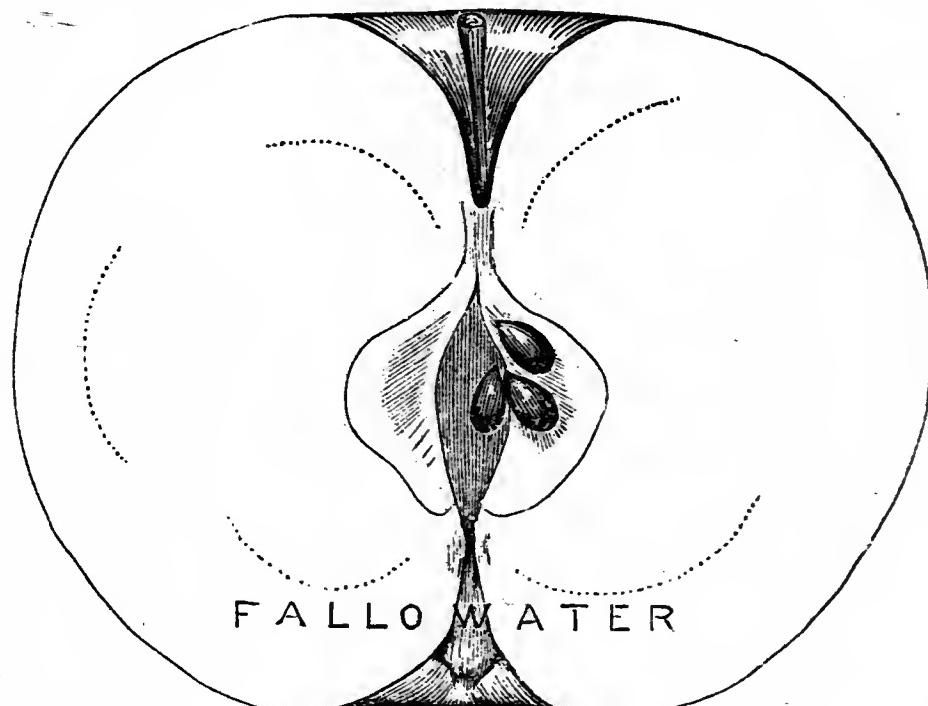
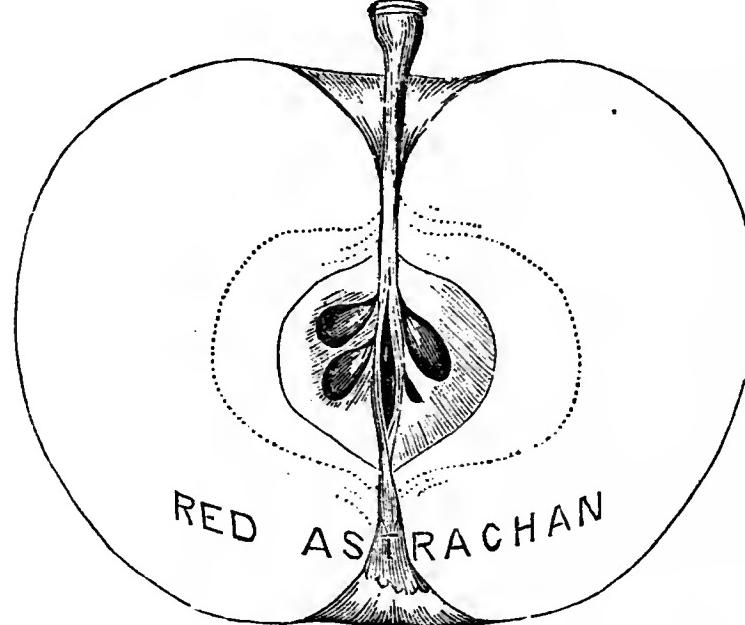
And we are now prepared to recommend Fall and Spring breaking; but we want it distinctly understood that in no case is the breaking to be over three or four deep inches at most. Because the Double Michigan plow was intended for a deep tiller, it does not follow that it cannot be used as we have described for a very different purpose than its inventor intended. We hope our readers understand the *modus operandi*, at this time, for in our former remarks on this subject many persons appeared to have the impression that the value of early breaking was in deep plowing, which is the very reverse. As a deep tiller we have no exalted opinion of it, and never use it for that purpose, preferring to use two plows and two separate teams. The No. 1 plow of Messrs. Dreer & Co. is too heavy for our purpose, and we prefer the No. 2, which is much lighter, and sufficiently strong for breaking. At the season for early and late breaking the land is usually wet and the work is done much easier for the team. We care not how wet even if the water follows in the new cut furrow—the subsequent frost will make it all right. We have been asked if this early breaking will answer for the small grain sown in spring soon after breaking. If done in November we think a fine crop of oats could be grown, but the chances for spring wheat would be rather uncertain. The great advantage of this new order of breaking is to do it at a season of comparative leisure, and when the weather is cool and the team capable of doing a large day's work, certainly better than in the heat of July under a glowing sun. We hope our readers will give the subject their earnest attention, and prove its truth or falsity.

The Black Cap Raspberry.

It is our intention to persevere in calling the attention of the readers of the FARMER to the subject of the small fruits, until they shall appreciate their value, whether it requires two months or two years. With the material at hand, and at most costing but a trifle, any farmer can grow an abundant supply of these invaluable prophylactics of health. Among the small fruits the raspberry claims no mean place, but it has to a great extent been neglected, and our farmers have been content with the few Black Caps that the birds have left along the fence and forest borders. Whenever these Black Caps have been transferred to the garden they have improved in quantity and quality of fruit, and nurserymen are now selling them as the improved Black Cap, but allow us to assure you that just as good plants can be found in every patch of woodland from Cairo to the Lakes.

THEIR CULTURE.

The ground should be trench plowed, and subsoiled if possible, and laid off in squares five feet each way, this will require 1,742 plants to the acre. Now it will be seen that to prepare and set an acre of the plants is no very great task, but the second year these plants will require 1,742 stakes five feet long, made of good burr oak and sharpened so that they can be driven into the hills, to which the plants are to be tied. In setting out cut the plants back to within six inches of the ground, of course you are to have no fruit the first year. Work the ground well both ways and keep down all weeds. Should you wish to grow any plants for new plantations or sale, you will go through with a small plow in September and throw the earth on the tops of the shoots that will at this time be trailing on the ground and they will take root; for, be it remembered, that this plant is propagated by the tops taking roots and not from suckers, which, by the way is a valuable trait in its character. We have now done with them for the first season and they go into winter quarters without any protection. In March the stakes are driven firmly into the hills, all of the side shoots are pruned off and the tops cut back even with the tops of the stakes; leave but four canes to a hill and cut out all others; tie them to the stakes in three places with bass matting or willow bands; cultivate the land both ways. The canes will send out fruit spurs a foot to eighteen inches, forming a circle, whose diameter will be two to three feet and loaded with fruit; abundant space will be left to cultivate the ground with



RED ASTRACHAN.—A fruit of extraordinary beauty, first imported into England with the White Astrachan, from Sweden, in 1816. It bears abundantly with us, and its singular richness of color is heightened by an exquisite bloom on the surface of the fruit, like that of a plum. It is one of the handsomest dessert fruits, and its quality is good, but if not taken from the tree as soon as ripe, it is liable to become mealy. Ripens from the last of July to the middle of August. Fruit pretty large, rather above the middle size, and very smooth and fair, roundish, a little narrowed towards the eye. Skin almost entirely covered with deep crimson, with sometimes a little greenish yellow in the shade, and occasionally a little russet near the stalk, and covered with a pale white bloom. Stalk rather short and deeply inserted. Calyx set in a slight basin, which is sometimes a little irregular. Flesh quite white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an agreeable, rich, acid flavor.—*Downing.*

[REMARKS.—For a market fruit, this apple probably has no superior of its season; its season is not over two weeks with us. In the north part of the State it commences to ripen about the 5th of August; at the south, the 1st of July or last of June.—ED.]

FALLAWATER.—This is a native of Pennsylvania, and was first brought into notice by Mr. Garber, of Columbia, Pa. It is a very good and productive apple, with a rich flavor. Fruit rather large, regularly formed, ovate or slightly conical. Skin smooth, green, with a brown blush, dotted with large gray spots. Stalk slender, set in a narrow, round cavity. Calyx small, closed, and placed in a smooth, narrow basin. Flesh greenish, juicy, with a rich, agreeable, sub-acid flavor. November to February.—*Downing.*

[REMARKS.—This fruit has been more or less grown in Iowa, Central and Southern Illinois, and has given universal satisfaction.—The tree is a very fine grower, and productive, which are two good points; large size, a good keeper, and give both tree and fruit no mean attractions. The engraver has used an O instead of an A in the name.—ED.]

a horse and they will be very convenient for picking, which will only cost from one to two cents a quart, allow three to four new canes to grow in each hill. After the fruit is off, cut down all the canes and leave the ground to the new ones, which will require the same treatment as before. We ask, is there any mystery about all this, any part which cannot be mastered by any farmer's boy of a dozen years old? We think you all say there is not. It is desirable that a belt of forest or peach trees be planted about the small fruit grounds to break off the severe winds and to protect the birds, for birds are very useful in the small fruits to take off the worms, though they do take a little toll now and then. We appeal to our female friends to set this ball in motion, and see to it that the ground is prepared and more or less plants set out the coming spring. We shall have more to say in regard to the value of other varieties of the raspberry.

Premium Corn.

In company with Prof. Turner we visited the farm of Mr. Litton, a mile south of the Fair grounds, at Jacksonville, to examine the fields of corn, entered for the premium for the best five acres of corn. Mr. L. has two pieces, one of which he intends shall take

the first, and the other the second premiums, thus by a *coup d'état*, he intends to carry the whole thing. Looking at the immense growth of the stalk, the myriads of huge ears, it looks as though he would carry all before him. The rows are about three feet wide, and in hills half that distance, each hill with two to three stalks, and each stalk containing two to three ears, seldom one each. We have never seen a large field like this such a perfect cane brake—such an immense crop. We will make no attempt at guessing, as it is to be accurately measured. We hope our friends who visit the Fair and have friends with them from the east, will take a look at this corn field, for it will then be standing nearly ready for the harvest. This field was worked with a *bull tongue* cultivator, and one of Prof. Turner's cultivators—the bull tongue going a foot deep.

The State and County Fairs are doing much to bring out the system of culture by exciting a laudable emulation.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—It is a significant fact which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time, during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the same as Fairbanks', or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the strong hold they have upon the public confidence. It is a well-known fact that while most of the scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out

of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now much more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been carried. This could not be so if they were not all that is claimed for them in respect to their durability, as well as convenience and accuracy.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

The Fair Grounds.

JACKSONVILLE, August 21, 1860.

With a view of making personal inspection of the Fair grounds, we arrived in this city at five o'clock this morning, and after partaking of an excellent breakfast at the Dunlap House, (which, by the way, is one of the largest and best kept houses in the State, and selected as the head-quarters of the Executive Committee of the State Society,) we called on Prof. J. B. Turner, and after spending several hours with him on his own grounds, of which we shall speak in another place, he accompanied us to the Fair grounds. The city of Jacksonville is one of the most delightful of rural towns; with wide, well graded streets, good side walks, lined with an abundance of shade trees, ample yards, filled with trees, shrubs and plants. It has an attractive, a vigorous rural beauty, that is most gratifying to the visitor. The American White Elm is the principal shade tree, with a sprinkling of

Black Maple, (*Acer Negundo*.) Locust, Catalpa, Ash, etc. The Elms are about a foot in diameter, and show that at some particular time, the mania for tree planting took possession of the people, and they submitted to its potent sway, and strait forth went to the skirts of the woods and took thence thousands of Elms and a few hundred of other trees, and now they are richly repaid in sylvan beauty, and the boughs of the graceful Elm screens them from the heat of the August sun. We could duly appreciate this in our walk to the Fair grounds, a distance of one and a half miles.

The Fair grounds are most beautiful, just sufficiently undulating for drainage. The surface is closely carpeted with that most valuable of all our pasture grasses, the Blue Grass. At an early day the forest that covered the ground was thinned out, so as to leave the whole a most beautiful park, with just enough of shade to make it pleasant, and not too much to check the luxuriant growth of the blue grass.

The outside fence is high and well made, and encloses about thirty acres, nearly in a square form. On entering the gate you have a panoramic view of the grounds and buildings, with the great Amphitheatre in the center. To the right of the entrance is the ticket office. The stalls lead off both to the right and left, and nearly encircle the whole grounds. Those intended for cattle and horses number five hundred and fifty, for sheep and hogs three hundred; these are all well made, have tight board roofs, good mangers, and in every respect better than the average of those used on our farms, to which fact we would call the especial attention of a large number of our farmers, who take little heed where they tie up their horses. Between the stalls and the trotting ring, are hundreds of oak stumps; these, we suggested should be sawed off to make seats, instead of being dug out to disfigure the grass that so closely carpets their base. The trotting ring is fifty feet wide, and half a mile in circuit; it is very nearly graded.—As we pass over the ring, the first building to the right is the President's office, twenty-six by thirty feet, with business offices a little further to the right; this building is thirty-eight by one hundred feet, and at the east end contains the sleeping apartment of the officers. To the south of this is one of the boarding houses, forty by ninety feet, with all the appliances of cooking in the rear, to which is added an extensive ice house. The other boarding house is on the east side of the amphitheatre, and is forty by one hundred feet. The hall for Textile Fabrics is a little to the west, and is forty by one hundred feet. This was gotten up under the supervision of Mr. Van Epps, the Superintendent of that department, and is arranged in a very superior manner, and we may expect to see this hall arranged in the most attractive style; we regret that the premium list is so parsimonious in this department. We next come to the Floral Hall, which is made in the form of a Greek Cross, each wing being forty by one hundred and six feet; in the center is to be a small Fountain. The tables instead of being flat, are made in the form of a turtle shell, and will thus add much to facilitate the ex-

amination of fruit. On the east side of the amphitheatre is the Natural History Hall, twenty-eight by eighty feet; two glass show cases run the length of the building, with ample shelving on the sides, and at the end an upright show case of eight by twenty feet. This will be the first great exhibition of Natural History in the State, and under the superintendence of Prof. C. D. Wilbur, it cannot fail of proving highly attractive; we may safely call this a new feature in our State Fairs. The Farm Products Hall is forty by one hundred feet. The Fine Arts Hall, thirty by ninety feet. Mechanic's Hall is same size and shape of the Floral Hall; of course it is a monster building—in the aggregate 414 feet long. Power Hall is thirty-four by seventy feet. Editor's Room is yet to be built, but we have no fears but that it will be all the craft could expect. The amphitheatre and buildings are being white-washed with an excellent white-wash, which for durability, color and cheapness, is unrivalled. We would especially call the attention of those of our readers, to its value, who visit the Fair, the recipe for which we intend to place in our Table next month.

The Amphitheatre is the great feature of the show. On the inside of the railing it is three hundred feet in diameter; in the center is an Octagon Pagoda, eighteen feet, three stories high; a show ring, forty-six feet wide, and the sixteenth of a mile in circuit. Twelve seats rise one above another, and on the outside is a promenade twelve feet wide; the promenade and seats are well protected from the weather; they are reached by six flights of stairs. Under the promenade and seats are forty-two booths, eighteen by twelve feet, which will dispense the creature comforts to the people. The Amphitheatre contains a goodly show of shade trees, which gives it a Sylvan beauty, not often met with.

The boarding houses are both under charge of W. W. Watson & Son, of Springfield, well known confectioners of that city. The public need look for no leather pies from them, nor other such villainous compounds as were served up last year. From the well known ability and integrity of these gentlemen, all may expect not only the worth of their money, but to be civilly treated in the bargain.

Six wells on the ground, with good chain pumps, together with the waste water from the Fountains, ought to be enough. Water will be forced through an inch pipe with a steam engine, for the Fountains, which will keep them in active duty. The pipe for this purpose comes from one of the Public Institutions. To Mr. C. Gentry, the superintendent of the improvements, much is due, for his sound practical views, and his ability to carry them out. He is one of the men for the occasion, and the Local Committee ought to consider themselves fortunate in the selection, and Jacksonville that their fair is in such good keeping. We met Mr. Rockwell, the acting member of the Committee, on the grounds, busy with the details that is to give the citizens of Jacksonville so much credit for their energy and good taste. So far, then, as the grounds and buildings are concerned, they are in ad-

vance of anything that has been had at our State Fairs. The agreeable shade that these old oaks will give to the September sun, will be most acceptable. The abundance of water, the most superb camping grounds, and the deep interest taken in the success of the Fair by every citizen, all conspire to point to this as a most pleasant and profitable gathering of the great industrial army, which, if the weather should continue favorable, bids fair to eclipse all former efforts of the kind. All of the public buildings are to be thrown open for lodging, and the large halls and reception rooms of these institutions will afford no small amount of accommodation in this line. The commodious Dunlap House, and other hotels and private residences are making large preparations for lodgers.

With such abundant crops, we may confidently look forward to a most magnificent show of farm products. We would earnestly advise every reader of the *Farmer* to carefully look over the premium list and see if there is not something that he can exhibit with a reasonable prospect of success. Let no one say that he has better at home; by doing this the value of the exhibition will be enhanced, and many premiums taken home that had been before considered out of their reach.

We learn that all of the railroads carry articles for exhibition free, and passengers at half fare. The Great Western Railroad will run an extra train from Decatur in the morning, connecting with the morning train on the Illinois Central, returning in the evening. This will give parties wishing to visit Springfield an opportunity to do so.

A Few Hours in Social Chat with Prof. J. B. Turner at his Home.

All know Prof. Turner, either personally or by reputation. By some he is considered too progressive, by others impracticable, and by very many of his friends who know him best, as a truly scientific and practical man. But however people may differ, all allow him sincerity, and indomitable perseverance, and an abundance of the milk of human kindness; to sum up, they place him on the list of useful men, after deducting all of his supposed or real defects. We have for a long time been anxious to make him a visit, and not until to-day (21st) has that wish been gratified.

HIS HOME GROUNDS

Contain sixteen acres adjoining the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the city of Jacksonville. These acres are enclosed on the street by an Osage hedge, so perfect that nothing but village boys ever get through, and they are not often trespassers on his grounds.—Three cross fences divide the grounds into four small fields, one of which is devoted to the house-grounds, the garden and orchard; one to the pig, poultry and barn-yard; two others to the culture of the Osage hedge plant; these latter are four and six acres, and the hedge between them

is only intended for a screen. Of course the Professor is a great advocate of shelter from the prairie winds, and he says that he can get more crop from the remainder after he has taken a rod of land for the hedge than without it, besides it gives him almost two weeks the advance of the open prairie culture. The hedge plants are the largest that we have seen at this season by at least one-half the size, and yet he uses no manure in their culture. Near his house are two apple trees of the much abused Baldwin, ten inches in diameter, healthy and loaded with fruit, but they are closely walled in on the south and west by forest trees that tower far above, shielding them from the sudden changes; and these forest trees were set out by his own hand to give him shade on his early homestead of eighty feet front. His orchard is closely planted, and among the fruit trees mingle magnificent specimens of the Conifera, which in winter must give them a pleasant look. One-half of a large peach tree, on the east side, is loaded with fruit, at its base on that side is a plantation of Juniper. May not this have something to do with the fruiting of that tree? His pear trees that were fast disappearing, are again robust, full of health and fruit, a peck of old plaster at the base, drenched with a pail full of urine, has been the medicament; this or the more favorable season has wrought the change; who shall decide?

A NUT FOR THE NATURALISTS TO CRACK.

Here stands a ring-leaved willow thirty feet high, and nearly a foot in diameter; a year or two since, the top was killed down six or eight feet, and now one of the branches just below the dead portion is, in all respects, a weeping willow, with the narrow, smooth leaf, drooping habit, and graceful form of the weeping willow, surrounded by the ring-leaved branches of the parent tree; will some of our Savans solve the mystery? If they do not, we propose to let the advocates of the transmutation of wheat to chess loose upon them; for if the killing of the top of the ring-leaved willow has the effect to change the habit and leaf of the adjacent branch, may not the freezing of the wheat plant so change it that it produces chess? We pause for a reply.

His grape experiments have not resulted in anything practical, and though expensive and interesting we have neither the space or time to devote to it, and will refer our readers to what we said on page 114. In the grounds are several seedling peach trees, of rather an indifferent quality of fruit, but with the redeeming virtue that they produce good crops nearly every year; no other peach trees in the grounds have borne this season except the one before noted.

Prof. Turner has been one of the great practical pioneers of the Osage hedge, and has done much to make it a success. If any doubt this, let them visit Morgan county, and they will see hundreds of miles of it in successful use. After spending a cou-

ple of hours in examining his grounds and admiring the neatness of culture, the thrifty growth and system of management, we took a look into the tool-house, and among the implements, both crude and perfect that are yet to make their mark, and give to our friend a name that shall go down to the generations of toiling humanity, among the most prominent is a gang plow, (two eleven inch plows,) a roller, seed sower, planter and cultivator, combined, so arranged that it will plow, sow and roll the small grains at one operation; or it will plow, plant, cover and roll the ground; or it will cultivate a row of corn in the most thorough manner, and crush the clods at the same time, thus killing the weeds, stirring up the soil a foot deep, if you choose, and pulverising it at the same time. His Osage Orange seed is planted in drills, some eight inches apart, in beds of four rows; these are sown with a drill of his own construction; the same machine with the addition of knives and pulverisers, cultivates these rows in the cheapest possible manner. The corn cultivator mentioned in our last issue, is one of the most valuable implements we have seen, and cannot fail to give to the great corn zones increased value; we saw where it had been at work, and know that it cannot fail to give an increased yield over any other process; at the same time it is a great labor-saving implement, and we are safe in saying that at least one-third of the usual cost of culture will be saved in its use. We hope that manufacturers of Agricultural Implements attending the Fair will take a look at it, as well as the great mass of farmers more immediately interested. Here is a cultivator and drill, or sower, to sow or drill wheat among standing corn—an ingenious implement. Without going further into details, which time and space will not at present admit, we will close by saying that Mr. T. is not only a villager, but a farmer, having a farm of eight hundred acres, three hundred of which is in corn, one hundred in small grains, one hundred in meadow, and the remainder in woodland, and pasture.—He loads and unloads his hay with horsepower, of which we intend to give drawings hereafter.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 9, 1859.]

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—A very useful and convenient article for house keepers and others, is "Spaulding's Prepared Glue." It is one of those inventions small in themselves, which, nevertheless, go far in the economies of household management, and are an ever-present aid in saving time, expense and trouble. The number of small repairs to furniture, picture frames, crockery, children's toys, leather, shell and other fancy work, with the almost innumerable uses to which in every household a really good and ever-ready article of this kind may be applied, will at once suggest themselves to the ladies. Damaged book-covers, loosened leaves, dilapidated maps herbariums, will remind the book-worm of its value. This glue is compounded with chemicals which hold it permanently in solution until it is applied, without affecting its strength, and which serve to give the adhesive matter a firmer hold on the surfaces to be united, after which they quickly evapo-

rate, leaving the glue to harden with rapidity and tenacity. It is estimated that there are at least five millions of households in the United States, and that an outlay of from one to ten dollars is annually required to make small repairs to furniture alone, apart from the numerous neglects and make-shifts that are necessarily resorted to.

Correspondence.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
SPRINGFIELD, August 28, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—I have the pleasure to hand you, and request the publication of the Report of James N. Brown, Esq., the Commissioner of this Society, on the subject of the *Pleuro-Pneumonia*.

I bespeak for it a careful perusal by your readers, and am quite sure it will go far to relieve the fears and quiet the apprehensions of the farmers and stock-breeders who may desire to bring their cattle to our coming State Fair at Jacksonville. Papers throughout the State please copy.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Cor. Sec'y.

GROVE PARK, August 3d, 1860.

J. P. REYNOLDS, Esq.,
Cor. Sec'y Illinois State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR:—The Executive Committee at Bloomington, on the 27th of June last, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Jas. N. Brown be appointed a Commissioner, with full discretion to take such steps as he may deem necessary to investigate the character of the disease known as *Pleuro-Pneumonia*, prevailing among cattle in the eastern States and Canadas; that he be requested to observe with great vigilance the progress of the disease, and that he recommend from time to time to this Committee, through the Corresponding Secretary, such action as in his judgment may be required."

In pursuance of the above resolution, I proceed to communicate to the committee, through you, as follows:

Pleuro-Pneumonia has long prevailed on the Continent of Europe, and has once or twice extended to Great Britain. When in England in 1857, as one of the agents of the Illinois Stock Importing Company, it was prevailing, to an alarming extent, in some of the German States, yet there was no fear on the part of stock growers of England that it would appear amongst their herds, unless introduced by stock from the infected districts. Such were the police and sanative regulations of the kingdom, that they looked upon the reappearance of this dreadful scourge as not likely to occur.

That the disease is contagious, and not epidemic, I never heard seriously doubted, until the unfortunate introduction of the disease into Massachusetts, by four head of cattle imported by Mr. Chinery of Belmont, from Holland, in June 1859. From this importation the disease spread, and back to it every case that has appeared in Massachusetts, is traceable, showing satisfactorily that it is contagious and not epidemic. The report of the State Commissioner, Dr. A. McFarland, to the Governor, sustains the view that the disease is contagious, and I recommend its careful perusal to every stock

grower in the State. I do not believe that a single case of *Pleuro-Pneumonia* as known in Europe, has made its appearance outside of Massachusetts, and I hope that the prompt measures taken by the Legislature of that State, and those acting under her authority, aided by the cheerful and ready acquiescence on the part of the citizens of the whole State, to aid said authorities, to exterminate this fatal disorder from her borders will soon prove entirely successful. I feel well assured that the disease will spread no further, unless stock be taken from the infected districts into those not infected, and patriotism and selfishness alike demand that this is not done. As non-communication with a case of small-pox is the only mode by which a person not vaccinated can escape the foul disease, so non-communication with stock from the infected districts, is the only safe-guard against this terrible cattle scourge.

It will be remembered that some two months since it was said that *Pleuro-Pneumonia* had made its appearance in New Jersey and the Canadas, and more recently that it had broken out at Shabbona's Grove, in De Kalb county, in the northern part of this State—and a letter from Mr. M. L. Curtis, of Elk Grove, Cook, county, to you, says he thinks the disease has appeared in that neighborhood. Further—the report of T. Cooper Walton, of Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, to you, asserts that *Pleuro-Pneumonia* prevailed in his county last winter. These reports were doubtless believed to be true; yet that the Massachusetts cattle scourge was found to exist in any of the localities above referred to, I do not credit.

No evidence was given, nor was any claimed to exist, tending to show that the introduction of the disease, to any one of the States or localities above referred to, was from Massachusetts, where the *Pleuro-Pneumonia* was then prevailing. The writer who claimed that the disease had made its appearance in New Jersey says that it was carried there from Brooklyn, New York, and was the same disorder that had, according to Leslie's account, killed a vast number of cattle, and added fearfully to the mortality of the inhabitants of New York and Brooklyn, consequent upon the use of milk from the diseased cows. The disease that is referred to in Shabbonas and Elk Groves, has not as yet spread so as to cause any alarm outside of those localities, and I apprehend it will be found that the cattle in those Groves died of Murrain or Pneumonia, to which in many sections of the west and south, cattle are more or less subject. The first symptoms of *Pleuro-Pneumonia*, according to Dr. McFarland's report, and others, are as follows: "The animal will separate from the herd, and be disinclined to stand on its feet, and if standing on its feet, stands with an arched back and stiffened appearance; when urged to move, it will do so for a short distance only, and walks with a staggering (or unsteady) gait; seems to be more or less fatigued; the eye loses its lustre, and exudes from the lids a viscous matter, which dries into a crust." I have been engaged in breeding, growing and feeding cattle for thirty-five years, and never had a sick animal that did not exhibit, to a great-

er or less extent, some or all of the above symptoms, in proportion to the violence of the attack. Hence, many may be easily misled by the first symptoms of *Pleuro-Pneumonia*, some of which also indicate the presence of other diseases. In the communication of Mr. Walton, he confidently asserts that a disease identical with *Pleuro-Pneumonia* prevailed to an alarming extent in that county, in 1858-9, and he estimates the loss at 3000 head. He further states that the Texas fever, which prevailed in Missouri in 1858 was introduced into Macoupin county, in that year by Texas cattle driven through that county, and expresses the belief that the so called Texas fever, as it prevailed in Missouri in 1858 was *Pleuro-Pneumonia*. There was in the winter of 1858-9 a fearful mortality among the cattle of Macoupin county; and I understood that the stock of that county died for the want of food, owing to the unprecedented short crops of that year, and never, until I saw the communication of Mr. Walton, did I dream that a disease similar to the *Pleuro-Pneumonia* had prevailed in that county or any other portion of the west. In regard to this so called Texas fever, there are various opinions in Missouri and Illinois. In my opinion it is nothing more or less than the murrain, in an aggravated form. It is endemic, or in other words, it is peculiar to some portions of the west and south, and when cattle are collected in large herds, driven out of those districts, from change of pasturage, water, climate and long journeys, the disease breaks out with more violence and malignity, than it would have done, if the stock had not been moved. When the disease once breaks out every animal predisposed to the disorder is attacked, and the only remedy is isolation of the sick, and scattering the well. In 1825-6, I heard a very intelligent and practical gentlemen of Missouri, Wm. Lamme, Esq., speaking of the prospects of the west, and especially of the adaptation of Missouri to growing stock. He stated that such was the liability of cattle to the attack of murrain that farmers were almost deterred from embarking largely in growing horned cattle. That for several successive years the stock might be comparatively healthy, and then the disease would break out and destroy large numbers, and often entire herds. I believe that the cattle driven into Central Illinois from Missouri, the Cherokee Nation and Texas, are more healthy some seasons than others, and that the mortality, when driven here, grazed and fed, is from 2 to 15 per cent., as in Mr. Walton's report. It is said in Missouri that the disease follows the trails of cattle driven through the country from Texas. Now if this disease is not murrain, and peculiar to special localities, but is a different disease, and contagious, why is it, that cattle brought into Central Illinois have not been destroyed by it, nor infected our home stock? To my mind it is clear that the Texas fever and murrain are one and the same disease, and that its symptoms are somewhat similar to those of *Pleuro-Pneumonia*, and calculated to mislead the inexperienced.

I do not believe a single case of the Massachusetts cattle disease has made its appearance in our State, nor do I believe there

will be, unless it is introduced from infected districts by cattle being brought in that have been exposed to the disease.

How shall we keep this cattle plague from Illinois? Let the plan suggested by the Governor of the State, and the Illinois State Agricultural Society be cheerfully sustained by the people. Nothing will be left undone by the Executive of the State, and the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to keep the disease out of the herds of Illinois. Let every farmer prepare for the worst, and act as though everything depended upon his action. He should as far as possible isolate his own cattle, and under no pretext suffer stock to enter his premises without knowing whence they come. I would recommend at all times the separation of a complaining animal from the herd. In the 25 years that I have bred and raised blooded cattle in Illinois, I have lost but twelve from disease. The uniform good health of my herd may, in some measure, be attributed to the isolation of a diseased animal.

Our State Fair is at hand, and as the cattle department is an important feature in our exhibition, let no breeder be deterred from the exhibition of his stock from fear of *Pleuro-Pneumonia*. No cattle will be allowed to enter the grounds from Canada or the States north and east of Kentucky and Ohio. The public may rest assured that the first appearance of the disease in Illinois will be proclaimed. I realize the importance of the trust imposed on me by the Society, and will discharge its duties earnestly, if not ably.

Respectfully, JAS. N. BROWN.

American Pomological Society.

This Society holds its annual meeting in Philadelphia, commencing the 11th of September, and continuing throughout the week. We have the honor of being the member of the General Fruit Committee for this State, of which fact we were but recently notified. We shall endeavor to have the fruits of this State then and there represented, and invite our friends to send packages of specimens to the meeting. Send by Express, to Thos. P. James, Esq., for American Pomological Society, Philadelphia; enclose a list of the fruits in the box, and send a duplicate to M. L. Dunlap, Champaign, Ill. Ship say 5th to 6th September, so that they will be sure to reach there in time. As our own State Fair is held at the same time, it is not possible for us to be present.

[From the Typographic Advertiser, Philadelphia.]

Western Printing.

We have received from Bailhache & Baker, of Springfield, two volumes, containing the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois. We presume that they are sent as specimens of the work executed at their printing office; and we are happy to express our opinion that these books give quite satisfactory proof of the typographical taste and capabilities of this energetic Western house.

Thank you, friend *Advertiser*. Of all the numerous compliments paid our book and job printing department we prize the above most highly, because it comes from parties whose judgment in such matters cannot be impeached. The *Advertiser* is published by L. Johnson & Co., proprietors of the oldest and most extensive type foundry in the Union, and is itself much the neatest specimen of newspaper typography on our exchange list.—*Illinois State Journal*.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The September sun, mellowed by the approaching autumn, is sinking into the west and we again take a seat at the fireside of the readers of the FARMER. The burthen of our converse is the abundant crops,—the better times and the plans for improvement—a fence here, a building there, and shade trees along yonder border; the small fruits that we are to plant when spring shall again send the sun up the southern sky; the orchards that we shall set before winter shall lay an embargo on the earth; the housing of the potatoes and other vegetables; husking of the corn that has made such wonderful returns; the fall plowing of the stubble for the coming season and the general garnering of the products of the summer, all these are topics of deep interest, which we may discuss with pleasure and profit.

A PROPOSED EXCURSION.—It has been suggested that an excursion to some prominent farmer, one who takes an active part in our State agricultural and horticultural societies, whose farming and orcharding is on paper, and whose grounds are filled with weeds, and orchard with dead and decaying branches and brush, simply to show the difference between preaching and practice, would be of vast utility, so that if we cannot

"see ourourselves as others see us," that we can be seen and our bad practice laid open to the inspection of our friends. This will have a tendency to bring our practice to correspond to our preaching. In a conversation a few days since with Superintendent Arthur, of the Illinois Central, he proposed to give four hundred free passes for an excursion of inspection to the grounds of a certain prominent agriculturist on the line of his road. We are for the trip, what say the readers of the FARMER? The name of this lucky man, who is to be the recipient of this favor, we will withhold for the present, as the visit must to him be a surprise. If the excursion is determined on, due notice will be given in the FARMER. Any farmer who thinks he is the man can clear up his grounds at once, and thus escape suspicion. Who is he?

THE RASPBERRY.—We are indebted to Dr. Garst, late of Dayton, Ohio, for many valuable hints in relation to the culture of this valuable fruit. The Dr. has been very successful in growing fine crops of the small fruits.

FAIR AT DIXON.—The Lee county fair, at Dixon, is set for October 1st to 5th. The premium list is the largest of any in the State, containing cash premiums of \$2,500 in the regular list, and some \$500 in discretionary and miscellaneous departments. On Thursday, the 4th, the Hon. C. B. Denio is to deliver an address. The farmers may expect a rich treat on this occasion, a straight forward and practical address. Mr. D. is one of the sons of toil, and with his own right arm will carve his name in the history of the West. With a native eloquence and persevering industry he has done much toward raising the standard of labor and to make it dignified. We like these self made men, who have won their way step by step with their own unaided powers, such men have always, and will continue to sway the destinies of the people; ever active and ever vigilant, they are ready to do or die. Their muscles have been inured to labor and they have the ability to lead. Mr. D. is one of the great advocates of raising the grade of our common schools so as to give the mass of the people in the rural districts the same advantages that the common schools now give to the cities and villages. Not in the same department of learning, for that is not necessary, but in those branches pertaining to their calling. It is of this class of men that our agricultural societies should select their speakers. We want no divines, no lawyers, no merchants with a smattering of green fields to teach us the poetry of farming. We want plain, practical lessons in our calling, men whose brows have yielded to the sweat of labor under the glowing heats of the summer sun; men, who if they have left the farm for the forum, green fields for the sacred desk, shady lawns for the bar, have been imbued with the love of nature, have become strong through honest toil and who look back to their country home with a just pride, and whose most ardent wish is to spend their last years in the quiet retreat of a suburban home. Such men, with their eloquence, with their extended observation, their close logical reasoning, can be eminently useful on these gala days of the farmer.

The Lee county society has been eminently successful. Its managers have put their hands to the plow without looking back. The President, W. H. VanEpps, is one of the Vice Presidents of the State Agricultural Society. His department is that of "texable fabrics," and all visitors to the State fair will have observed the excellent management of his charge. We mention this to show that the Dixon Fair is in most competent hands. Mr. J. T. Little is one of the very best Corresponding Secretaries in the State; Mr. Chas. V. Tenny, Recording Secretary; Henry T. Noble, Treasurer,

all of the right sort. Why has this society been so successful? Is it because it is located in the valley of the Rock river? Not altogether that, but it is, that the managers have devoted themselves to the task of making it so. We mention this to arouse the attention of our counties who have equal advantages. The receipts of this society last year was \$3,600, much more than paying all expenses.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY FAIR is to be held near the cities of Champaign and Urbana, about one mile from the depot, 17th to 21st September. Wm. Park, President, and Wm. B. Weber, Secretary. This society will pay their premiums in cash. Their experience in silver-ware has not been one of the most pleasant episodes in the history of county fairs. Champaign always makes a superior show of cattle, horses and mules. If the society would extend their list, we think they would be second to none in the State, but it will require over \$31 to draw out a good show of textile fabrics, or \$26 for farm products, \$7 for fruits, \$10 for flowers or \$18 for dairy products. When we compare these with \$70 for needle and ornamental work, we are led to think that the usefulness of the society might be enlarged.

SUGAR MILLS.—We hear inquiries for sugar cane mills, for one and two horses. Who has them for sale, and at what price?

RASPBERRY JAM.—The Lake Superior region, and the islands about the "Soo" and the Straits of Mackinac, are covered with thousands of acres of raspberry bushes just now beginning to turn up their luscious, flavorful red berries to the tardy wooing of the sun. And for many seasons past the residents thereaway have "appreciated their advantages" and made "jam." They make it by tons. Think of that ye wholinger so lovingly over a teaspoonful of the article—tons of it. White settlers and Red Indians all are "jamming" at this season, and for some weeks to come, and the product of the harvest will find much of its way thitherward. One single establishment here, that of Samuel Faulkner, No. 22 State street, will sell from two to three tons of delicious raspberry jam this season, the entire product of one maker, and he the most celebrated of all, Mr. Church, of Sugar Island. Most of our readers have eaten jam, but we think they will be astonished at this exhibit of the amount of the article brought to this city in a single season. The quality varies, of course, for Mr. Indian is not the neatest of cooks, but Mr. Church and the very few of his stamp, vie with any city confectioner in skill and care. That is how and whence jam comes.—*Chicago Press and Tribune*.

Mr. O. Taylor, of Freeport, sent us last fall a dozen plants of the Lake Superior raspberry. They have grown very finely, and though cut back to two or three eyes the young shoots have shown good specimens of fruit. They do not show much disposition to throw up suckers, like the Franchia and Allen, and we hope that further trial will prove satisfactory. The raspberry should receive more attention, for it is one of the most valuable of the small fruits.

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.—The catalogue of this nursery is now ready for delivery. Address M. L. Dunlap, Champaign, Illinois. The trees in this nursery are so grown that when properly set on the prairie they require no staking up.

WARDER ON HEDGES AND EVERGREENS.—This valuable work can be had at most of our bookstores, and should be in the hands of all our farmers. Its cost is but a dollar, and to the tree planter is worth ten times the cost. The author is now engaged in preparing a work on Western Pomology, which we may look for early in winter. He is horticultural editor of the *Cincinnatus*, a valuable monthly published in Cincinnati, Ohio.

INDIANA FARMER.—This is one of the most readable of our exchanges, containing a large amount of original matter, especially on the subject of soils. We are glad to hear that it is being well sustained by our Hoosier neighbors.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY FAIR.—Is to be held at Rock Island, September 19th, 20th and 21st. We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a complimentary from the Secretary, D. F. Kinney. We fear that our other duties will prevent our attending many of our county fairs this fall.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The junior members of our family were regaled with a bushel of summer pears from the orchard of Mr. Arms, near Attica, (Aug. 6th) They were full of mellow richness, just in the prime for eating, melting, rich and rosy. We think they are Sops of Wine, or Williams Favorite. It is five or six years since we have seen this latter fruit, but we think we cannot be mistaken in its identity. Mr. Arms has a fine orchard a mile east of Attica, from which he has sent thousands of bushels of apples into northern Illinois; his trees are now loaded. The orchard has been set some twenty years, and kept in constant culture, having been cropped with corn, potatoes, or oats. Uses his manure when well rotted.

BEEES.—In our visit to Attica and vicinity, we were surprised at the absence of bees, we only saw one farmer who had them. He complains of the moth; uses the Vermont hive, which is no better than a common box hive; winters some twenty stands; kills the bees for the honey when they do not furnish a supply in boxes; has seven new swarms from twenty stands. Of course has not read Langstroth Quimby, or Phelps, and thinks bees not over profitable.

EDGAR COUNTY FAIR.—Through the politeness of Dr. Kile, we are in receipt of the premium list of that society which holds its Fair from the 4th to the 7th of September. This will be one of the big County Fairs. Edgar is one of the oldest and richest counties in the State, and with such a man as S. H. Elliot for President, and G. W. Reaves for Secretary, to say nothing of Dr. Kile and others, wheel horses of Agricultural progress, they will have nothing like fail about it.

CATALOGUES.—Geo. Jackman & Son, Waking Nursery, Waking, Surey, England; W. P. Sheppard, Agent, New York. Wholesale list of plants. Nurserymen and others wishing trees and plants from the other side of old ocean would do well to consult this list.

Lewis Ellsworth & Co., Naperville, Ill., presents to the planting public a large list. F. K. Phenix of Bloomington, is out with a fine list of almost everything wanted, with no small amount of good advice in relation to the business. See his card in another part of the Farmer.

POLITICAL.—Our exchanges are so distressingly filled with politics that we fear they will forget that we have a country that the farmers have crops to gather, that times are improving, that there is some corn, and a little more corn. Their paragraphs are all headed "great gathering," "tremendous turn-out of the people." One would suppose from the reading that the dear people did nothing but attend these gatherings. We do not recollect any allusions to the County Fairs, and but few to our State Fair.

Are they all to be swallowed up in the race for office? We will assure our readers that, let who will be elected, the price of produce will not be essentially changed, that cotton, sugar, corn and potatoes will continue to be planted, that Niagara will continue to pour his floods into the abyss, and shake the foundations of his bed with his deep toned thunder. The sun will shine as brightly over the prairie, and commerce will seek its wonted channels. Let the platform makers and the big guns hurrah themselves hoarse. Let the country press run wild and burst with patriotism, we farmers will attend to our crops, and when November shall gather the cohorts of free labor, may we be there to see, for we like to work and like to see the mechanic and the farmer appreciated.

BLACKBERRIES.—The Egyptian Republic at Centralia says it is estimated that over two hundred bushels of blackberries have been gathered within six miles of that city, and shipped North, this season.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.—This is permanently located at Indianapolis. The next Fair will be held October 15th to 20th. The premium list has been much enlarged, and reaches \$12,000, being the largest ever offered by that State Board. All communications in reference to the Fair, may be addressed to W. T. Dennis, Sec., &c., Richmond, Ind.

WISCONSIN.—The Committee on Farms of the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, from a careful estimate, set down the wheat crop of that State for the year 1860, at 22,000,000 of bushels.

HOGS.—An anxiety is manifested here to secure the early delivery of fat hogs this fall. The first contracts coming under our notice were at \$5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ net for early November delivery, and now we hear of 8,000 taken for latter November delivery at \$6.00, and also understand that smaller engagements have been made, to enable the drovers to get the hogs secured. This all looks as if pork was to bring a good price this fall, at least in the early part of the season.—*Com. Express, Chicago*.

BERRIES AND HEALTH.—A correspondent of *Life Illustrated* says of berries:

I have been trying them for several years, and find that when I can get plenty of them I enjoy better health than at any other time. They keep the bowels open, and relieve the system of all waste matter, and I believe that if they were used freely by all our citizens, we would hear less talk of "bowel complaints," and other summer diseases, and the thousands of humbug preparations for the cure of constiveness, bowel complaints, &c., would lie on the shelves of the drug stores uncalled for.

I prepared them for use by putting the berries into an earthen ware boiler, covering them with water, and then boiling them for half an hour; and if there is anything better than berries cooked in this way, I have never yet found it.

CROPS IN MICHIGAN.—The *Michigan Farmer* estimates the wheat crop of that State this year at 9,000,000 bushels.—Another authority estimates that of Illinois at 25,000,000 bushels; Ohio, 8,000,000; and Pennsylvania 10,000,000.

SMUT IN SEED WHEAT.—All those who are proposing to sow winter wheat should bear in mind that smutty wheat is not desirable, neither is chess. Both of these are cheaply got rid of. Wash the seed in strong brine and skim off the chess—the wheat will sink; drain off and add a small amount of slack lime, and the smut is done for. Some use blue vitriol; that is good for the smut. The other is equally so, and at the same time you kill two birds with one stone, but do not let it lay in a pile as it will soon heat and the seed will not grow. If you prefer to try the vitriol (salphete of copper) two pounds will do for ten bushels, dissolved in water and pour in your wheat; drain it off in a basket, and it will soon be dry enough to sow.

CHICAGO BANK NOTE LIST.—Among our exchanges is this valuable paper, posting us up semi-monthly in the changes of the Banking institutions of the day, and giving us warning of new counterfeits. Farmers handling but little money will find it useful. Our farmers are the great losers by bad money, which is palmed off on them. Business men cannot afford to do without such publications, and we suggest that farmers would find it to their advantage to invest in the same line.—An ounce of preventive is said to be worth a pound of cure.

STONE COAL FOR SWINE.—For several years we have been in the habit of giving stone coal dust or screenings to our hogs, and find them fond of it, and they seem to enjoy themselves in grinding up the small lumps. Sulphur is very healthy for them, and it is probably to this that it owes its value. We give half a dozen hogs a shovel full a week, and keep them in a small yard without grass, yet they are fine and healthy.

BARK LICE.—Mr. Brayton, Horticultural editor of the North Western Farmer, says that these pests have disappeared from his trees, and that with the most careful inspection, he has not been able to find on of them. He says that in examining the old scales, the under part appear to have dried up. We hope this is true of other places, for we have feared that these pests of the orchard that have ruined thousands of trees in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, were gradually extending west and south. Can any of our readers give us similar news from the prairie orchards. In our orchard at Leyden which was badly infested, we have kept them in check and materially lessened their numbers. By washing with soda and lime in June, they can be held in check, as we know from experience.

CONCORD GRAPES.—By consulting the card of Messrs. Smith & Son, it will be seen that they offer a large lot of the vines of this valuable grape, and at such rates that people wishing to plant can put them in by the hundred. They are usually sold at a dollar each and this is the first time that we have seen them offered within the reach of common pockets. The Messrs. Smith are entirely reliable and will do just as they say. We have been personally acquainted with them for years.

THE POTATO CROP AND A MARKET.—We have letters and enquiries from the north part of the State enquiring what they should do with the large crop of potatoes now growing. We answer that they will all be wanted at reasonably fair prices. In the South the crop of Irish and sweet potatoes are ruined, and the same is nearly the case all south of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad. The crop in the central part of the State is only moderate and will afford but a small supply, and then the large crop North will be wanted South to supply the deficit made by the severe drought. We hope our farmers will be patient under the blessing of this immense crop. It is all very likely to be wanted at fair prices, but do not hold on for famine prices, for these will not come at your bidding. Sell when you can get a fair price.

PURPLE CONE RASPBERRY.—This raspberry continues to fruit with us, (18th.) The plants were set last spring, and cut back to within eight inches. They threw out vigorous side shoots, which have produced a good crop of fruit, and on several plants there is yet a good crop of half grown berries. The cutting back of raspberries we have found to be a decided advantage.

SCOTCH HYBRID RHUBARB we look upon as worthless, when we can get plants of Myatts, Victoria, or Linneus. It is possible with the aid of slaughter house offal to make it productive, but common garden culture, such as farmers give it, it is certainly of little value, being a week later in the Spring, and small sized stalks.

WISCONSIN FRUIT GROWER'S ASSOCIATION.—Through the kind attention of A. G. Handford we are in receipt of the premium list for the Fair, which will be held in connection with the State Society; at Madison, 24th to 29th of Sept. Our Wisconsin friends are determined to make fruit growing one of the institutions of the State, and are wide awake on the subject. The list is a liberal one, and must draw out a good show of fruit, wines, flowers and plants.

Since writing the above we have received a complimentary ticket from the Secretary, O. S. Willey, for which kind attention he will please accept our thanks.

DROUGHT IN EGYPT.—We learn that in all Egypt, and especially the prairie portion, that the drought is doing much damage to the corn, potatoes and fruit. Peaches especially are small.

CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—We take the following extract from a private letter from Waukesha, Wis., written by A. G. Handford:—"This has been a very fruitful season, and Wisconsin never before had so great a breadth sown to wheat, and never so large a yield per acre. The quality is fine. Corn is now promising, indeed everything in the hands of the farmer has seemed to prosper. Our fruit crop will also be good."

MRS. KIRKLAND'S MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON—D. APPLETON & Co., NEW YORK.—Our younger members of the family of readers of the FARMER, have a wish to look into history, and to see who have been the pattern men of the past, so as to form a model for themselves; with this view we commend to their attention the above work, not only for its historic value, its high moral sentiment, but the clear, vigorous and pleasant style in which it is presented. It is happy for the development of a good, clear Saxon-English style among all classes

of our country, that the Lives of Washington most popular, have been by authors noted for the simplicity and purity of their diction, the absence of inversion and distortion in the construction of sentences, and the great preponderance of the short, terse Saxon words, over their longer and weaker synomyms of Latin and French origin. An observant literary man once said to us "You may read page after page of Irving, and scarcely find a parenthesis or parenthetical clause in any sentence," and this is a true remark, and the fact herein stated gives the clue to one of the great secrets of Irving's immense popularity as a writer. To read his short, simple paragraphs is not a labor for the mind, nor does it require an effort of the attention to remember at the end of a sentence what he was driving at when it began. In this simplicity, Mr. Irving, and most other truly great masters in literature, present a marked contrast to the mass of writers for public amusement, especially the young beginners in authorship, and more particularly well-read and college-bred men, who have drawn their materials from European and Ancient languages, or from English writers of the last century, such as Johnson. The English of the present day are apt to run to the opposite extreme in their idolatry to the Saxon as opposed to the Norman element in our noble tongue—witness Carlyle's vagaries and absurdities as exhibited in his last book, the Life of Frederick the Great.

There is probably no American writer who would claim to be nearer to Mr. Irving in the matter of style than Mrs. Kirkland. Her "Memoirs of Washington," as well as her many previous works, are a "well of English undefiled."

Irving's Life of Washington is directed and adapted to the reading public generally, and is an admirable picture of the whole life, public and private of the Father of his country, with a great deal of interesting matter on all the affairs which occurred in this country during Washington's life time. The whole forms a handsome duodecimo work in several volumes, one, at least, of which is not yet published. Mrs. Kirkland's "Memoirs" on the other hand are prepared expressly for the young, and as she says in the dedication, are an "attempt to introduce Washington to their more intimate knowledge and tenderer regard, and so to make his goodness and patriotism irresistibly inspiring to them."

To this end the "Memoirs" treat more especially the private, or *imitable* side of Washington's character, and follow him, from his cradle to his grave, as closely and personally as the most careful research into all his private journals and letters now in existence (and they are many) will enable any one now to do. His school copy books and studies in arithmetic, his field-books as a civil engineer and surveyor and his journals kept while out on surveying expeditions, the journals and memoranda of which he was a methodical and voluminous author all through life—all are preserved in the State Department at Washington, (having been bought by Government from his heirs for \$30,000,) and into all these, and also into all the local traditions connected with him among persons now alive. Mrs. Kirkland has made careful research, and the result is a charming story of the home aspect of a great man; a story as fascinating to many minds as a novel, for a grey-headed lawyer assured the writer hereof that he sat up the great part of a night to finish it. When he had got near the end that he could not bear to leave off!

We recommend this book in its cheap form as now before us, to the school authorities. The Ohio school libraries are all provided with it, and an effort is being made to extend its use to schools further west. May it be successful as far as Illinois is concerned, say we. For the moral lesson which it will teach the young will never be lost, but remain through long years.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The second circular of this college is before us. It contains all the laws passed in relation to it, with catalogue of officers and students. The Trustees set forth the objects as follows:

"Their scheme, then, is first, an educational institution in its most comprehensive sense. Its definition of education is, that it is the united symmetrical development and instruction of the religious, the intellectual, and the physical qualities of the man. It recognizes the whole man, in all the departments of his being, as the object of its care. Its aim is not to instruct merely, not to impart knowledge merely, but to awaken, to develop, to train and discipline all the latent in-born powers and faculties of the man, that he may command them for the high and noble uses of which they may be capable, or for which they were designed.

"It is not to be supposed, then, that what we designate an agricultural college, aims merely at professional instruction in agriculture. The plan undoubtedly embraces such instruction, but it is far more comprehensive. It claims for the farmer or mechanic, or for whomsoever its care may be sought, first his development as a man, trained and fitted, to the full extent of his capacity, for all the duties of a man and a citizen. To this end it offers him the advantage of the most approved systems of moral and intellectual culture, and superadds to these, for his physical training, moderate and systematic exercises in the field and in the workshop, as the best means of laying the foundation of future health and energy, in a well-developed, robust, physical constitution."

This may all be well enough for a literary institution, but we can see nothing of particular value to the farmer. All such farmer colleges are of little or no account, there are many so named to rope in students from the rural population. A neat advertising dodge.

MOTH TRAP.—We have given bee culture considerable prominence the past season, for the reason that so little attention has been paid to it for the last few years. We have tried the moth trap of E. W. Phelps, and find it all that it is recommended to be, simple, cheap and efficient. We examine ours every evening and find from one to five worms ready to go into the comb, but by this trap we have them so they can do no harm. For a further description we refer our readers to the communication of H. H. G. in the present number. Our bees (August 18,) have begun to kill off the drones in some hives. See that your bees have plenty of surplus boxes, as soon as one is filled take it off and put on another. Remove the box with the bees to the cellar or some dark place and they will leave it in twenty-four hours or less, without any smoking. *

IMMENSE MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.—The shipments of grain from Chicago last Saturday (18th) footed up an aggregate of

400,000 bushels. The receipts for the same day amounts to 288,000 bushels. This is the largest day's work ever done in that or any other Western city.

SANGAMON COUNTY FAIR will be held at Springfield from the 17th to 21st September. A. B. McConnell, President, and John Cook, Secretary. This society is one of the oldest and best managed in the State. The grounds are very fine and easy of access, as all know who have attended the great political gatherings of late. The society are now expending four thousand dollars for new and additional buildings which will add much to their usefulness. A hall for textile fabrics, twenty-five by fifty feet; farm products, the same size; agricultural implements, same size; these are to have shingle roofs; a new amphitheatre four hundred feet, being half the circle; a new pagoda, three stories high; a dressing room for the ladies with enclosed grounds. All of these buildings to have shingle roofs and to be finished in first rate style.

This society has broken away from old fogyism and is going ahead on its own hook. Success to it. We clip as we go:

"At the annual March meeting of the society, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Sangamon County Agricultural and Mechanical Association pay its premiums in gold.

Resolved, That in Class "B." Horses, owners shall not be restricted to entries in one ring, and the award of premiums in any one class shall be no bar to the receipt of premiums upon the same animal in other classes where the animal is deemed worthy.

Resolved, That all animals having received first premiums at preceding exhibitions are hereby entitled to right of entry and the receipt of premiums if deemed worthy.

Resolved, That we invite the citizens of the whole State, and especially of the counties of Morgan, Menard, Scott, Macon, Montgomery, Christian and Logan, to unite with our citizens as competitors at our next Fair.

The citizens of Sangamon county will most gladly meet the citizens of the counties named, and others, at their county Fair, in competition for the liberal premiums offered by the Sangamon County Society."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—We would call the especial attention of our readers to the very able report of Capt. Brown on this subject. It not only gives the true history of the disease, but treats of several other alarming diseases that have appeared from time to time. The Captain assures us that in his experience of twenty-five years he has lost but two animals of his own breeding from disease; at the same time, from among the great number of purchased animals that he has fed, he has lost from two to twenty per cent. We shall hope to see our usual show of animals at the State and County Fairs. They are the great feature, and one that we view with pride. Bring them on and take down the premiums.

AMALGAM CAST IRON BELLS.—Since our last issue we have received one of these bells from the Foundry of Messrs. Watkins, Free & Co., Cincinnati, (see their advertisement) and thus far it fully meets our expectations. It weighs two hundred pounds, and is heard in a circle of two miles. Its tones are clear, and its message for dinner is always musical. By arranging a certain number of strokes for each individual, there is but little trouble in calling them to the house separately if required. These bells are bound to have a great run, for they are great labor saving institutions, real farm telegraphs, to carry a message to the most distant part of the farm. Their cheapness and utility will soon place them on almost every farm house in the country, while for churches and schools they are already in large demand.

GREENE COUNTY FAIR.—This Fair is to be held at Carrollton, October 16th, 17 and 18th. Fifteen hundred dollars are offered in premiums. Joseph S. Ballinger, President, and C. Armstrong, Secretary.

THE HAND-BOOK, or Annual Record of Agricultural and Horticultural Statistics, by Wm. P. Sheppard, New York, price \$1, has been received from the author. It is a valuable work for nurserymen, gardeners and farmers, in fact they cannot well do without it. It contains a large amount of valuable matter.

CHESNUTS.—At Jacksonville we saw two very thrifty chestnut trees, in a yard a little west of the Dunlap House, one of them was loaded with fruit. These were well sheltered by other trees. It would appear, from what we know of this tree, that it would grow well in our State. It is a difficult tree to transplant, but we think its value sufficient to warrant the planting of it where it is to grow, or perhaps root pruning in the nursery rows would answer the same purpose.

PERSONAL AND PEACHFUL.—Being at the station yesterday, (17th) the Express Agent handed us a box of red-cheeked, luscious looking peaches. They were marked to our address, with the initials E. N. C., Cobden, in small letters in one corner. We deciphered this to be E. N. Clark, of the firm of Newhall & Clark, Cobden. Those gentlemen have a large fruit farm a mile north-west of the station, where they are growing apples, peaches, pears, strawberries and raspberries. Mr. Newhall is a large fruit dealer in the city of Chicago; fifteen years ago he was the principal dealer in the city, and was the pioneer to make the sale of fruits an exclusive business. He has been very successful in building up a large trade. Mr. Clark is the active fruit man at the great fruit farm, which is already becoming known at the North for the careful manner in which his fruits are selected and put up for market. In behalf of our assembled family and a few friends, all of whom pronounced the peaches delicious, we take pleasure in returning Mr. Clark our thanks for his timely and agreeable remittance.

A DEEP TILLER.—The best deep tiller that we have tried was made by Bosworth, Andrews & Co., of Grand De Tour, Ogle County.

State Fairs for 1860.

National Horse Show, Springfield, Mass.....	Sept. 4—7.
Illinois, Jacksonville.....	" 10—14.
Vermont, Burlington.....	" 11—14.
Pomological Society, Philadelphia.....	" 11—14.
Kentucky, Bowling Green.....	" 18—22.
Nebraska, Omaha.....	" 19—21.
Pennsylvania, Wyoming.....	" 22—25.
St. Louis, St. Louis.....	" 24—29.
Wisconsin, Madison.....	" 24—27.
Maine, —.....	" 25—26.
Ohio, Dayton.....	" 25—28.
United States, Cincinnati.....	"
Upper Canada, Hamilton.....	"
Iowa, Iowa City.....	Oct. 1—
New York, Elmira.....	" 2—
Oregon, —.....	" 9—
Indiana, Indianapolis.....	" 15—20.
Georgia, Augusta.....	" 22—27.
Alabama, —.....	Oct. 29 to Nov. 2.

COUNTY FAIRS.

ILLINOIS.	
Wabash Valley Fair, Paris.....	Sept. 4—8.
Henry, Cambridge.....	Oct. 8—5.
Schuylerville, Rushville.....	" 3—5.
Ogle, Oregon.....	Sept. 25—28.
De Kalb, Sycamore.....	Oct. 4—6.
Cass, Virginia.....	Sept. 4—7.
Carroll, Mt. Carroll.....	" 17—19.
Champaign, Urbana.....	" 20—21.
DuPage, Wheaton.....	" 26—28.
Hancock, Carthage.....	" 19—21.
Lee, Dixon.....	Oct. 1—5.
Lake, Libertyville.....	" 2—3.
La Salle, Ottawa.....	Sept. 25—28.
Monroe, Waterloo.....	Oct. 16—18.
Macoupin, Carlinville.....	" 2—5.
Macon, Decatur.....	" 1—5.
Pike, Pittsfield.....	" 2—4.
Rock Island, Rock Island.....	Sept. 19—21.
Scott, Winchester.....	Oct. 2—4.
Tazewell, Tremont.....	Sept. 26—28.
Knox, Knoxville.....	" 25—28.
Adams, Quincy.....	Oct. 2—7.
Bureau, Princeton.....	Sept. 25—28.
Marshall, Henry.....	" 18—20.
Menard, Petersburg.....	" 18—20.
Livingston, Pontiac.....	" 18—20.
Fulton, —.....	Oct. 3—5.
Jo Daviess, Galena.....	Sept. 10—13.
Fayette, Vandalia.....	" 25—27.
Kane, Geneva.....	" 25—27.
Agricultural Institute, Sandwich.....	Oct. 16—17.
Will, Jotiet.....	" 3—5.
Logan, Lincoln.....	" 8—5.
Coles, Charleston.....	Aug. 29—Sept. 1.
Winnebago, Rockford.....	Sept. 18—21.
Whiteside, Morrison.....	" 19—21.
Sangamon, Springfield.....	" 17—21.
Woodford, Metamora.....	" 19—21.
McHenry, Woodstock.....	" 17—21.
Stephenson, Freeport.....	" 26—28.
Vermillion, Catlin.....	Oct. 9—12.
Greene, —.....	" 16—18.
Buel Institute, Hennepin.....	" 2—5.
Shelby, Shelbyville.....	" 2—5.
Bond, —.....	Aug. 28—31.
St. Clair, Belleville.....	Sept. 5—7.
Greene, Carrollton.....	" 17—18.
Union Fair, Mattoon.....	" 4—7.
Mercer, Millersburg.....	" 25—27.
Jasper, Newton.....	" 27—29.
Jefferson, Mt. Vernon.....	Sept. 25—28.
Union Fair, Warren.....	" 19—21.
Hancock, Carthage.....	" 19—21.
Warsaw, Warsaw.....	" 20—29.

COMMERCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—AUG. 21.

WHEAT—Winter 85@95c ;	LARD—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
spring 65@75c ;	SUGAR—9@10c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;
FLOUR—\$5 00@6 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl;	COFFEE—16@15c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;
CORN—25c $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;	MOLASSES—45@65c $\frac{1}{2}$ gal;
CORN MEAL—50c $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;	SALT—\$1 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ sack;
OATS—15c $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;	SALT—\$2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl;
BEANS—\$1@1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;	MACKEREL—12@13 No 1;
BRAN—10c $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;	CODFISH—\$5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100;
SHORTS—15c $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;	APPLES—Dried, \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;
POTATOES—New, 25@30c;	WOOD—\$2 50@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cord;
HAY—\$7@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton;	COAL—9c $\frac{1}{2}$ bu;
TALLOW—8c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;	WHISKY—18@25c $\frac{1}{2}$ gal;
SOAP—Bar, 3@6c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;	VINEGAR—10c $\frac{1}{2}$ gal;
CANDLES—12—12c $\frac{1}{2}$ box;	BROOMS—\$1 75@2 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz;
BACON—Hams 12@14c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;	BUTTER—12@18c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;
CHICKENS—\$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz;	HIDES—Dry, best, 10@11c;
BROOM CORN—\$1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton;	HIDES—Green, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c;
BACON—Sides, 10c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;	APPLES—Green, 40@50c;
EGGS—6@7c $\frac{1}{2}$ doz;	FEATHERS—35@40c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKET—AUG. 25, P.M.

We have had another quiet week in the produce market, unmarked by changes of any very important character. There is plenty of grain in the country, and in condition to be moved forward to market, but the low state of the rivers and consequent full prices for freights have not been favorable to any movement to this point.

Wheat—Deliveries to-day amount to 14,000 bags, which is two or three times larger than the previous daily average. Wheat advanced here during the week, but at the close it settled back to former quotations, say 85@1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel for spring to prime fall red. Corn, Oats, Barley and Rye have each been well sustained throughout the week, and close at full prices. For oats there has been rather less demand for local uses, but more for shipment. Rye is, we believe, something lower than it was a week ago, and Barley has gained a trifle, common

spring grade is the only kind arriving or selling. The business in Flour has been little if any better. Lots in sacks continue to be in some request, but the demand for barrels is as small as possible. Hemp has further advanced, and arrivals have gone off quickly, and Whisky, on account of limited supplies, has advanced so persistently that we quote at the close 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon. In Tobacco, prices have become stiffer, and a few buyers have been here from Kentucky and Tennessee market, making purchases at a handsome advance from second-hand holders, who bought two or three weeks ago. Lead and Hides, Hay, and most smaller articles, have either not changed at all or they have altered so little that they need no special description. The same may be said of Groceries, in which transactions have been small, as the fall business has not yet commenced. Provisions, too, are in statu quo. Stocks small and held very firmly at high prices. Hogs quote at \$6 @6 25 net for November and December delivery, and besides other sales of the week, some 3,400 head were engaged to-day at the inner figure—the weight to be 200 lbs. The market is opening in an excited way, and every one is looking to an active season and high prices.—*Bulletin.*

ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET.—AUG. 25.

The market has been dull since our last weekly report.—Southern buyers having left the city the demand has been limited and strictly local, and sales have consisted mostly of common work horses. A number of mules from Illinois have been bought to feed by Missourians. This morning there were 77 horses and mules unsold. The business of the week has been as follows:

At PRIVATE SALE.—1 pair mules at \$225; 2 mares at \$90 to 92 50; 1 do at \$75; 1 do at \$107 50; 1 do at \$115; 1 nice buggy mare at \$150; 3 draught horses at \$120 each; 8 common work horses at \$40 to 50; 3 do at \$60 to 68; 2 do at \$80 to 90; 5 large mules at \$900 the lot; 2 do at \$350 for the two and 13 at \$185 each.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET—AUG. 25.

Beef Cattle—The arrivals have consisted mostly of common cattle, of which the supply is ample. Good and prime have been in light supply, with sales at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb gross. Inferior and common have sold at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Hogs—Market almost entirely bare; and receipts consist mostly of light hogs. Prices have advanced to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb net. Shipped 100 head.

Sheep and Lambs—There has been no change either in supply or demand. Good and prime sheep quote \$2 25@3; common \$1@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ head. Lambs worth \$1@2 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ head. Shipped 200 sheep.

Cows and Calves—Few in the yards. Good and choice quote at \$25@35. Inferior and common at \$15@20.

[Abridged from the N. Y. Times.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—AUG. 22.

The receipts of the various kinds of animals destined for slaughter have this week been remarkably uniform with those of the previous week, which gives an over supply, as there was rather more of most kinds than was needed at the last market. Beef cattle keep up above 5,000 a week, which is more than the demand of the market proper. Butchers from out of town have helped out the sales, and some have been bought for grazing, and a few for shipping to Bermuda, so that the yards are just about cleared out to-night, though the closing sales were at low rates. There was to-day a fair sprinkling of right good cattle, and a few extras, with a considerable number of fair killing bullocks. Along with them were, however, quite enough of poor dry cows, old oxen, stags, and runts of steers, none of which were fit to send to this market for meat—especially when the supply of good cattle is as large as now. On the whole, however, the stock averaged rather better than last week. Milch cows seem to be a drug.—It is useless for owners to send in their cows now, unless they are desirous of parting with them at prices ranging from \$45 for very superior milkers, down to \$15 for the poorer grades. From these prices there must be deducted freight, yardage, feed, commissions, and risk of considerable delay in finding purchasers at any price. With the above statement before them, owners of cows will be able to decide whether to run the risk of this market, or that of keeping their animals over winter.

Live hogs number about as last week, but they sell at slightly lower rates. We have reports of 6,000 slaughtered hogs, received by river boats, but this is too large a number for this early season, and we suspect there must be a mistake of a cipher in making up the figures.

Of the 4,812 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-hooks, 224 head came from New York, 2,183 from Illinois, 374 from Kentucky, 898 from Ohio, 21 from Canada, 49 from Pennsylvania, 73 from Indiana, and 229 from Missouri.

The market opened at Forty-fourth street on Tuesday with about the same number of cattle as one week ago, and there was very little difference between the two markets, save that rather lower rates were being obtained this week. This was about the condition of things during the two sales-days of Tuesday and Wednesday, although trade was duller (if not the dullest) towards the close of the market. About one-half of the cattle were in the hands of those who had bought them at Albany after they arrived here, and the remainder were sold on commission, so that no combination to raise prices could be effected. There were more good cattle on sale than last week, and but for this our quotations would be lower than they now are. About two-thirds of the cattle were sold on Tuesday, including the greater part of the best animals. On the poorer grades the market dragged heavily during the last day, and some animals were sold at very low rates, say about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for what meat could be got out of them.

Using the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

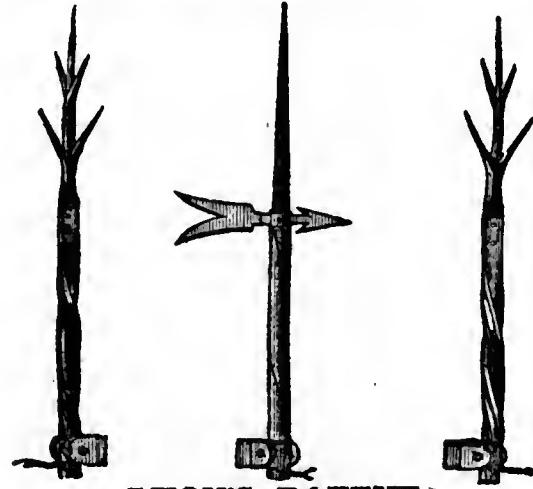
	To-day	Last week.
First quality	8@ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Medium quality.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poor quality.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poorest quality.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
General selling prices	7 @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 @ 9
Average of all sales, about.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8

The following droves from Illinois were in the market:

McMahon & Mills.....	14	J. H. Williams.....	89
Fowler & Quinn	94	Alexander & Fitch.....	100
Henry Myers.....	38	E. Kate	25
Gillett & Toffey	92	John T. Alexander.....	338
Reed Marquett.....	66	J. H. Cheeny.....	72
Joel Dalby	100	G. Gregory.....	58
Tom Gallis	74	H. Hurd	124
M. Rhinehorn	98	H. Eckstein	67
W. W. Harris	68	Yankee Smith	73
G. W. Reed	87	S. Sheuster & Co	129
Pat Eagan	40	N. T. Andrews	76
Tucker & Page	64	W. H. Morton	146
W. D. Blackburn	50		

20,000

**PERFECT & PERMANENT
SECURITY.**



**LYON'S PATENT
COPPER
LIGHTNING RODS**

Have been extensively used for five years in the states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and have always given the most perfect satisfaction: for everything that science or experience has shown to be essential to form **PERFECT LIGHTNING RODS**, has been adopted in their construction,

Copper Rods have from five to seven times as much conducting power as new Iron Rods.

Copper Rods do not rust but will retain their conducting power for years. Copper Rods need no paint E. Merriam, of Brooklyn, says, paint destroys the conducting power of any Rod.

READ OUR CIRCULARS and see what the most scientific and practical men in the country say of them. We have reports from almost every one who has investigated the science and principles of Electricity, and all are in favor of our COPPER RODS. [Circulars sent free.]

Rods of various styles of Spiral, Tubular and Flat, furnished in any quantities.

Public Buildings furnished with neat and compact Rods, having from six to fifteen inches surface.

Single Rods sent by Express to any part of the country.

CAUTION.

"Lyon's Patent" bears date July 11th, 1854, and is for the "Metallic Surface," Lightning Rod made in any and every form where sheet Copper is used.

And any other Lightning Rod made of Sheet Copper, (whether patented or not,) is an infringement upon our Right, and all persons who buy, sell or use, are liable to prosecution and damages, and will be dealt with according to law. We are owners BY DEED of this Patent, for the States of Illinois, Iowa; Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, and do hereby notify all persons in our Territory, to purchase such rods only of us or our authorized Agents.

Orders or Communications addressed to

E. P. MARSH & CO.
Post Office Box 8174,
Office, 150 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

ROHRER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Corner Fourth and Poplar Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

Commercial Law, Arithmetic and Penmanship; also, Mathematics in all its branches, Drawing, Modern and Classic Languages, and

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Gentlemen can enter for the course separately, and at any time, as instruction is given individually and not in classes, each department being independent of the other, and under the control of a Professor educated for the especial department in which he is employed.

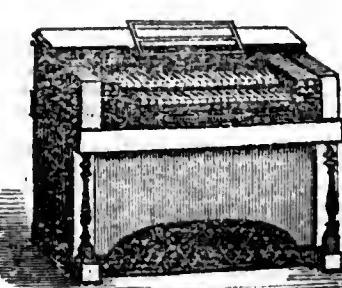
For particulars call at the College, or address

LOUIS ROHRER.

**PIANOS AND
MELODEONS.**

A. REED, 49 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in A. W. Ladd & Co.'s World's Fair Prize Medal Full Iron Frame Grand and Square Piano Fortes; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Celebrated Patent Suspension Bridge New Curved Scale and Re-

peating Grand Action Piano, with entire Iron Frames. Every Instrument fully warranted. Also, Mason & Hamlin's unrivaled Melodeons and Harmoniums for Parlors, Churches, Seminaries and Lodges; all of which have received upwards of sixty gold and silver medals for their superb instruments. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Seminaries, Vestries, Churches and Lodges. Orders by letter or otherwise promptly attended to. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.



THE MCQUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. CARR.

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

SIR:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the McQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and car my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND,

Corn Buyer, at C. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. Have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C., B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5; is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 150 odd machines sold since last October would amount to. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

Mosais, GRUNDY COUNTY, ILL., April 1860.

ISAAC P. ATWATER.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.

apply*

IRON AMALGAM BELLS.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of those interested to the annexed PRICE LIST of our cheap and superior Church, School, Steamboat and Farm Bells, which, it will be observed, are offered at about one-third as much as is charged for those of like weights of brass composition, and less than half the price of steel.

These Bells are manufactured from an Amalgam, containing a liberal proportion of iron, and which, while it is much cheaper than the compositions heretofore employed for the same purpose, yet seems to possess strength, durability, and immunity from fracture during frosty weather, equal, if not superior to the latter.

Having had our sets of patterns renewed, and entirely reconstructed after approved models, we feel assured of affording satisfaction in all cases where parties are pleased to favor us with their orders.

FARMS, SCHOOL, HOTEL AND SHOP BELLS.

Fitted with Yoke, Standards and Crank, complete for use.

No.	Diameter.	Wt. of Bell and Hangings.	Price.
0.....	13 inches.....	50 lbs.....	\$ 5 00
1.....	16 "	65 "	6 00
2.....	18 "	95 "	9 00
3.....	20 "	123 "	12 00
4.....	23 "	209 "	20 00

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FIRE-ALARM AND STEAMBOAT BELLS.

Rigged with Yoke, Standards, Tooling-Hammer and Wheel.

No.	Diameter.	Wt. of Bell and Hangings.	Price.
5.....	28 inches.....	800 lbs.....	\$ 85 00
6.....	32 "	475 "	65 00
7.....	34 "	650 "	75 00
8.....	36 "	725 "	85 00
9.....	38 "	825 "	100 00
10.....	40 "	1050 "	125 00
11.....	45 "	1250 "	150 00
12.....	52 "	"	

ALL BELLS ARE WARRANTED (a new one given in case of breaking by ordinary ringing,) FOR TWELVE MONTHS from the date of purchase.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory city reference, will have prompt attention, and be delivered to transportation company free of charge for drayage.

WATKIN, FREE & CO.

(Successors to Hedges, Free & Co.)

No. 6 Main St., between Front and Columbia,

Cincinnati, O.

augt 1-16m*



FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
85 Lake Street, Chicago,
Sold in Springfield by
mayl-ly

E. B. PEASE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMBINATION WITH A CORN planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting,) and drops the grain intermittently, the so combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified.

REMARKS.—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,

JARVIS CASE.

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.

T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE

CHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS
AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF
TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

WHEELER & WILSON:



SEWING MACHINES.

No. 133 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the machine; the beauty and strength of the stitch; being alike on both sides, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge on the underside; the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, have rendered this the

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR

Family Sewing Machine
Now Made.

At my office, I sell at New York prices, and give

INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF CHARGE,

to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant for three years.

The following commendations are selected from a mass of similar documents, with which a volume might easily be filled. We feel gratified to know that many other persons of the highest literary, political and social standing in this country, have volunteered their warm approval of our Family Sewing Machine:

"We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. There are a number of very excellent machines now in the market which are deservedly successful. We have, however, never used but one, namely, Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, and we can say in regard to it that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility, and without the slightest intention to disparage other machines well known to the public; and we hope therefore to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."—*Scientific American*, April 24, 1858.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work."—*New York Tribune*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others."—*New York Times*.

"The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically."—*Advocate and Journal*.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits."—*Independent*.

"A sewing machine is among the most useful and economical articles housekeepers can purchase. In looking out for the best, it would be well to see machines of Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing elsewhere."—*Examiner*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machine are the best ever offered to public patronage. They are simple and durable; easily kept in repair; work without noise; sew with great rapidity; make an even and firm stitch on both sides, that will not rip; economize thread, and are applicable to every purpose and material common to the art in question."—*Christian Inq.*

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines combine everything that can be required in the manufacture of garments. Our friends abroad may be assured that they will give entire satisfaction, and that to purchase one of them is a safe investment."—*Observer*.

Send or call for circular, containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, &c.

June 1-1y A. SUMNER.

TO
*Architects, Builders,
CARPENTERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
DECORATORS.*
NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
*Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,*

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the Architects' and Mechanics' Journal, says it is "Edited with evident ability.....Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Harthill, 123 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.

feb1-tf

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO
Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assortment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscr.

F. K. PHENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISH-

MENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants, more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES, both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant,

Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,

Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides Evergreens,

Shade and

Ornamental Trees

and Shrubs,

Roses, Dahlias,

Phloxes,

Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable; either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12½ per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois.

feb1-far-tf

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.

40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address

M. L. DUNLAP,

West Urbana, Champaign county, Ill.

B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, voluminous and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosseman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7-1859



As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered vases, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Wholesale Depot, 48 Cedar-st., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.
Box No. 3600 New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful lithographic show card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

PENNOCK'S PATENT WHEAT DRILL.

I have on hand a few of this well known and celebrated Wheat Drill made at the Quincy Agricultural Works, which I wish to close out this season, and will sell them at Fifty Dollars Cash at Quincy, this offers a chance for a few farmers to buy a good drill at much less than they have been sold at heretofore, the price has always been \$80 until last season. Address,

H. D. WOODRUFF,
Quincy, Adams Co., Ill.

aug1-f2m

100,000 PEACH TREES.

HIGHTSTOWN, (N. J.) NURSERIES, ESTABLISHED 1825.

Isaac Pullen, Proprietor.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
of thrifty growth and fine assortment of varieties for sale in the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to write for description catalogues, which will be ready for distribution by the first of August.

In addition to his usual large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, the proprietor has the pleasure of offering for fall and spring sales, the largest and finest stock of

PEACH TREES

which he has ever grown. The late severe winter proved so disastrous to peach nurseries in sections of the country, both North and South, has in no manner injured his. Those who intend to plant largely are especially invited to visit the nursery and examine the stock for themselves. A long experience, extending through a period of over thirty years enables the proprietor to raise such varieties as succeed well for market purposes. During this period he has sent trees to all sections of the country, and knows from an extensive correspondence with his customers how each kind succeeds, and which have proved profitable in particular localities. With this experience, he can confidently recommend his stock, and can assure those who leave the selection of kinds to him, that they shall receive only such as will prove remunerative.

During the months of August and September the fruit of the principle varieties of Peach, Pear and Apple may be seen; at which time those intending to plant are invited to call. All orders, communications, etc., to be addressed to,

ISAAC PULLEN,
Hightstown, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
N. B.—100,000 Silver Maple Seedlings, one year old.
aug 1-4m

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements—The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

WEED'S PATENT
UNRIVALED SEWING MACHINES.
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

WEED'S UNRIVALED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!

A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable—without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

WEED'S PLANTATION SEWING MACHINES!.

SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

Price \$100.

WEED'S MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth Street, [directly opposite Everett House,] ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

Also Agents for

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILLCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Agents Appointed.

May 1-1y.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
FOR
FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

in a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

FAMILY WORK,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood."

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SALES ROOMS,
124 North Fourth Street,
myl-1y Verandah Row, St. Louis.



VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER, 1860.

NUMBER 10.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY
BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

October	161
Proceedings of the Illinois State Agricultural Fair, held at Jacksonville, September 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1860.....	162
List of awards made at the Illinois State Fair at Jacksonville	171
Meeting of Delegates for the Election of Officers of the Illinois State Agricultural Society.....	176
Fairbank's Scales.....	176
Spaulding's Prepared Glue.....	176

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Grove Nursery.....	176
What can be made of a county fair.....	176
Darrow's Colored Fruits.....	176
Fall Plowing.....	177
Broom Corn.....	177
Potatoes.....	177
Beans.....	177
October.....	177
" The Seminary Bell.".....	177
Premium List.....	177
Tree and Shrub Seeds.....	177
State Fair.....	177
Cook's Nursery.....	177
Watermelons.....	177
Flower Pots.....	177
Hammond Ditching Machines.....	177
Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Commercial Colleges.....	177

MARKETS.

October.

"But see the many fading color'd woods,
Shade deep'ning over shade, the country round
Imbrown; crowded umbrage, dusk and dim,
Of every hue, from wan declining green
To sooty dusk."

The change from summer to autumn has now grown more and more apparent, the air feels imbued with frost as though old *Boreas* had commenced whistling

down from his icy fastness in the north where summer has had him pent up doing penance in the "open polar sea," or clinging to the iceberg.

Where the sunlight reflected,
From iceberg and cliff,
Sends his banners of light far up the blue sky,
Where his rays grow paler as they
Float far away, and at last are but
Glimpses of pale "Northern Light,"
Cold frozen spears on the Earth's northern verge—
Great banners of flame frozen cold,
Like the cliff's where they hover
And wave to and fro, as the world surges onward,
Through the season of changes.

The great corn zone has been gently touched by frost, but his frostship will soon cover us with a denser mantle of white, and the parti-colored wood will be brown and bare, and the great stretches of prairie will but move to the sighing of the autumn winds as it sweeps down the vast slopes, leafless and bare of summer herbage.

"The pale decending year, yet pleasing still,
A greater mood inspires; for now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below,
And slowly circles thro' the waving air."

All is again stirring activiy, the last products of summer must be placed safe beyond the reach of frost and rain, the stubble land must be turned over with the plow, the drains must be cleaned for the passage of the winter rains, the barn yards must be scraped to the bottom and their rich depositories scattered over the fields; tools must be housed that are no longer needed for out-door use, the garden carefully looked over and the rubbish taken out or burned, the borders of the flower garden will need looking to, and such plants as require protection attended to before a sharp frost shall ruin them. All grape vines will be benefitted by being laid down and slightly protected, more especially the Isabella and Catawba. On the whole, October is a month of rich enjoyment, and of deep interest, it is the month in which the first frost crisps

the tender vegetation in this latitude, and when the golden ears of Indian corn is ready for the harvest, a busy month for the farmer, a month of preparation for the leisure of winter, much of the pleasures of which will depend upon the fidelity with which you discharge your duties to October.

October, in the North-west, is a beautiful month, the air is always soft and balmy with the Indian summer. The first sharp frosts have passed, loosening the footstalks of the leaves which now fill the autumn eddies, an emblem of man, but the bud is left that shall burst in spring and re-clothe inanimate nature, so man shall again rise to immortality.

No farmer can afford to neglect the many duties that this month imposes, many of them, seemingly small, yet of large importance, when winter sweeps over the landscape and cuts short the privilege of retrospect of time lost. The farm, the orchard, and the house need a careful looking after, tools should be put up that are no longer wanted; thousands of dollars are wasted every year in the loss of tools by exposure to the weather. We will not attempt a catalogue of all that will require your attention, but simply ask you to look through your premises and see what needs your immediate attention, you cannot safely delay, for you know not how soon "Jack Frost" will lay an embargo on your work and bring all your good intentions to nought. Be up and doing, work while the pleasant days continue and when the storms come you can sit by your fireside and take your ease. We beg of you not to forget the district school, give it your presence and your encouragement, it is the great sheet anchor of our progress, the main pillar of our success. Strike it out and we would soon be in the condition of the serfs of Europe, tenants at will of grinding landlords, with it, we are freeholders, cultivating our acres intelligently and successfully, carving out our own fortunes and pursuing happiness in our own way. Do not forget the district school.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements---The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

WEED'S PATENT
UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES.
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

WEED'S UNRIVALLED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!

A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable—without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

WEED'S PLANTATION SEWING MACHINES!

SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

Price \$100.

WEED'S MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES!
SEWING MACHINES!!

SEWING MACHINES!!!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth Street, [directly opposite Everett House,] ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

Also Agents for

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILLCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Agents Appointed.

May 1-1y.

GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
FOR
FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

In a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

FAMILY WORK,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

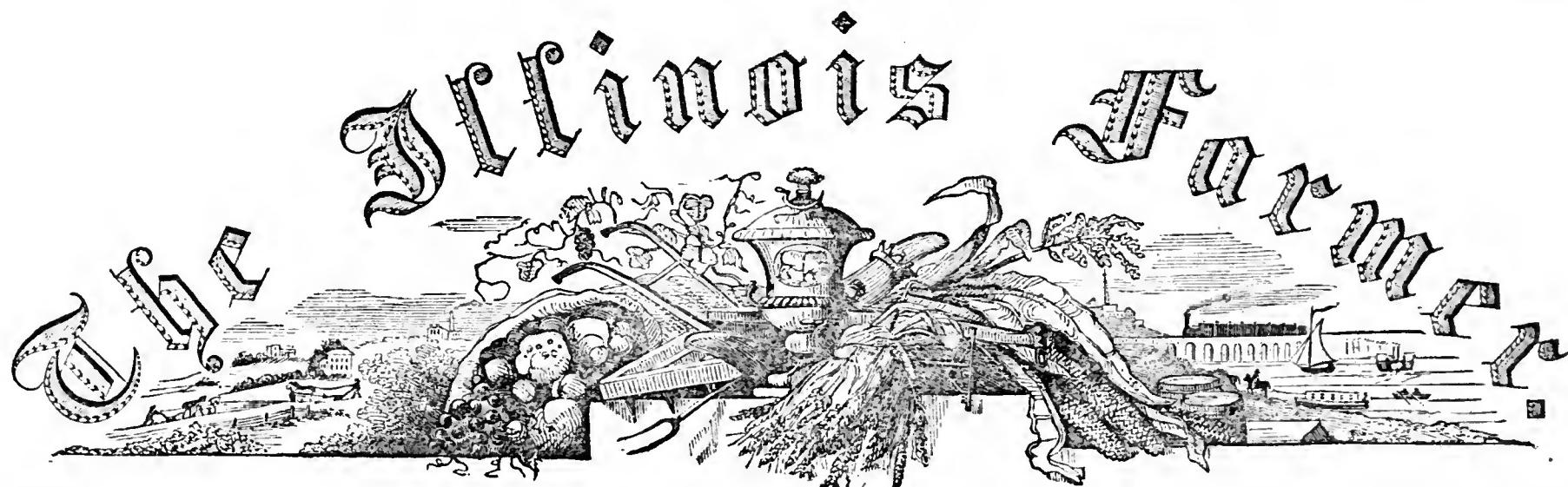
of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood."

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SALES ROOMS,
124 North Fourth Street,
May 1-1y Verandah Row, St. Louis.



VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER, 1860.

NUMBER 10.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
BY

BAILLACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance..... \$1.00
Five copies, " " " 3.75
Ten, " " and one to the person getting up club..... 7.50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

October	161
Proceedings of the Illinois State Agricultural Fair, held at Jacksonville, September 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1860.....	162
List of awards made at the Illinois State Fair at Jacksonville	171
Meeting of Delegates for the Election of Officers of the Illinois State Agricultural Society.....	176
Fairbank's Scales.....	176
Spaulding's Prepared Glue.....	176
EDITOR'S TABLE.	
The Grove Nursery.....	176
What can be made of a county fair.....	176
Darrow's Colored Fruits.....	176
Fall Plowing.....	177
Broom Corn.....	177
Potatoes.....	177
Beans.....	177
October	177
" The Seminary Bell.".....	177
Premium List.....	177
Tree and Shrub Seeds.....	177
State Fair.....	177
Cook's Nursery.....	177
Watermelons	177
Flower Pets.....	177
Hammond Ditching Machines.....	177
Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Commercial Colleges.....	177
MARKETS.	

October.

"But see the many fading color'd woods,
Shade deep'ning over shade, the country round
Imbrown; crowded umbrage, dusk and dim,
Of every hue, from wan declining green
To sooty dusk."

The change from summer to autumn has now grown more and more apparent, the air feels imbued with frost as though old *Boreas* had commenced whistling

down from his icy fastness in the north where summer has had him pent up doing penance in the "open polar sea," or clinging to the iceberg.

Where the sunlight reflected,
From iceberg and cliff,
Sends his banners of light far up the blue sky,
Where his rays grow paler as they
Float far away, and at last are but
Glimpses of pale "Northern Light,"
Cold frozen spears on the Earth's northern verge—
Great banners of flame frozen cold,
Like the cliff's where they hover
And wave to and fro, as the world surges onward,
Through the season of changes.

The great corn zone has been gently touched by frost, but his frostship will soon cover us with a denser mantle of white, and the parti-colored wood will be brown and bare, and the great stretches of prairie will but move to the sighing of the autumn winds as it sweeps down the vast slopes, leafless and bare of summer herbage.

"The pale decending year, yet pleasing still,
A greater mood inspires; for now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below,
And slowly circles thro' the waving air."

All is again stirring activity, the last products of summer must be placed safe beyond the reach of frost and rain, the stubble land must be turned over with the plow, the drains must be cleaned for the passage of the winter rains, the barn yards must be scraped to the bottom and their rich depositories scattered over the fields, tools must be housed that are no longer needed for out-door use, the garden carefully looked over and the rubbish taken out or burned, the borders of the flower garden will need looking to, and such plants as require protection attended to before a sharp frost shall ruin them. All grape vines will be benefited by being laid down and slightly protected, more especially the Isabella and Catawba. On the whole, October is a month of rich enjoyment, and of deep interest, it is the month in which the first frost crisps

the tender vegetation in this latitude, and when the golden ears of Indian corn is ready for the harvest, a busy month for the farmer, a month of preparation for the leisure of winter, much of the pleasures of which will depend upon the fidelity with which you discharge your duties to October.

October, in the North-west, is a beautiful month, the air is always soft and balmy with the Indian summer. The first sharp frosts have passed, loosening the footstalks of the leaves which now fill the autumn eddies, an emblem of man, but the bud is left that shall burst in spring and re-clothe inanimate nature, so man shall again rise to immortality.

No farmer can afford to neglect the many duties that this month imposes, many of them, seemingly small, yet of large importance, when winter sweeps over the landscape and cuts short the privilege of retrospect of time lost. The farm, the orchard, and the house need a careful looking after, tools should be put up that are no longer wanted; thousands of dollars are wasted every year in the loss of tools by exposure to the weather. We will not attempt a catalogue of all that will require your attention, but simply ask you to look through your premises and see what needs your immediate attention, you cannot safely delay, for you know not how soon "Jack Frost" will lay an embargo on your work and bring all your good intentions to nought. Be up and doing, work while the pleasant days continue and when the storms come you can sit by your fireside and take your ease. We beg of you not to forget the district school, give it your presence and your encouragement, it is the great sheet anchor of our progress, the main pillar of our success. Strike it out and we would soon be in the condition of the serfs of Europe, tenants at will of grinding landlords, with it, we are freeholders, cultivating our acres intelligently and successfully, carving out our own fortunes and pursuing happiness in our own way. Do not forget the district school.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SO-
CIETY.

Held at Jacksonville, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,
1860.

There is no institution in the State that has exerted so much influence for good, so much for the advancement of agriculture as the Illinois State Agricultural Society.

The Society was chartered as far back as 1838. Several attempts were made to bring it forward, but the want of good roads, and especially railroads, precluded all attempts of the kind, and not until 1853, nearly fifteen years after its first organization did the Society succeed in holding a Fair. The show was at Springfield, and was weak matter after all, Sangamon and a few adjoining counties participating. The next year it was also held at Springfield and we attended it. The show was not large; indeed, without any assistance, we had little difficulty in reporting nearly every object on exhibition to the *Press*, (now *Press and Tribune*), of Chicago. The Missouri *Democrat* and *Press* were the only newspapers that gave it any extended report. Since then the Fairs have rapidly grown into importance, scarcely second to any in the United States.

With all its usefulness, we are aware of many imperfections, some of which have been corrected, yet many remain to mar its usefulness. Most of the officers have been capable men, and have devoted themselves to its interest with commendable zeal.

We propose to devote a large share of this number of the *FARMER* to the late Fair, and to give our readers a pretty clear view of its most important features. In doing this we offer no further apology than a desire to preserve some part of its history for future use.

This Fair has inaugurated a new system of corn culture which will change the implements now mostly in use for planting and cultivating this great staple. It has demonstrated the practicability of sugar making from the Sorghum. It has made one of the most successful exhibitions of Durham and Devon cattle, of horses, of sheep, and of swine ever before presented in the Valley of the Mississippi. It has made the most extensive display of objects of Natural History, ever before attempted in any State Society.

It, too, has had its faults. In its premium list several important interests were too much overlooked. We may mention among them the Fine Arts, Farm Products, Textile Fabrics, and articles made up by sewing machines, which have now become one of the most

important household implements, almost superceding the common needle. This new condition of things should call forth new premiums to bring forward a healthy rivalry in this new department of domestic economy.

Another great draw back to the entire Press of the State, has been in the continued suppression of the names of exhibitors, thereby preventing that notice of the objects on exhibition, that otherwise would have been of advantage in encouraging and advertising the most prominent features of the Fair.— We are happy to state that this is the last time that this is to occur, and that hereafter the name of exhibitors will be placed upon their cards. This suppression of names has been one of the most foolish things that sensible men could be guilty of. It was one of the mysteries attending the first Fair here, and in most places has been abandoned years ago.

Next year we hope to see good accommodations for the members of the Press, in order that they may be enabled to get up better reports than they have heretofore—especially the country Press.

Without further preliminary, we shall commence our notice of the Fair.

SATURDAY BEFORE THE FAIR.

We have been familiar with all the State Fairs held in the State, having made careful notes of their most valuable features, but never at so early a day have we seen so fine a turnout as is now within the enclosure of the grounds.— We have given a minute account of the grounds and buildings in the September number and deem it but a waste of time to repeat them. Suffice it to say, that in point of aspect and shade, they have no superior in the State.

The buildings, with the exception of the Editor's Hall, are of the most ample size, and by Monday noon we hope to see this important interest well attended to.

The citizens of Jacksonville have done themselves great credit in the fitting up of the grounds. When we compare the buildings with those of the United States Fair at Chicago, we feel proud of the enterprise of Central Illinois.

Stock of all kinds is constantly pouring in, and before Monday night the stalls will all be more than filled. Such a show of stock has never been seen this side of the Atlantic. The great prairie slopes have again proved themselves beyond competition in fine beef, superior horses, unrivaled pork and fine wool.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Worthen, the State Geologist, is busy with the unwritten history of the

past as dotted down in letters that his industry has gathered from the prairie slopes, the hill sides and carboniferous deposits of the time long gone. This is a new feature, and one of deep interest.

The officers are mostly on the ground, and are working with a will. President Ellsworth is showing himself a most capable and efficient officer.

[We omit much that has now lost its interest and only retain that portion which is of value for future reference.]

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 10.

Every thing is in an active condition this morning, and at this early hour there is a continual stream of men, animals and goods pouring in at the gate. The weather is cool and clear; the dust has been laid by seasonable rains; the roads are in excellent condition, and every thing gives bright promise of a most pleasant time.

The officers of the Society appear to have every thing in place, and never before in the history of our Fair have the arrangements been so complete as at this time. The sound of the saw and hammer has ceased except upon the Editorial Sanctum, which is the last finishing stroke to the arrangements.

The whitewashed buildings make a fine contrast to the deep summer foliage of the sylvan wood that gives, just enough of shade to please the eye and give us a taste of rural beauty. This will be a proud week for the great industrial army of our State, it is one of the modern schools that will rub the rust from the dormant genius of our rural population, and give to them new ideas of the progress of the age.

Our notes must be of necessity broken and rambling, as we stumble on the various objects of interest that come in our pathway.

PROGRESS AGAINST FOYDOM.

With all of our progress we still retain some old fogy ideas in regard to the working gears of our Fair. In the first place we charged a percentage on the premiums competed for, and then we paid these premiums in pewter medals, paste-board diplomas, and a species of white ware supposed to be composed of silver. To insure honesty in the awarding committees the names of the owners were carefully preserved in mystery and a set of cabalistic characters, of Arabic origin, put upon the goods.— Thus the awarding committees, like dame Justice, were so completely blindfolded that they held the scales with an even poise, and the wonderful truthfulness of their decisions have grown into a proverb, and their indorsements have often startled the wondering crowd. And now, after having proven themselves so correct when blindfolded, it is but right that they receive a little more "light,"

and be trusted with an important secret, to-wit: the names of the owners of the goods submitted to their ripe judgment. To this end several of the Superintendents have directed the entry clerks to place upon the exhibition cards the owners' names, that editors and others may know at once from whom and whence the goods come. We do not say that this is general, for old fogdom only yields up in broken doses. It is a great pity that plain common sense has to wage such a warfare with the mystical proclivities of the age, but such appears to be the case. We have no time to discuss this absurdity at length, but we may at some future time give it the benefit of an airing.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This department will be one of the great points of attraction, partly on account of the paucity of display heretofore, and partly on account of the fine display at this time. No visitor should pass by this department. Mr. M. S. Bebb, of Marion county, exhibits over one thousand species of plants, illustrating the botany of the State, having been collected from Winnebago (the former residence of Mr. Bebb,) to Cairo. The specimens are in excellent condition, and show great taste and knowledge in the botany of our woodlands and prairies. A few more hundred specimens, and the botany of this State will be complete.

BIRDS.

R. H. Holder, of Bloomington, has a most magnificent collection of our western birds, embracing over two hundred specimens, among them one hundred and thirty-five belonging to our State; five varieties of grouse, three of which belong to our prairies and woodland.—Twenty species of warblers prove that were we to foster the growth of timber about our homes, that something more musical than the shrill clarion notes of the rough-throated shanghai, will greet us when the sun first sends his greetings to call us from our morning slumbers.

FOSSILS.

Mr. A. H. Worthen, our industrious State Geologist, has a fine collection of fossils; of these the collection of crinoids is very large.

FLORAL HALL

Is a most magnificent building in the shape of a Greek Cross, each wing being one hundred and six feet by forty feet, or equal to a single building forty feet wide and four hundred and twenty-four feet long; an immense amount of evergreen boughs are used in the festoons, all of which were furnished by the active President of the State Horticultural Society, S. Edwards, from his grounds at Lamoille, in Bureau county, now so well known as the "Evergreens." The show

of fruits will be large; of flowers we cannot speak confidently. Mr. Doyle, of Springfield, is the only exhibiter who has signified his intention to be present. Preserved fruit will be in abundance, but of native wines we fear the show will fall below that of last year. The nurserymen are largely represented, and are very busy in decorating the Floral Hall.

THE STEAM PLOW.

Fawkes' steam plow has arrived, but we can hear nothing definite in regard to the Detroit steam plow of Mr. Waters. It has been at work at Minooka, and required some little repairing.

STOCK.

The stalls are already filled, and workmen are busy in putting up a large number more. All the teams in the village are in requisition, and are not adequate to the demands upon them.

SWINE.

The show of hogs is the best we have seen. Suffolks and Berkshires are particularly well represented, though there are fine specimens of the various crosses. We are glad to see this interest fostered, as during the past two years it has been rather neglected; there is no interest of more importance to our farmers than that of growing pork. The superintendent of this department has taken a deep interest in this branch of rural economy, and to his efforts are due the more liberal premiums that have drawn out such a fine show of porkers.

SHEEP.

The show of sheep is large, the Messrs. McConnel, of Sangamon county, leading off.

Thirteen hundred dollars have been received for tickets, and 1,800 entries made. The 850 stalls are already filled and over a hundred more are in process of construction, and these will not suffice.

A large number of visitors are on the ground this afternoon, and the Fair is fast assuming form and interest.

CATTLE.

The show of cattle is not only large but superior to any former State Fair in this State. They are the great point of attraction. We have only time to give a few of the entries:

Jas. M. Hill of Cass county, eleven head of Durhams.
J. O. Bone, of Sangamon county, fourteen head of Durhams.

John Prunty, of Cass county, one yoke of oxen three years old; one three years old fat bullock; one three year old steer; two 2 year old do; eight head Durhams.

Thomas Simpkins, of Pike county, four head Durhams and two head grade cattle.

Ralph Anderson, of Pike county, one Durham bull, and one grade heifer.

S. & J. George, Boone county, one Durham bull.

W. Iles, of Sangamon county, one bull, one heifer.

W. G. Justin, Morgan county, one three year old heifer, one sucking calf.

Robert Pollock, of Morgan county, (not him of the "Course of Time,") a fine herd of Durhams, numbering twenty-two head.

E. B. Hitt, of Scott county, eighteen head of Durhams.

J. H. Henderson, of Morgan county, six head of Durhams.

J. D. Smith, of Sangamon county, nineteen head of Durhams.

J. H. Spears, of Menard county, fourteen head of Durhams.

James Purkapile, of Menard county, four head of Durhams.

J. N. Brown, of Sangamon county, twenty-four head of Durhams.

Jas. Kerr, of Marion, one bull.
Col. H. Oapron, of Peoria county, twenty-eight head of Devons.
C. D. Bent, of Iowa City, nine head of Devons.
Stephen Green, of Morgan, two head of native and cross.
J. B. Hibleton, of Clay county, one steer.
Miles Holliday, one heifer.
W. H. Oullardson, of Edgar county, Durham one.
Dr. English, of Morgan county, two Durhams.
J. W. Goodwin, of Vermillion county, two bulls.
D. P. Parks, of Brown county, one bull.
Josiah Williams, of Scott county, two yoke of Durham oxen.
Jesse Cloyd, Champaign county, two head of Durhams.
W. Marshall, of Morgan county, two head of Durhams.
J. Ingalls, of Sangamon county, two head of natives and cross.
Robert Denton, of Morgan, one bull.

Fawkes' steam plow has just come into the ground, by the aid of water wrung from a summer cloud, and the carboniferous deposits dug from the bosom of the prairie. The crowd greeted the iron monster, as life-like he moved to the music of revolving wheels, under the guidance of the inventor.

Over six hundred stalls have been put up on the outside of the grounds for the use of visitors and the extra stock that cannot be accommodated in the stalls inside of the grounds.

The camping grounds are fast filling up with tents and teams.

On the entrance side is more than the usual number of shows, to accommodate rural adolescence.

The steam plow is to be tried on Thursday. The plowing match will come off on the same day. On Wednesday, the sugar mills and sugar evaporators are to operate. Cook and Miller are the competitors, and they promise to turn out the real sugar by the pail full.

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 11.

The morning is cool and pleasant, with wind from the west, just with an autumn tinge that braces up both man and beast, and nerves them for both work and enjoyment. During the past night thirty car loads of stock arrived, and a large train of goods and machinery for the Fair.

It has always been a wonder to us why railroad men did not hurry up the freight; if they would give return passes to all exhibitors, the matter would be settled, but these are withheld until the first day of the Fair, the exhibitors delay starting, and the result is a perfect crowd, when by a little more foresight, this would have been avoided. Fair tickets should be sold the whole previous week, and as they are not stamped before the second day, no advantage could be taken of them. It is desirable to have everything on the ground if possible before the opening of the Fair to the public. Our experience has led us to these conclusions, and we would call especial attention to them.

Driving in both rings is already active, and yet the sun has not reached the top of the trees. In the Floral Hall the officers have worked nearly all night, and this morning the canopy of oak

leaves and rich festoons of flowers and evergreens, make a most beautiful display.

THE EDITOR'S HALL

Turns out to be one of the most primitive structures possible, just one step towards civilization. The earth beneath—pine boards above and around, with wide open spaces for light—a rough board desk and chairs for seats, thanks to the turners' art. We have written many an editorial in a more humble place; at the same time this rural structure reflects no great credit on those having in charge the comforts of the corps editorial.

The Local Committee, we learn, are not to blame in this matter, as a building intended for this purpose has been otherwise appropriated. And it was supposed that a room in the village nearly two miles distant, would answer every purpose; but such is not the case; the editor's room if anywhere, must be on the fair grounds, and when this fact became apparent, it was too late to remedy the defect. The room has been erected adjoining our sanctum, making a regular two-story structure—on the ground.

Other State Societies make liberal provision for the editors, of not only their own State, but those who visit from a distance. It is time that some little courtesy be extended the Press of the State in return for all the gratuitous advertising done in behalf of the Society. We charge no one with any evil intent; but a neglect of an important interest. For ourself, we can write anywhere, whether on a log, a stump, or a hat-crown.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—PLOWS.

Parlin & Orindoff, of Canton, Ill., show four plows of fine form and high finish, all cast steel molds with German steel shares. They attract no small attention.

An iron plow made by C. H. Dawson, would recommend it to amateur farmers fresh from the city, it would give them ample exercise of muscle to develop motion.

Battell & Boyd, of Quincy, have eight plows on the ground, they are strong and well finished, and for the soils along the Mississippi must answer a good purpose.

Two corn plows of their make are valuable, made strong, also adjustable by a new arrangement, the best we have seen.

Eldridge & Co., of Perry Co., have five plows, two double shovel plows and one single shovel.

CORN HARVESTER

exhibited by H. Miller & Co. It promises to cut and harvest ten to twelve acres a day. It cuts sixteen hills and

deposites them ready for shocking. We have no great faith in it, but on trial it may answer better than hand cutting. Farmers should look before they leap too far, after all implements of doubtful utility; better wait until their value has been demonstrated and then, if good, purchase, if bad, avoid. These inventors are the most sanguine set of men possible, and they fancy their bantling is to win in all cases, reasoning with them is of little use; they will persist in going on to ruin and not only use up their own means but those of their confiding friends.

PATENT FENCE.

A vast amount of ingenuity has been expended in making a fence out of nothing. Some years since we recommended moral suasion to be applied to all vicious animals. This would save a large amount of labor and trouble, providing the animals accepted the proposition; but as some of these new-fangled fences come so near to nothing, it is hardly worth while to spend so much time over them. On all portable fences of any value, the cost is equal to that of a permanent one, and then it is more liable to get out of order. On the grounds are several of these patents with the usual amount of clap-traps. The only "gudgeons" to be caught are the deluded inventors.

TURNER'S ILLINOIS CULTIVATOR.

At eleven o'clock, several gentlemen accompanied Prof. Turner to a field some half a mile distant, to make a trial of the "Illinois Cultivator," in a field of corn about two feet high. The cultivator teeth are not of the right form and would not scour; yet the work was well done and gave the most unbounded satisfaction. All that is necessary is to change the teeth for those which will scour. This working corn with two horses, at the rate of ten acres a day is a new feature, when we take into account that any person who can ride and drive a team can do the work, let him be boy, cripple or invalid. There are seven similar cultivators on the ground, but all of them with more or less defects.

FLORAL HALL

Is in fine regalia and mostly filled with fruits, preserves and wines.

Wines are in moderate quantity, while the preserves and jellies are in the greatest abundance, and of the most superior quality. Among the competitors is Mrs. Loyd Shaw, who has fifteen packages.

Fruit and ornamental trees and evergreens by S. Edwards, of Lamoille, two entries.

Best collection of apples, seven entries.

Best fifteen varieties of apples for Southern Illinois, five entries.

Same for Northern Illinois, four entries.

Best lot of Siberian crab apples, by S. G. Minkler, one entry.

Best collection of fall and winter apples, exhibited by farmers and amateurs, one entry.

Best collection of pears and peaches, three entries.

The samples are very fine. Those of Robert Mowson, are particularly nice and large.

Pears, the product of this State, two entries.

Autumn pears, four entries.

Winter pears, two entries.

Seedling pears, one entry.

Best and greatest variety of peaches, two entries.

Best six varieties of peaches, one entry.

Best twelve peaches, one variety, four entries.

Best seedling pears, five entries.

Best collection of plums, one entry. These are from the grounds of Ellwanger & Barry, N. Y.

Best three varieties of plums from the same, one entry.

Best twelve plums, three entries.

No quinces on exhibition.

Native grapes, four entries.

Foreign grapes, under glass, by O. H. Rosenstell, of Freeport, one entry.

Small fruit, nine entries.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

The vast amphitheatre was filled at an early hour. During the forenoon the seats became crowded almost inconveniently, and presented a very animated appearance.

CATTLE.

At nine o'clock this morning the most of the fine cattle present, were introduced into the ring, "just to let people see them." There was a very fine collection. Among the most prominent lots we noticed the following:

James M. Hill, Cass county, six head—the bull "Champion," and five cows.

Thomas Simplicie, Pike county, the bull, "Marshal Pellerier," and five cows.

Robert Pollock, Morgan county, "Admiral," and five cows.

H. Spears, Menard county, "Master Lowndes," and five cows.

E. B. Hitt, Scott county, cow "Isabel," and thirteen others.

James N. Brown, Sangamon county, "Alfred," "Rachel" and "Tulip."

Those are all Durhams. Only those lots which contain the most noted animals, so far as learned, have been enumerated. The show of stock present is very fine, particularly that from Sangamon and Morgan counties. Brown's "Alfred" and Pollock's "Admiral" would be hard to beat, if the attempt should be made. On Wednesday, premiums on cattle will be awarded. Our agricultural Solons will probably find it difficult to decide, among so many superior specimens of the bovine race.

HORSES.

After the cattle had retired to the privacy of their stalls (vide rural poems) the ring was thrown open to horses.

First, there were three entries for a race between pacers. The first premium (\$15) for the best span of pacers, was awarded to Thomas Smith, of Sangamon county; second best, (10) Geo. Day, Sangamon county.

The first premium for single pacers was borne off by John Cook's gallant little "Smoker Boy," of Springfield; the second, by James Young, Springfield.

In the afternoon, the blooded horses on the ground were brought into the ring, and walked around to show their muscle. The show was an imposing one, though some of the famous animals in our State had been kept away. The cavalcade comprised 110 horses, mules and colts; some of the latter give promise of becoming splendid animals.

After these came a contest between trotters. The first premium (\$15) for

the best span of trotters was taken by John Cook, Springfield; second best, (\$10) by —— Fanning, of Morgan county. The first premium for single pacers, was awarded to a horse owned by —— Slayton, of Williamsville, Sangamon county; second premium to Wm. Jenkins, Springfield.

THE STEAM PLOW.

Immediately after the conclusion of the racing, Fawkes' steam plow was introduced, a portion of the fence having been cut down for the purpose. The monster, which is a sort of cross between a locomotive and a saw-mill, went steaming slowly around the ring, greeted at every point by the cheers of the immense multitude.

STOCK FOR ST. LOUIS.

Some of the exhibitors intend taking their stock to the St. Louis Fair: among them we may mention Col. A. Capron, who has 28 head of fine Devons, and D. Bent, of Iowa City, Iowa, who has here a fine lot of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

This has been a proud day for the great industrial army of our State. The success of our State Fair has always been in proportion to the success of the season's products.

The morning trains brought a large addition of implements, machines, fruits and fancy goods, and now the several buildings are well filled, and almost in complete order, and to-morrow will put on the finish.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

The Textile Fabric department presents a fine appearance, and the large building used for this purpose is now nearly full—there being over 400 entries up to this time. The display of needle, shell and wax work surpasses any thing at our State Fair before, the entries in this lot alone being about 300.

SEWING MACHINES.

The entire north side of this spacious building is used for the exhibition of Sewing Machines, and the following well known machines are represented: Wheeler & Wilson's, Young's, Wilson's new patent, Finkle & Lyon, Grover & Baker and Singer's; in all over twenty machines. Another wrinkle has been taken from the brow of the sewing girl by these almost life-like machines.

NATURAL HISTORY HALL

Has been crowded to repletion all day. The building, large as it is, is found too small for the large and unexpected collections made by the devotees to science. C. D. Wilbur is one of those men that never tire in a good cause. We hope no one will pass by this very interesting part of the exhibition. It should be the first point to visit.

FARM PRODUCTS

Are coming in beyond expectation.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

The excitement in the amphitheatre has been at the highest point throughout the day, and over 5,000 persons were admitted to the seats.

RECEIPTS OF THE FAIR.

\$2,500 was taken at the gate to-day. Making in all over \$4,000.

THE STEAM PLOW.

Fawkes' steam plow continues to draw crowds. Mr. Greenwood, of Cincinnati, the maker, is on the ground, and a trial will be for the \$1000 on Thursday.

THE BIG TENT.

The officers were too busy to get up the big tent to-day, but promise to-morrow.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY.

The next three days will be the great days of the Fair. To-morrow, A. M., thorough-bred cattle will be exhibited, and in the P. M. thorough-bred horses.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

But a great feature of the day, to a large number, will be the election of officers at 2 p. m. The canvass is gaining interest as the time of final action draws nigh. To-night the several parties are in caucus. Buckmaster, Dunlap, of Morgan, Dunlap, of Peoria, Van Epps, and Dr. Kile, are in the field for President, but it is probable that arrangements will be made to double teams, and thus, until the wire-workers make up the programme, we outsiders are in blissful ignorance. Reynolds will walk over the track for Corresponding Secretary, but we may look for a little contest between and Cook and Galusha, for Recording Secretary.

Over twenty acres of camping ground is covered with tents and teams, and the arrivals are still adding to the numbers. The number of Editors is thus far remarkably limited, but they are all workers.

NUMBER OF ENTRIES.

To-morrow the entries close. Those of cattle now foot up 283; of horses nearly 700; of sheep 227. In the other departments, the clerk has been too busy to make up the amount.

FOOD AND LODGINGS FOR ALL.

Watson's great dining saloon continues to maintain its high reputation for good fare. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is becoming of importance as a lodging place, thanks to its efficient and attentive Principal.

LOWER EGYPT HEARD FROM.

Mr. Carpenter, from Union county, has a full car load of sundries, to represent the product of the hill-sides of nomial Egypt. Carpenter and his extensive collection will be the centre of attraction to-morrow.

COUNTERFEITERS AND PICKPOCKETS.

Three persons were arrested for passing counterfeit money. Pickpockets are

around. One of them was compelled to disgorge a portmonie containing \$24.

To-morrow will be a great day, as the weather is of the most promising order.

EVENING SESSION.

The subject of drainage was first taken up. No new light was thrown upon it, as few of the speakers knew anything further than a vague theory in relation to it. The truth is, aside from the use of the mole drainers our farmers know little of draining or its benefits. Several persons spoke highly of the mole drainers, especially on stiff clay. On the whole, the discussion was rather rambling, and after a short hour the meeting took up the subject of

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

The amphitheatre was not well lighted up for taking notes, and we, of course, cannot be expected to attempt a very extended report. Mr. Pollock, of Morgan county, was in the practice of trench plowing for every crop. Stubble land was trench plowed for corn and after the corn is cut up in the fall, it is again trench plowed and sown to winter wheat. The stubble can be turned under and sown to winter wheat. This is followed with corn, but at every succeeding plowing the trench plow is used.

Mr. McGraw, of Knox county, advocated the old Diamond plow, or what is known as the Cary Patent. He insisted that it more completely pulverized the soil, than any of the later style of clippers. There is force in this suggestion, and by reference to our best plows, it will be seen that to a certain extent, this point has been adhered to. He was a great advocate of 'rolling and gave several statements in favor of its value in one case of ten acres of wheat having been sown and simply rolled, and the product was ten bushels per acre more than that sown and harrowed.

Another gentleman would plow deep, sow early and cover deep with a shovel plow, in this way he had guarded against the Hessian Fly. Mr. Carpenter, of Union county, related several instances of the renovation of worn-out lands in Egypt, simply by deep plowing. Mr. Overman spoke of a slice plow cutting three or four inches wide and sixteen to twenty inches deep, he thought it might work well as a deep tiller and pulverizer, and would call attention to it. Mr. Murtfelt followed in remarks in regard to the same plant and was favorably impressed with it.

On the whole, the meeting was an interesting one, and we only regret that we have not time to do it justice.

CULTIVATING CORN.

To-day another trial was had with the Illinois Cultivator of Prof. J. B. Turner. When the Cultivator teeth scour the work is most perfect, but otherwise,

it is of the usual style. There is no difficulty in putting on the right kind of teeth, when the machine will be all that the most ambitious corn grower could desire. The draught is easy for a light team, and as the driver rides on a spring seat, he has an easy time, and if he dislikes the sun on him it is easy to put up a shade over his head. This is the first step in "farming made easy"—a great stride in the field of progress in corn culture. The rolling of the ground to pulverize small lumps, is of no small importance. To this machine can be added a corn drill, at a small cost, and the farmer has his planter, roller and cultivator combined, and at a less expense than in separate machines.

There are seven other machines on the ground intended for the same purpose. They are all more or less valuable, and either of them are in advance of the common double shovel plow, but they will need large improvements to come up to the requirements of the age.

THIRD DAY—SEPT. 12.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

The John H. Manny machine is on the grounds—the one that is to be awarded by the Society for the best twenty acres of wheat. These machines are made by Emerson & Co., of Rockford, who only manufacture for this State. This machine continues to maintain its high reputation, as it has been improved and simplified from time to time to meet the wants of the age. The most important improvement during the last year is the lever to raise and lower the cutter box at pleasure, and instantaneously change it from high to low. This, in lodged grain, is a most important feature, and deservedly attracts no small attention. The mower is now simplified and cheapened that it is sold at the low price of eighty dollars. It is compact, strong, well-made and durable, and reflects great credit on the improvements made by Mr. Emerson, the principal of the firm.

M'CORMICK'S REAPER.

This comes on the ground with new improvements, among which we note a castor-wheel under the platform. The sickles run in a groove. To raise and lower, you have to stop, and with a wrench in hand, change its height. These are all the reapers and mowers as yet on the ground, both of them having contended for the palm of victory on foreign soil, and the flags of England and France have been waved over them, in the powerful rivalry that has given them to fame. Long may they continue to lay low the ripened grain.

Mr. John S. Taylor, of Lamoille, Bureau county, has on exhibition a patent self-adjusting reaper, a valuable implement.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

The seats to-day were much more densely packed than yesterday. In fact, the "grand rush" may be said to be just commencing. To-morrow, if the weather should be pleasant, we may expect to see the largest crowd that has ever been in attendance at any of our State Fairs.

CATTLE.

The forenoon was devoted to the exhibition of thorough-bred cattle. The superintendent of this department is Stephen Dunlap, of Morgan county, and a man who knows just how to manage such business.

The first trial was among bulls four years old and over. The contest for the first premium was very spirited, and the committee deliberated for a long time over the award. Some of the finest animals in this or any other State competed for the prize, and the committee found it impossible to render a decision hastily. They finally settled the question, however, by placing the blue ribbon upon James N. Brown's magnificent bull, "King Alfred," and the hearty approval of the immense concourse of spectators indicated unmistakably that the first premium of \$40 had been worthily bestowed. It was a well-merited honor to Sangamon county. The second premium (\$25) and the red ribbon were awarded to J. S. Simpkins, of Pike county, for his splendid bull, "Marshall Pellerier." The third premium (\$15) and the white ribbon were given to "Berlin," a fine animal owned by D. Parks, of Brown county.

There were six entries for the premiums on three year olds. The \$40 and the blue ribbon were awarded to the "Duke of Orleans," owned by Wm. Marshall, of Morgan county. Second premium (\$25) to "Gov. Jones," belonging to E. B. Hitt, of Scott county. The third (\$15) to "Alfred 2d," owned by Jas. Buckles, of Logan county.

The first premium (\$30) on two year olds was awarded to Capt. Jas. N. Brown's "Diamond;" the second (\$25) to "Grampion," by Jas. M. Hill, of Cass; and the third (\$10) to "Garibaldi," by R. Anderson, of Pike.

The first premium on yearlings was given to "Deceiver," by John H. Goodwin, of DeWitt; the second to Mr. Goodwin's Thames; and the third to "Financier," by J. D. Smith, of Sangamon.

The first premium for the best bull calf was taken by "Young Elshakim," owned by Jas. M. Hill, of Cass county; the second by "Tom O'Shanter," J. D. Smith, of Sangamon.

A large number of very fine thorough-breeds were present. Among the most prominent we may mention Pollock's "Admiral," Kinman's "J. C. Fremont," Spear's "Master Lownes," Ker's "Constitution," Cuberton's "Mint," and others which would seem to be unsurpassable.

It was high noon when the cattle had all been disposed of, and the proceedings were adjourned till after dinner.

HORSES.

At two o'clock P. M., a large number of splendid thorough-bred horses were led into the ring. Dr. H. C. Johns, of Decatur, Ex-President of the Society, superintends this department.

It would be absurd for an outsider to attempt to render a decision, when professional judges were so seriously perplexed. We will therefore content ourselves with giving briefly a list of the premiums awarded:

The first premium (\$40) for the best thorough-bred stallion four years old and over, was awarded to "Big Boston," a very fine horse owned by W. H. Hartley, of Morgan county; second (\$25) to "Abe Lincoln," by A. M. C. Hawes, of Vermillion.

The first premium (\$40) for three year olds, was taken by "Tormentor," owned by James Schofield, of Morgan county; the second (\$20) by "Lexington," Wm. Leachman, of Adams.

On two year olds, the first premium (\$30) was awarded to "Captain Allen," W. W. Morton, Morgan county; second, A. M. C. Hawes, Vermillion.

The first premium (\$30) for one year olds was given to "Priam," Phil. Warren, Sangamon county—there being but one entry under this head.

MATCHED HORSES.

The first premium (\$30) for the best pair of matched geldings or mares in harness, was awarded to George Day, of Sangamon county; second best (\$15) to Colonel Dunlap, of Morgan.

MARES.

The first premium (\$40) for brood mares four years old and over, was awarded to "Sue Hartley," owned by J. W. Galbraith, of Morgan; second (\$25) to "Cleopatra," J. C. Crowder, of Sangamon.

For brood mares three years old and under four, the first premium (\$30) was given to "Ida May," A. M. C. Hawes,

Vermillion; second to "Swiftsure," W. W. Morton, of Morgan.

For fillies over two years old, the first premium (\$30) was taken by "Lee Ann," owned by Peter Roberts, of Morgan; second, (\$15) to "Miss Farrington," J. W. Galbraith, of Morgan.

Mare colts over one and under two years old, first premium (\$30) was given to "Puss Morton," owned by W. W. Morton, of Morgan; second (\$15) to "Kate Rob," owned by Joseph Morton, Morgan.

For sucking colts, the first premium (\$20) was given to "Jim Allen," R. Pollock, of Morgan; second (\$10) to "Brown Eagle," W. E. Davis, of Piatt.

About a dozen stallion ponies were now introduced, and after very animated trial, and considerable deliberation on the part of the committee, the first premium of \$30 was awarded to Ed. Simms, of Adams county, for his fine pony, "Honest Frank."

EVENING MEETING—SEPT. 13.

The Relative Value of Winter and Spring Wheat, with the Mode of Culture

B. G. Roots, of Tamaroa, in the Chair.

Mr. Eastman, of Pike county, raised spring wheat twenty years ago, and thinks little of it. It will be a long time before you will convince the farmers of Pike county of the value of spring wheat. The Hessian fly and the chinch bug make sad havoc at times with the wheat crop. Lays his land—lost a crop of wheat sown before the 20th September. Would not recommend sowing before that time, as the early sowing is in danger from the insects named. In sowing winter wheat if it is killed out we loose the seed only, the culture is of value to the soil. Lays off the land fourteen steps wide which leaves good drainage. In sowing spring wheat, if the crop fails we lose the seed, labor and the rent. Has known the Hessian fly for twenty-six years.

Mr. Strickler, of Iroquois, sows spring wheat; sows in March; must plow in the fall and sows early; grows 20 to 25 bushels, sells at eighty cents; winter at ninety cents a bushel. Thinks the spring wheat most profitable.

Mr. Van Orman, of Kane, would say to his friends at the south, that they of the north must grow spring wheat; raised 35 bushels to the acre this year; often sows on corn stubble; would recommend light plowing in the spring on corn stubble; chinch bug is our great enemy at the north. Canada club has a soft straw and is a fine wheat, and when free from oats often sells for winter wheat; is rather tender; recommend the Scotch club as the most hardy. Never drills wheat; has a neighbor who drilled on land cropped twenty-six years, no better. Land rollers of great value.

C. W. Murdtfelt, of Ogle county, said: Scotch club is the Fife, is coarse, and makes poor flour; a farmer in Winnebago has kept an account for sixteen years; has had good crops, making sixteen bushels on an average. In Ogle county, a Mr. Zimmerman grew on four acres fifty bushels and ten lbs. per acre of Australian wheat; thinks it not profitable to grow spring wheat in Egypt, or winter wheat at the north. His tenant plowed up a herds grass and clover meadow; it was plowed in the spring; put in poor, and a poor crop.

Mr. Van Derin, of Sangamon, would recommend both winter and spring; always has a crop of spring wheat; thinks it quite a sure crop; have sown on corn stubble, and plowed it in in the spring, and find that course to be the best; have burned off stubble land and plowed it with good success; likes spring plowing; grows some fifteen bushel to the acre on an average; sows five pecks of seed to the acre; sows spring wheat on winter wheat ground when the crop has been winter killed; sows winter wheat on oat or spring wheat stubble.

Mr. Rosenstiel, of Freeport, believes in rotation; has not failed in a crop of wheat for the last eighteen years; of late years we grow spring wheat; clay soil or barren lands are the best; deep plowing and rotation of crop is my motto; have sheep, and they keep down the weeds; plow in the fall; sow early and roll; every farmer should have a roller; put wheat after corn; plows after the corn is off, in the fall; never in the spring; likes Canada club; sows broadcast; no remedy for chinch bug.

K. K. Jones, of Adams.—Wheat has not been a paying crop in the last twenty years; would say that if you trench plow and turn up the subsoil, sow early, turn under a clover layer, and I will insure you a good crop.

Mr. Rosenstiel said that Mr. Jones must be mistaken, for wheat is a profitable crop, and has paid for his land, fencing and all expenses, and had a good profit over.

Mr. Talcott, of Winnebago, insisted that wheat growing is profitable; that good farmers had for twenty years, proved it so; the crops had averaged not less than twenty bushels to the acre.

Mr. Rosenstiel puts the average cost of spring wheat at forty cents per bushel.

Mr. Mills, of Salem, Marion Co.—No spring wheat grown in Egypt; winter wheat is as sure a crop as corn; succeeds best when we put it in best; he drills, sows in August, and gets from ten to forty bushels to the acre; where he manures, puts ten loads of manure to the acre; likes clover; calls twenty bushels to the acre a good crop.

Mr. Beebe, of Ogle county.—Turns under timothy; crops good; plows under late in the fall.

C. T. Chase, of Chicago.—A farmer from Carlinville put in two hundred acres, and had a good crop; the next two years were failures; his neighbors had good success; drilled and rolled with a corrugated roller, and had a fine crop.

Mr. Rosenstiel changes seed; changes from prairie to timbered land, and vice versa; changes all his seed; does not change varieties.

Mr. Gore, of Macoupin, always succeeded in getting twenty bushels winter wheat; this year had eight bushels; sows May wheat; harrows thoroughly and rolls; lost his crop with late sowing; sowed last of September.

Mr. Palmer, of DuPage county.—Turned under clover after mowing; I had a good crop of spring wheat; had twenty-six bushels this season; think clover of great benefit; sows early; always gets a good crop.

Mr. Bragdon, of *Prairie Farmer*.—Have traveled much of late, and have seen many good farmers and these sow clover with every crop of small grain. There is one fact, if you persist in sowing clover and wheat, you will fail; you must plant corn also.

The Chairman says that with him clover is a difficult and uncertain crop.

Mr. Bragdon would recommend plaster with clover.

Mr. Manlove, of Schuyler county, has grown clover for the last twenty years, and only failed last spring; sows on snow.

Being complimented with a call, we gave some account of the progress of spring wheat culture and the prejudice against it at an early day; but that now it was the great staple of the northern counties having usurped the place of winter wheat, and that it is fast becoming popular in Central Illinois; and predicted that it would soon be in high favor with all. The time of plowing and of seeding was at the season when the farmer could do it the cheapest; on the other hand the winter wheat crop was seeded and harvested at the most busy part of the season, the hottest, and when man and beast are the least able to do a hard day's work. Predicted that Egypt will yet grow spring wheat, by fall plowing and sowing in January it will mature before the heat of summer sets in. The great fault in spring wheat culture is spring plowing, sowing on corn stubble and late sowing.

The question for to-morrow evening is the rotation of crops.

[The election of officers we give in another column.]

FOURTH DAY—SEPT. 14.

This morning, as we predicted is all that could be wished, and the crowds are pouring in from all quarters, and the grounds will be a perfect jam before night.

The Springfield Zouave Grays, Capt. Cook, have just arrived on the grounds, and make a noble display of citizen soldiers. This will add much to the interest of the occasion, with their superior band of music.

PLOWING MATCH.

This morning we attended the plowing match half a mile from the Fair

Grounds. The lands staked was wheat stubble, clean of weeds,—in this respect all that the plowman could ask. The lands were too short (only seventeen rods long,) requiring no small amount of turning at the ends. There were seventeen entries—but seven of whom were ready for the trial. The Committee like all other Committees have nothing ready, and when the time arrived for the trial, the ground is yet to stake off, and this, too, with a large crowd in the way. Why could they not have done this yesterday, or early in the morning? Each plowman is to strike out his own land and plow one fourth of an acre in two hours. The Committee contend that it was not their duty to put up the stakes, but that of the Superintendent. We hope that at some plowing match during the present century, that the Superintendent of this department will attend to his duty, and see that everything is ready at least one day before the trial is to take place, for it is hardly fair to keep a crowd of five hundred persons and the impatient plowman and horses in waiting to see these men go through the slow process of staking off the ground.

S. H. Miller, of Peoria, with Toby & Anderson's Peoria old ground plow, with chain attached, did very good work. The chain is of little account, and after a round or two, they put on a rolling cutter which added to the cleanliness of the furrow. Mr. Barworth, of Grand de Tour, had entered, but his plow was delayed, and he could not get it in order in time to come into the ring. Several of the plowmen have trouble with their plows not scouring freely in this loose stubble, this is especially the case with the plow of Eldridge & Co., which was not so well prepared for the trial. Deere's plow has a rolling cutter, and consequently cuts a clean furrow and turns under the stubble much better than a chain. The chain should be thrown aside for the rolling cutter and the "weed hook."

Keemer & Hall's plow, Jacksonville, runs hard, scours well, does not turn under the stubble or sufficiently pulverize the soil.

The "Quincy B." plow is used with a rolling chain and cutter. The plow is too heavy for prairie, but well adapted to the more heavy and clayey soil and timber lands of the river counties, it is strong and well made; stubble not well turned.

Bloomington clipper, made by Hamilton & Wotton, does not pulverize the soil or turn under the stubble clean.

Bunn & Ellsworth plow does very good work—leaves some stubble; the plowman understands his business; uses a rolling cutter. Furrows very straight.

Toby & Anderson, plowman Mr. B. Cole, does good work; pulverizes the soil; leaves some stubble.

We see no improvement in the form over the plows of ten years since. The tendency has been to lengthen the mold, but it is at the expense of pulverization and inversion of the stubble.

Out of the eight competitors, the Toby & Anderson, and the Deere plows do the best work. Most of the plows are too heavy for our prairie, compelling the team to drag about a useless amount of material.

We subjoin the names of the plowmen:

B. Cole, Peoria, Peoria old ground plow; Eldred McDonald, Brown & Ellsworth's plow; Christopher Quinn, Bloomington, Clipper; Edward Grable, of Adams county, "Quincy B." Bartell & Boyd, makers; Henry Tomlinson, Morgan county, Kempar & Hall's plow, Jacksonville; Wm. Claybrough, of Morgan county, Moline plow of Messrs. Deere & Co., a twelve inch Clipper; S. H. Miller, Toby & Anderson's Peoria Plow.

Two hours was allowed each plowman to do his half acre. They all went to work in good style, without any hurry. In fact all were good plowmen; struck their furrows straight, and cut an even

slice. The time was as follows: Claybrough, the winner of the first premium, \$20, one hour and twelve minutes; Grable, second premium, \$15, fifty-nine minutes; Cole, one hour and thirty minutes. To our mind, this plowman did most excellent work; the soil was well pulverized, and evenly laid; the plow was a most excellent one, and run easy, and had a wheel cutter been attached, it would have been difficult to have decided between him and the winner of the first prize. We cannot, in this connection, omit to urge the more free use of the rolling cutter on our old ground plows. It adds very much to the beauty of the furrow. To return to the plowmen: McDonough, one hour and twenty minutes; Quinn, fifty-nine minutes; Tomlinson, one hour and ten minutes; Miller, one hour and four minutes. — was the winner of the third prize of \$10, and — of the fourth, of \$5.

On the whole the trial was an exciting one, not only among the large number of spectators, but also the plow makers.— We could not be present at the boy's plowing match, in the afternoon; but learn that it was not so well attended. The names of the winners will be found in the premium list.

FLORAL HALL.

This is the great centre of attraction to-day, and the fine show of fruits are deservedly admired. On looking through we will commence with that of Adams county :

First in order, is the collection of K. K. Jones, of the Pines, near Quincy, fifty-seven plates of magnificent apples. They are graced with one blue ribbon.

Clark Chatten, of Payson, Adams county, has forty varieties of peaches in jars—most magnificent specimens. They are all preserved in brine. This is a valuable mode of preserving specimens; the color is retained by this process, while those put up in alcohol lose the fine tints with which the sun has painted them in beauty. Fifty varieties more are boxed up for want of space and time to get them up. Thirty varieties of peaches on plates; twenty-five varieties of pears; one hundred and fifty varieties of apples. Mr. C. has his collection decorated with four blue and two red ribbons. He has forty acres of apple orchard, containing eight hundred bearing trees; fourteen acres of peaches, containing fourteen hundred bearing trees; six acres of pears, divided between standard and dwarfs. The apple orchard has been set eighteen years in part, and produces from 1,500 to 3,000 bushels of fruit per annum.

We would ask those who have good orchard ground, if they can find any branch of farming to pay as well as fruit? Here are sixty acres of orchard turning off \$8,000 to \$6,000 per annum, with less labor than a half section farm requires. We hope none will be deterred from the old woftry, "fruits will be so plenty that they will be worth nothing." We have heard this cry for the last forty years, and instead of the price going down, it has steadily advanced. Twenty years ago raspberries picked from the fence corners, were dull sale at six cents a quart; now, when grown by the thousands of acres, they are in demand and firm at ten to twenty cents by the quantity.

We next meet two fine collections, without names of owners. Mystery still abounds, and we must pass on.

Mr. Capps, of Logan county, has forty varieties; among them are three specimens of a variety resembling in some respects, and supposed by many to be the Gloria Mundii, weighing thirty-six and a half ounces, and measuring eighteen inches in circumference. We saw one of these borne off by a gentleman from New York, at a cost of two dollars. One was given to President Ellsworth, and the other is to go to the New York State Fair. Upon comparison, we do not think they are Gloria Mundii; though from their monstrous growth it is not safe to decide. Mr. Capps has also ten plates of peaches.

J. D. Manlove, of Schuyler county, has a fine collection of apples.

We now commence at the south-east angle, and first notice the collection of pears sent out by Elwanger & Barry, the well known nurserymen of Rochester, New York. They are in charge of Mr. H. D. Colby, the local agent at Jacksonville.—The collection is very fine, and much admired for the number of varieties, and the great beauty of the specimens. They must have received a slight tinge of gum Arabic or an extra kiss of the sun to nosh up their outer rind. Sixty-five varieties of pears; thirty-seven of plums; thirty-six of apples. Blue ribbon on both winter and autumn pears, as well as on

the largest collection of plums, and on the best three varieties of plums.

Mr. B. L. Yates, of Tamaroa, has seventeen varieties of pears. These were grown on trees from Messrs. E. & B., and we are proud to say that nearly all the specimens are superior to the same varieties sent out from N. York, showing Egypt is indeed with this fruit. Mr. Yates has the blue ribbon for the best variety, the product of this State, the Duchess of Angouleme, which is twice the size of those grown in New York.

Mr. Wm. Cutter, of Adams, has a very fine collection of apples; he also presents a plate of the Delaware grape, which was graced with the blue ribbon, most deservedly. It is the best of all the grapes that we have tasted, but we regret that it is so slow a grower.

Mr. S. G. Minkler, of Kendall county, has a fine collection of apples and pears. He took the first premium over Mr. Chatten, on apples, from the fact that he had conformed to the rules, by putting up small, medium and large specimens of each. So far as the collection was concerned, that of Mr. Chatten was the most extensive and showy; but the committee insisted that the rule was a most excellent one, and one that should be regarded. On the other hand it was contended that the same rule had been in force before and no attention paid to it; but this did not move the committee, who made up the award accordingly.

In point of show it is useless for northern fruit growers to compete with those of Adams county; but when culture and a correctness of names are a part of the programme, they may stand an equal chance. One or two exhibitors took strong ground against the decision of the committee and declared their intention not to show again; but we think, on reflection, they will come to a more rational conclusion. If they have the best fruit it is certainly little trouble to make up their collection in accordance with the rules of the Society, which we think are valuable ones. It is true that their show will be less attractive than when composed of overgrown specimens, but at the same time it will be more useful, and really a better exponent of our orchard products.

F. K. Phenix, of Bloomington, has a good collection of plants. It is not large, but select. Among them eighty named varieties of dahlias; ten of phloxes; and forty of verbenas; also specimens of nursery trees, of one, two, three and four years old, quite in contrast with the whips sent out to the peddlars from the east.

J. T. Little, of Dixon, has a fine show of dahlias, over fifty varieties, graced with two blue ribbons.

M. Doyle, of Springfield, has a fine show of roses, in pots of over a hundred varieties, flanked with the same number of varieties of dahlias, and a fine collection of plants. Mr. Doyle has a most valuable collection of plants in his green house and gardens, from which the lovers of the beautiful in Central Illinois may draw at sight.

Nathan Overman, of Canton, Fulton county, shows sixty-four varieties of apples, and several of pears.

Mr. Carpenter, the "Egypt" of our agricultural journals, has a magnificent collection of apples, pears and peaches.—Among the apples are several seedlings of good promise. He presents samples of the growth of young fruit trees of surprising growth. Among Mr. Carpenter's collection of apples are several plates of the Newtown Pippin, grown by B. L. Wiley, of Makanda, on young trees of five years, set on his farm, a mile from the station. Our eastern fruit growers contend that this fruit is only found perfect on strong limestone soils; but here are large and fine specimens grown on a sandstone soil, where the water gushes from the hillsides soft as that from the clouds. The orchard is yet too young to place too much confidence in its thrift on this sandstone formation; but Mr. W. has the most unbounded confidence in it. We sincerely hope he may not be disappointed.

Very Aldrich, of Bureau county, has a fine show of apples—all well grown, and correctly labelled, embracing upwards of fifty varieties.

Near by is a specimen of the cotton plant, some two feet high, sown the first of May by Edward T. Eno, of Jackson ville.

Another lot of apples without the owner's name.

J. A. Pettingill, of Bunker Hill, shows a seedling grape from the seed of the Catawba. It is not a very good grape, and called Mead's seedling.

A fine lot of Catawbas by some unknown person.

John Bubach, of Princeton, Illinois, makes a fine show of grapes, among them a magnificent specimen of Concord. This, we think, will soon be the grape for the prairies; to which may be added the Isabella, Catawba, Cape and Clinton to make up the list.

Charles H. Rosensteel, of Freeport, has a fine collection of grapes. His Catawbas are very fine, equal to any in the Hall. This speaks well for Mr. R.'s good culture of this fine fruit with which he was so familiar in his father land; not the Catawba, but others equally good. He has also the Clinton, small Muscodel, Ordway's seedling, Isabella, etc. Of Ordway's seedling we had heard wonderful stories; but if the specimens here exhibited are a true representation it is no better than the common native grape of Connecticut, and even inferior to many specimens that we have seen. It may be hardy at Freeport and valuable for arbors; but its main value must be in its leaves, not in its fruit.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

The day opened splendidly. The

slight rain which fell yesterday, although productive at the time of some mud, and inducing somewhat gloomy anticipations for the morrow, proved rather a blessing than otherwise, as it settled the dust and cleared the air. Thus this morning was one of the brightest of September mornings, and the faces of the people wore a corresponding expression.

At nine o'clock, the cattle were introduced into the ring. The first lot consisted of short horns. In this lot there were 26 entries, as follows: Isabella, by E. B. Hitt, of Scott Co.; Dilla Dalla, Adelaide, imported, Robert Pollock, of Morgan county; Western Lady, Orphan, Tulip, Rachel, Lady Campbell, Jas. N. Brown, of Sangamon county; Pomgranate, Thos. Simpkins, of Pike county; Ruby, Field, 3d, J. D. Smith, Sangamon county; Empress, Caroline, Lucy, Renick 2d, Jas. M. Hill, Cass county; Emerald, J. C. Bone, Sangamon county; Kate, Lady Harrlot, Bellachino, Victoria 2d, J. H. Spears, Menard county; Beauty, Mayflower, James Purkapile, Menard county; Hannah, Miss Brown, W. F. Short, Sangamon county; Snowdrop, Lady Roselle, J. P. Henderson, Morgan county.

The above twenty-six splendid animals formed a collection which could probably not be surpassed anywhere. Capt. Brown's five cows, from Sangamon county, were conspicuous both for their number and their uniformly fine appearance. In fact, the decided superiority of Sangamon county stock was never more manifest than to-day.

After a long and perplexing consultation among the members of the Committee, the blue ribbon and premium of \$40 were finally bestowed upon the magnificent cow Emerald, owned by J. C. Bone, of Sangamon county. Emerald is a remarkably beautiful animal, four years of age. She was imported from England in 1854, for the Illinois Stock Importing Association, and was purchased of the Association by Mr. Bone for the sum of \$2,025. The second premium of \$20, was taken by another Sangamon county cow, Jas. N. Brown's Tulip. The third premium \$15, was taken by Beauty, owned by Jas. Purkapile, of Menard.

For the best cow three years old and under four, the first premium of \$40 was given to Lady Francis, J. M. Hill, of Cass county; the second \$20 to Florentine Duchess, J. C. Bone, of Sangamon county; the third \$15 to Rose of Summer, J. N. Brown, of Sangamon county.

For the best heifer two years old and under three, the first premium was awarded to Strawberry, J. C. Bone, of Sangamon county; third, Viola, Jas. Purkapile, Menard.

For the best heifer one year old and under two, the first premium was awarded to Queen of the West, Miles Holliday, Morgan county; second to Minnehaba, E. B. Hitt, Scott county, third, Minna, R. Pollock, Morgan county.

HORSES.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the competition between horses began, and was continued all the afternoon. We give the awards made up to the time of writing this letter:

First premium for the best roadster stallion, four years old and over, was awarded to Prophet, owned by D. J. Weatherby, of Whiteside county; second, Grapeshot, Wm. Watkins, Sangamon county.

First premium for best roadster, three years and under four, Young St. Lawrence, H. G. Thomas, Greene county; second, Lexington, Wm. Leachman, Adams.

Over two and under three, first premium to Benecia Boy, Elon Eldred, Greene county; second to Young Consternation, Silas Eldred, Greene county.

First premium for roadsters over one year and under two, was given to Chaupon, D. J. Cole, Cass county; second to Dan Tucker, B. F. Baldwin, Greene county.

INCIDENAL.

The amphitheatre, to-day, was very densely crowded—it being estimated that the seats and the promenade contained fully 12,000 people. The grounds outside probably contained half as many more. The attendance, in fact, was large—about a dozen car loads having come down from Springfield in one train.

The Springfield Grays under the command of their gallant Captain, John Cook, arrived this morning at nine o'clock. The Grays looked remarkably well. They drilled awhile in the ring, and were greeted by the spectators with great applause.

FINE ARTS.

This Hall is not so well filled as we could wish, but the specimens are mostly very choice.

As you enter from the east door the first picture to the right that will attract your attention is a painting of "Honest Old Abe" mauling rails in 1830. Stripped to the shirt and pants, he stands a picture of the rural laborer over whom waves the umbrageous drapery of our western woods. In the suppression of names the clever artist is lost. Just above, is another portrait of Mr. Lincoln. Both well done.

A case of dentist's instruments and teeth is close at hand, among which we note a new material for making the roofing and gum of artificial teeth. The vulcanized India Rubber by Drs. Bennett & Chaffee, of St. Louis.

Busts of Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas very finely gotten up. Specimens of engraving by W. D. Baker, of Chicago, all most beautifully cut. This is the artist who does up the work for the ILLINOIS FARMER.

"Sparkin'" is a picture worth going a hundred miles to see.

A large number of paintings and engravings on the right side of the Hall, but without names of artist or subject, which makes them lose half their interest. Will not the owners post up their names for the benefit of us benighted editors at least?

On the left side of the Hall is a fine painting of Venus and Cupid. The drapery that is so gracefully thrown around her is of the most gossamer fabric, and must have tested the painter's art.

Specimens of Spencerian penmanship are of the highest order.

Specimens of card writing by Mr. Silover, are most excellent.

A piece of statuary, "The Struggle for the Heart," is well worthy a long pilgrimage. It was drawn by Charles Coffin, from the Cosmopolitan Art Association, of New York.

The first importation from Japan, 10 specimens of lacquered ware.

A case of birds by R. H. Holder, of Bloomington, attract no small attention.

This side of the Hall is well filled with fruit pieces and small paintings, but we regret that the list of premiums was so meagre and we trust that next year the premiums will be much enlarged.

At the entrance is a tombstone containing a vast amount of gingerbread work.

Geo. W. Chatterton, of Springfield, has a fine case of premium silver ware from which lucky exhibitors may select.

On leaving the Hall we met the Superintendent, Hon. C. B. Denio, in company with Miss Anna B. Millikin, of Decatur, the clever artist of the "Rail Splitter."

Another landscape painting of no small merit. A scene on Rock river, near Grand Detour, by A. H. Payne, of Ogle county.

The sugar makers are busy making syrup and have demonstrated that it can be done. Cook's evaporators was the centre of attraction to a large number of farmers interested in the culture of the sorghum.

The sewing machines have kept up a steady motion, and the crowd around them was packed to an uncomfortable extent. One old lady from near Wood Creek, said: "They would ruin all the gals now, for it was nothing but buy and bny store clothes, and Sally Gillett had done nothing but make petticoats the last six months, so that neow she was as big as a hogshead. It was tu bad, and them fellers who was tu work like an old woman with little wheels had best get shut of the things and go at something else." This conversation was partly directed to Butler, who had charge of the Wheeler & Wilson machine, which had just been honored with the blue ribbon. B. undertook to argue with the old lady, but she would not be so easily mollified. At last a happy thought occurred to Butler, and he stepped across the area and purchased a bottle of Garvin's crinicultural for the hair, to present to her daughter Bessey, who, the

old lady said, "was a nice gal, but plague take it, she was bound to have one of them tarn iron sewin' machines."

The steam plow was in the field, but some part of the machinery was not in order, and on the whole, the trial was not satisfactory. A large number of persons were out to the trial and much interest was manifested in its success. It is a proud idea to steam down the prairie slopes and turn up the hidden elements of vegetable nutrition, but we fear it will be some time before success that will satisfy the man of dollars and cents shall be attained.

The excitement in the ring has been unabated throughout the day. 9,000 tickets have been sold for admission to the amphitheatre, and the amount received up to this time is \$2,500, and at the gate to this time, \$9,000.

FIFTH DAY—SEPT. 14.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Benjamin D. Walsh, of Rock Island, the well known entomologist, has a large and interesting collection of insects. It would seem hardly possible that so many varieties of bugs, beetles, etc., could be found in the State, but here we have the proof in this vast collection, numbering 2,500 species. With the exception of about seventy-five species, they were all collected within four miles of Rock Island. In addition to this, he has five hundred more specimens at home, which owing to ill health, he was prevented from arranging. Gentle reader, do not be alarmed for the good people of Rock Island, who are infested with such a startling array of bugs, for around your own home they swarm in the same profusion. If you have any doubt, set a candle or lamp in a plate of oil on any pleasant evening, and you will have ocular demonstration of the fact upon a small scale. Soon after the Presidential election, which now absorbs all other considerations, it is the intention of Mr. W. to exhibit his entire collection at the principal points in the State, and deliver a course of popular lectures on Entomology, to illustrate this interesting department of Natural History, and to point out to the farmer, the orchardist, and the gardener, who among this great horde of the insect world are his friends, and who his enemies, in order that he may foster the one and guard against the other.

This collection of Mr. W.'s comprises twenty cases most tastefully and truthfully arranged.

BOTANY.

The large collection of Botanical specimens presented for the gratification of the public by Mr. M. S. Bebb, occupy almost the whole of one of the long cases, and yet the plants lay in piles of twenty deep. He has over 1,500 speci-

mens, representing a thousand different species, nearly all of which are indigenous, and the remainder introduced and acclimated. Mr. B. is an enthusiastic student of nature, and deserves well of his country. He is a son of Ex-Gov. Bebb, of Ohio, who was for a long time a resident of Winnebago county; but now hails from Knoxville, Tenn. Young Mr. Bebb makes his home in Marion county, a most interesting region in which to pursue his studies in the great field of nature. Mr. Bebb took the first premium.

We next note the collection of botanical specimens collected by Miss Rhodes, of Bloomington, which were obtained in and near that city. The collection is well gotten up and reflects no small credit on the good taste and perseverance of Miss R. She takes the second premium.

There are two other small collections of plants, but from the want of names, we could learn no particulars.

COLLECTION OF SHELLS.

Mr. J. W. Powell, of Wheaton, DuPage county, has a large collection of native shells, which our rivers and small streams have yielded to his industry. They number about eight thousand specimens, representing some two hundred and fifty species. In addition to this large collection, Mr. P. has over four hundred species of marine shells, from the shores of old Ocean.

BIRDS.

We have before noticed the extensive collection of birds by Mr. R. H. Holder, of Bloomington; they have continued to attract visitors throughout the Fair, not only for their numbers but the excellent manner in which they have been preserved. Mr. H. deserves no small amount of credit for his exhibition in behalf of the Natural History of our State. When we take into consideration the large amount of time required to collect and preserve these specimens we may wonder how a private citizen engaged in active and extensive trade can accomplish so much during his hours of relaxation from business. Mr. H. has we are happy to say, been elected one of the Vice Presidents of the State Agricultural Society; and we are assured that the Natural History department will continue to receive the fostering care of the State Society.

INDIAN WEAPONS.

A large collection of Indian relics and geological specimens from Schuyler county, are exhibited by Mr. Scripp, the editor of the Schuyler Citizen. They are very interesting. Among them are huge battle axes, of porphyritic granite, every variety and description of flint arrowheads, hatchet and spear heads. These last are from the bluffs in the town of Frederic where they are found in quan-

ties, packed in regular tiers by the wagon load, where doubtless the Indians had their armory of offensive and defensive weapons.

In this collection are several specimens of minerals; among them zinc and iron ores. The latter is supposed to be in sufficient quantity to warrant working.

Schuylerville turned out well at this Fair. On the camping ground are over seventy teams; among the stock, horse, agricultural implements and fruit they are well represented.

FOSSILS.

Prof. A. H. Worthen, the State Geologist, has a large collection of fossils, the most prominent of which are a fine show of crinoids, embracing about two hundred species; also a collection of the mollusca, and plants of the coal measures. In Europe, the fossils of the coal measures show that the coal was formed beneath fresh water, while ours were formed beneath the briny ocean which at one period, doubtless swept over all this region. There are also mollusca of the mountain limestone, numbering over two hundred species, all of which are marine. To the surprise of old fogeyism, our geologists have discovered fossils representing over a hundred species of fish belonging to the shark tribe in the carboniferous rocks of our own State.

Mr. C. D. Wilbur, the Secretary of the State Natural History Society, also exhibits a fine collection of fossils representing the Silurian and Devonian rocks at Oswego, Kendall county. The outlines of these fossils are the most perfect that we have ever seen, no engraver could make them more so, and the fine lines are particularly distinct. The collection number some four hundred varieties. A collection of seven specimens of gyroceras are also worthy of especial notice as being of rare excellence. Thirty species of coral are in the group.—They have all been taken from a mile section on Fox River, which shows what wonders of the earth's crust may be brought to light by diligent study and persevering effort.

FERNS FROM THE COAL MEASURES.

A collection of ferns by Mr. Wilbur, are most beautiful and display the magnificent flora of the olden time; they embrace two hundred specimens.

CRYSTALS.

A large case of splendid crystals (carbonates) from the Quincy limestone collected by Mr. Wilbur. In the same case is a large array of geodes from Hancock county.

FOSSILS AGAIN.

A collection from the lead bearing rocks, from Carroll county, by James Shaw, and another from Lee county from the Trenton limestone by Dr. Everett,

of Dixon, are both extensive and interesting. In the last collection is a large Orthoceras, fifteen feet in length, (a chambered shell fish like the modern Nautilus.) This monster swam in the ancient Silurian seas, and is now changed to stone to be gazed upon by us. If he would give up the history of the past, how wonderful would be the story!

COLLECTION OF WOODS

numbering one hundred and five species indigenous to the State. Each specimen gives a view of the fiber, cross section and of the bark, accompanied by the leaf and fruit; altogether one of the most interesting collections in the Hall. The collection was made by Dr. Brendel, of Peoria, one of the leading Botanists of the day. Dr. B. is a German, and is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. To his exertions at an early day, is due the organization of the Natural History Society. Long may he live to enjoy and extend its benefits.

USEFUL MINERALS.

Lead and zinc ores are the most prominent, and nearly all are from the vicinity of Galena. By far the largest collection of ores is from Missouri. We notice first a group of magnetic ores from Shepherd's mountain. On the shelf above is a large array of Pilot and Iron mountain ores; and beside them a platform filled with specimens of iron in all stages of manufacture, from the very extensive iron works of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, of St. Louis, Mo.—Other extensive collections of iron ore are present from Madison county, Mo. All these fossils and minerals, we are most happy to learn, will be moved to the Natural History Society's room at Bloomington.

We cannot leave this Hall without paying tribute to a young Illinois Artist, Mr. J. E. Bryant, of Princeton, Bureau county. He is the son of M. Arthur Bryant, and nephew of the illustrious poet, and his pallet has added no small attraction to this department. His sketches comprise three specimens of Geological scenery. The first is that of "Starved Rock," so well known in the legends of Indian warfare; second, "Pilot Knob," a mountain of solid iron, from which the fast revolving wheels of our machinery and the rails for our iron ways will be supplied, when the great West shall become the seat of empire, and the trade of the Orient shall pay tribute to the prairie slopes. The third is a prairie scene near Bloomington, taken from the residence of C. R. Overman, looking to the south-west; it exhibits in the back-ground a view of the State Normal School, in which is located the State Natural History Museum.

MASTADON.

We came near over-looking the remains of the Mastodon, a species of the

elephant found near Aurora, Kane county, consisting of two tusks and eight teeth. The tusks are eight feet in length and weigh two hundred pounds each. The monster, when alive and in its glory, must have been twenty-three feet in length and fourteen feet high.—Beside it is a painting, one fourth life size, taken from the Natural History of Prof. Agassiz.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

The number of editors visiting this Fair is unusually small, politics, no doubt, confining them at home. The names of those calling at the Sanctum we give below:

B. F. Webster, *Alton Courier*.
Geo. W. Tuthill, *State Journal*, Springfield.
M. L. Dunlap, *Illinois Farmer*, Springfield.
Jas. T. Ely, *Press and Tribune*, Chicago.
C. T. Chase, *Times and Herald*, Chicago.
K. K. Jones, *Quincy Whig and Republican*.
Charles D. Bradon, *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, and Cor. of N. Y. *Tribune*.
Edgar Sanders, Chicago Cor. *Country Gentleman*, Albany, New York.
Wm. Dunlap, Cor. *Fountain Ledger*, Attica, Ind.
F. P. Coe, M. D., Cor. *Williamson Journal*, Ct.
J. P. Bridle, *St. Louis Register*.
E. T. Bridges, *Evening Journal*, Chicago.
W. M. Springer, Cor. *State Register*.
D. S. Morse, *Ford County Journal*.
J. S. Boardman, *Republican and Telegraph*, Danville, Illinois.
E. P. Sanders, *Democrat*, Pana, Ill.
L. S. Walbridge, *St. Louis Republican*.
Alex. Barnes, *News Letter*, Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois.
John S. Weed, *Transcript*, Peoria.
W. S. Pope, *Rock River Press*.
Josiah Bonham, *Farmers' Advocate*, Chicago.
Wm. E. Beck, *Mendota Observer*.
R. Wolcott, *Gate City*, Keokuk, Iowa.
Wm. H. Collins, *Jacksonville Journal*.
Henry Stilges, *Lincoln Herald*.
N. M. Knapp, *Scott County News*.
W. Stuart Goodno, *Northwestern Pulpit*.
S. G. Nesbitt, *State Democrat*, Springfield.
Wm. Gross, *Press and Tribune*, Chicago.
J. F. McGinness, *Carlinville Spectator*.
J. C. O'Neill, *Mt. Sterling Union*.
James Shoaf, *Magnet*, Decatur.
S. F. Briggs, *Union*, Virginia, Cass county.

R. M. Haskinson, of Rushville, Schuyler county, exhibited a few specimens of small fruits, but not having the required quantity was not allowed to compete for a premium. His name was wanting or we should have noticed them in their regular order.

TWENTY-EIGHT HEAD OF DEVONS ON EXHIBITION.

The first in the stalls of this herd are two yoke of thorough-bred North Devon oxen, which are part of the team of five yoke which were on exhibition last year at the State and National Fairs. These oxen have been reared and kept by the breeder to show one of the most valuable points in this breed of cattle not generally understood in this country, and in order to do away with the impression that they are a small breed of cattle.—Two yoke of this team have already gone into market, one yoke weighing 4,240 lbs., and the two remaining yoke will, when fattened, reach beyond these figures. It is in the shape of working steers that they are the most valuable for beef of any other breeds. Worked on the farm until seven or eight years of age they are at maturity and command the highest price. The next stall contains the imported bull May Boy, a bull of remarkably fine points who has received numerous first prizes. He was

noticed by the Boston *Cultivator* when the present owner purchased him, as being probably the best animal of his breed in America, and his calves here sustain his reputation. Adelae comes next.—The perfection of a cow in every respect, and one of the best of her breed. Then follow several other aged cows, three of which have calves by their sides, which attract the attention of every one. Then we come to heifers of various ages, down to heifer calves, all showing the purity of their blood, and the care and attention of twenty years of refining down of this herd of cattle.

We must not omit to mention the three yokes of little Devon steers from two years old down to three months of age, which have been thoroughly broken to the yoke by a little son of the Colonel's, about 14 years of age, and which drives about the Fair ground ahead of those ponderous oxen, in a team of five yoke, all of the same color and shape throughout.

These cattle certainly recommend themselves to the farmers as most desirable to cross upon their native and other stock, being unsurpassed in the richness and quantity of their milk, except by the Alderneys, of Jersey, Europe.

EVENING MEETING OF THE FARMERS, SEPT. 16.

The subject for discussion was "Agricultural Education." The number of farmers present was not large as on the former evenings. It was late in the evening when we entered the meeting, and found Prof. Turner speaking. No man in the State has taken a deeper interest in the education of the masses than our good friend Turner. His views have been considered by many in advance of the age, and by others impracticable.—We were somewhat surprised at his admission of the practical inutility of a popular education as applied to the every day business of life. He said that he had three sons who had had every advantage of a first class education, as afforded in this Athens of the west. They have all graduated with more or less of the usual honors, and have now taken their places in the business walks of life; but with all these advantages of education as certified to in the important and imposing parchment, they find themselves wanting in a business education, and will have to go to Chicago, or some other place, to obtain a practical commercial and business education, and that at no small expense. He was no enemy to Greek and Latin; he had taught these languages for years, and they would continue to be taught; but to practical farmers these are of little or no use. It is a practical business education we want. We have been paying our respects to Virgil and other an-

cient celebrities, but this will not answer our purpose. We must be up and doing to meet the wants of the age.

Mr. C. T. Chase, of Chicago, (author of Chase's Hand Book,) after making a few brief remarks, offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, 1st. That the agricultural interests of the State demand the establishment of a permanent system of agricultural education on a practical and economical basis.

2d. That a committee of five be appointed to take the necessary measures to provide for a course of practical and scientific lectures on agriculture and its kindred branches, the ensuing winter at some convenient point that they may select.

3d. That said committee be directed to present the claims of the farmers of Illinois to our next Legislature, with a view to the establishing of a good agricultural school in which every county in the State shall be entitled to a representation.

It is to be hoped that the committee will succeed in arranging the lectures, as we look upon them as the beginning of a system of agricultural education, that will awaken the whole State to its true interest. It matters little where they are held, whether at Springfield, Bloomington, Decatur, Jacksonville, Peoria, Rockford or Chicago. In any event they will be more or less heard, and of greater value to the place where heard, than to other parts of the State, from the fact more persons from the immediate vicinity will attend them. The committee of course will be influenced by the advantages offered by any of our wide awake towns.

The meeting, after thanking the chairman, B. G. Roots, Esq., of Tamaroa, for the satisfactory manner in which he had presided during the several evenings, adjourned to meet on the Fair Grounds next year, on the first evening of the Fair, and to reassume the subject under discussion this evening.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

During the week we have been the guest of P. G. Gillett, A. M., the efficient and popular Principal of this valuable Institution. Mr. Gillett is quite a young man for such a responsible position; but he has proved himself fully competent to fulfill the arduous duties imposed upon him. We take pleasure in returning to him and his amiable partner our most sincere thanks for the many kindnesses received at their hands. We had not time to examine into the details of the shops and other matters of interest, and in fact this could hardly be done at this time, nor until the students return and the Institution is again in working order, when we hope to make it a visit.

We called for breakfast at the Eating House, near the depot; obtained a good steak, bad coffee without milk, sodden potatoes, poor bread, and rancid butter, all for fifty cents; and we here take pleasure in recommending all persons who wish such fare to patronize this house, as we ascertained that they can confidently rely upon this style of cooking and provender, all the year round.

To the officers of the Society, one and all, we tender our thanks for the uniform

kindness, and assistance that on every occasion they so freely gave us, in our pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Held at Jacksonville, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1860.

ROOMS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, }
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 27, 1860. }

Editor Illinois Farmer:—The following is the list of the awards of premiums made in the various departments of the Eighth Annual Exhibition of this Society, held at Jacksonville, Morgan County, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, of September, 1860.

I have, in every instance where they were recorded in the Books, appended the names of the members of the *acting Awarding Committees*, as well as the post-office address of each successful exhibitor, with a view of making the list of practical value to the public for reference hereafter.

Very respectfully, JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Cor. Sec., &c.

CLASS A.—CATTLE.

Lot 1.—Shorthorns.

Best Bull over 4 years old—"King Alfred," \$40 00; owned by James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

2d best—"Marshall Pelleris," \$25 00; owned by Thomas Simpkins Grizzsville, Pike county.

3d best—"Berlin," \$15 00; owned by Daniel Parks Coopertown, Brown county.

Best Bull over 3 years old and under 4—"Duke of Orleans," \$40 00; owned by Wm. Marshall Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Gov. Jones," \$25 00; owned by E. B. Hitt Exeter, Scott county.

3d best—"Alfred," \$15 00; owned by James Buckles, Indianapolis, Logan county.

Best Bull over 2 years and under 3 years old—"Diamond," \$30 00; owned by James N. Brown Berlin, Sangamon county.

2d best—"Grampion," \$20 00; owned by James M. Hill Jersey Prairie, Cass county.

3d best—"Garibaldi," \$10 00; owned by Ralph Anderson Grizzsville, Pike county.

Best Bull 1 year old and under 2—"Deceiver," \$30 00; owned by J. W. Goodwine Higginsville, Vermilion county.

2d best—"Thames," \$20 00; owned by J. W. Goodwine Higginsville, Vermilion county.

3d best—"Emperor," \$10 00; owned by J. H. Spears Petersburg, Menard county.

Best Bull Calf under 1 year old—"Young El Hakim," \$30 00; owned by James M. Hill Jersey Prairie, Cass county.

2d best—"Tam O'Shanter," \$20 00; owned by J. D. Smith Berlin, Sangamon county.

3d best—"Master Butterfly," \$10 00; owned by J. C. Bone, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

Cows and Heifers.

Best Cow over 4 years old—"Emerald," \$40 00; owned by J. C. Bone Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

2d best—"Tulip," \$20 00; owned by James N. Brown Berlin, Sangamon county.

3d best—"Beauty," \$15 00; owned by J. H. Spears Petersburg, Menard county.

Best Cow 3 years and under 4—"Lady Francis," \$40 00; owned by J. M. Hill Jersey Prairie, Cass county.

2d best—"Florentine Dutchess," \$20 00; owned by J. C. Bone Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

3d best—"Rose of Summer," \$15 00; owned by James N. Brown Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best Heifer over 2 and under 3 years old—"Strawberry," \$30 00; owned by J. C. Bone Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

2d best—"Fashion," \$15 00; owned by E. L. Gillham, Exeter, Scott county.

3d best—"Viola," \$10 00; owned by James Purkapile Petersburg, Menard county.

Best Heifer over 1 year old and under 2—"Queen of the West," \$30 00; owned by Miles Holliday Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Minnehaha," \$15 00; owned by E. B. Hitt Exeter, Scott county.

3d best—"Minna," \$10 00; owned by R. Pollock Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best Heifer Calf under 1 year old—"Princess," \$30 00; owned by J. C. Bone Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

2d best—"Dimple," \$15 00; owned by J. D. Smith Berlin, Sangamon county.

3d best—"Robertine," \$10 00; owned by E. B. Hitt Exeter, Scott county.

Awarding Committee—Isaac Funk, McLean county; Jacob Johnson Henry, county; John B. Briscoe, Marshall county; Phillip Kimmel, Jacksonville county.

Lot 2—Devon Bulls.

Best Bull over 4 years old—"Maganticook," \$40 00; owned by C. D. Bent, Iowa City, Iowa.

2d best—"May Boy," \$25 00; owned by H. Capron Jubilee, Peoria county.

Best Bull over 1 year old and under 2—"Forrester," \$30 00; owned by C. D. Bent Iowa City, Iowa.

Best Bull Calf under 1 year old—"Glaucus," \$30 00; owned by H. Capron Jubilee, Peoria county.

2d best—"Prince of Wales," \$20 00; owned H. Capron Jubilee, Peoria county.

3d best—"Hercules," \$10 00; owned by H. Capron Jubilee, Peoria county.

Awarding Committee—Charles Buford, Chairman, Rock Island county; James Getney, Stephenson county; Samuel Shewell, La Salle county; Cephas Ames, Knox county; T. J. Bothwell, Clay county; H. B. Kinney, Marion county; Daniel Worthen, Jackson county.

Lot 2.—Devon Cows.

Best cow over 4 years old, "Victoria," \$40; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

2d best—"Adeline," \$20; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

3d best—"July Flower," \$15; owned by C. D. Bent, Iowa City, Iowa.

Best cow 3 years old and under 4, "Grace," \$40; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

Best heifer 2 years old and under three, "Belle of the West," \$30; owned by C. D. Bent, Iowa City, Iowa.

2d best—"Lillian," \$15; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

3d best—"Venus," \$10; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

Best heifer 1 year and under 2, "Norma," \$30; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

2d best—"Stella," \$15; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

Best heifer calf under 1 year old, "Maude," \$30; owned by H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

2d best—"Red Bird," \$15; owned by C. D. Bent, Iowa City, Iowa.

Awarding Committee—same as for Devon bulls.

Lot 3.—Natives, Crosses and all other breeds.

Best cow over 4 years old, "Miss Leslie," \$30; owned by John Prunty, Ashland, Cass county.

2d best—"Lady Seam," \$20; owned by R. Pollock, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best cow 3 years old and under 4, "Lillie," \$20; owned by W. S. Lurton, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Rose," \$15; owned by Wm. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best heifer 2 years old and under 3, "Rose," \$20; owned by Thomas Simpkins, Griggsville, Pike county.

2d best—"Lady Stanhope," \$15; owned by John Prunty, Ashland, Cass county.

Best heifer calf over 1 year old and under 2, "Blue Bonnet," \$15; owned by Ralph Anderson, Griggsville, Pike county.

2d best—"Rose," \$10; owned by Washington Iles, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best heifer calf under 1 year old, "Silk 2d," \$10; owned by E. B. Hitt, Exeter, Scott county.

2d best—"Lady Morgan," \$5; owned by R. Pollock, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Lot 5.—Fat Cattle of any breed.

Best 1 fat bullock 4 years old and over, \$20; awarded to Levi Danley, Stout's Grove, McLean county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John Prunty, Ashland, Cass county.

Best fat bullock 3 years old and under 4, \$10; awarded to J. H. Spears, Petersburg, Menard county.

2d best—\$5, awarded to John Prunty, Ashland, Cass county.

Best fat bullock over 2 years old and under 3, \$10; awarded to John Prunty, Ashland, Cass county.

2d best—\$5; awarded to John Prunty, Ashland, Cass county.

Best fat cow 4 years old and over, \$10; awarded to J. C. Bone, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

Lot 6.—Work Oxen and Steers.

Best 4 yoke of oxen owned by one person, \$30; awarded to J. T. Alexander, Alexander, Morgan county.

Best yoke of oxen 4 years old and over, \$10; awarded to Josiah Williams, Linville, Morgan county.

2d Best—\$5; awarded to H. Capron, Jubilee, Peoria county.

To boys not over 16 years of age, training yoke of steers 3 years old and under 4, \$10; awarded to Josiah Ellison, Linville, Morgan county.

To boys not over 16 years of age, training yoke of steers 2 years old and under 3, \$10; awarded to Osmond C. Capron, Robin's Nest, Peoria county.

2d best—\$5; awarded to John T. Ingalls, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Lot 7.—Sweepstakes.

Best bull and 5 cows or heifers from 1 year old and upwards, and from any one county, \$50; awarded to James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$25; awarded to Bone & Smith, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county.

Best 5 head of calves, male and female, under 1 year old, and from 1 county, \$30; awarded to James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$15; awarded to J. D. Smith, Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best cow or heifer of any age, gold medal or \$50; awarded to James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best bull of any age, gold medal or \$50; awarded to Thos. Simpkins, Griggsville, Pike county.

Best herd of not less than 5 animals bred and owned by any one individual, \$50; awarded to J. D. Smith, Berlin, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$25; awarded to J. M. Hill, Jersey Prairie, Cass county.

Awarding Committee—Joel B. Thomas, Lake county; Lewis Clapp, Lee county; Fielding L. Scott, Champaign; James Worthington, Schuyler; Thompson Chandler, —

CLASS B.—HORSES, JACKS AND MULES.

Lot 8.—Thoroughbred Horses.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, "Big Boston," \$40; owned by W. H. Hartley & Co., Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Abe Lincoln," \$25; owned by A. M. O. Hawes, Georgetown, Vermilion county.

Best stallion colt 3 years old and under 4, "Tormentor," \$30; owned by Joseph Schofield, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Lexington," \$20; owned by W. Leachman, Utica, Adams county.

Best stallion colt 2 years old and under 3, "Capt. Allen," \$30; owned by W. W. Morton, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Kit Carson," \$15; owned by A. M. C. Hawes, Georgetown, Vermilion county.

Best stallion colt 1 year old and under 2, "Priam," \$30; owned by Phil Warren, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Awarding Committee—Jesse W. Baldwin, Ch'n; F. B. Brayden, Elliott Combs, I. J. Irish.

Lot 8.—Brood Mares, (Thoroughbreds.)

Best brood mare 4 years old and over, "Suc Hartley," \$40; owned by J. W. Galbraith, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Cleopatra," \$25; owned by J. C. Crowder, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best brood mare 3 years old and under 4, "Ida May," \$30; owned by A. M. C. Hawes, Georgetown, Vermilion county.

2d best—"Swiftsure," \$20; owned by W. W. Morton, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best filly over 2 years old and under 3, "Ann Belle," \$30; owned by Peter Roberts, Franklin, Morgan county.

2d best—"Miss Farrington," \$20; owned by G. W. Galbraith, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best mare colt over 1 year old under 2, "Puss Morton," \$30; owned by W. W. Morton, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Kate Rob," \$15; owned by Joseph Morton, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best sucking colt, mare or stallion, "Jim Allen," \$20; owned by R. Pollock, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Brown Eagle," \$10; owned by W. E. Davis, Bement Piatt county.

Awarding Committee—same as for thoroughbred stallions.

Lot 9.—Roadsters.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, "Prophet," \$40; owned by D. J. Weatherby, Sterling Whiteside county.

2d best—"Grapeshot," \$25; owned by Bell Watkins, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, "Young St. Lawrence," \$30; owned by H. D. Thomas, Carrollton, Greene county.

2d best—"Lexington," \$20; owned by Wm. Leachman, Ursa, Adams county.

Best stallion 2 years old and under 3, "Bonnia Boy," \$30; owned by Elisha Eldred, Carrollton, Green county.

2d best—"Young Consternation," \$15; owned by Silas Eldred, Carrollton Greene county.

Best stallion colt 1 year old and under 2, "Champion," \$30; owned by D. J. Cole, Beardstown Cass county.

2d best—"Dan Tucker," \$15; owned by B. F. Baldwin, Whitehall Greene county.

Awarding Committee—M. Z. Landon, S. Doyle, G. W. Hardy, A. Bosworth, Joseph Drury.

Roadster Mares.

Best mare 4 years old and over, "Chance," \$40; owned by H. C. Johns, Decatur Macon county.

2d best—"Black Hawk Maid," \$25; owned by R. H. Smith, Pontiac Livingston county.

Best mare 3 years old and under 4, "Kate Princess," \$40; owned by R. Eoff, Winchester Scott county.

2d best—"Vetress," \$25; owned by H. C. Johns, Decatur Macon county.

Best mare 2 years old and under 3, "Huntress," \$30; owned by Wm. Leachman, Ursa Adams county.

2d best—"Flirt," \$20; owned by David E. Beaty, Jerseyville Jersey county.

Best mare 1 year old and under 2, "Lady Lightfoot," \$20; owned by Elton Eldred, Carrollton Greene county.

2d best—"Prunella," \$15; owned by P. C. Vandoren, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best sucking colt stallion or mare, "Nero," \$20; owned by J. & R. Smith, Orleans Morgan county.

2d best—"Young Nero," \$10; owned by D. B. Graves, Franklin Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—same as for stallions.

Lot 10.—Black Hawks and Morgans.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, "Prophet," \$40; owned by D. J. Weatherby, Sterling Whiteside county.

2d best—"Ethan Allen 2d," \$25; owned by R. H. Smith, Pontiac Livingston county.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, "L. H. Clifford," \$30; owned by L. & H. Chapin, Bethel Morgan county.

2d best—"Star of the West," \$20; owned by Ransom Stone, Perry Pike county.

Best stallion colt 2 years old and under 3, "Joe Lane," \$30; owned by O. W. Bridges, Carrollton Greene county.

2d best—"Billy Sherman," \$15; owned by Ewd Fozard, Arenville Cass county.

Best stallion colt 1 year old and under 2, "Champion Acton," \$30; owned by A. Pott, Whitehill Greene county.

2d best—"Champion," \$15; owned by D. J. Cole, Beardstown Cass county.

Awarding Committee—T. W. Cockerell, H. C. Childs, Dr. Hopkins, Wm. Crawford, Amos Bosworth, Benj. Crane, E. Combs, J. V. Brown, E. B. Stiles, I. B. Frisbie.

Mares.

Best mare 4 years old and over, "Nelly Bly," \$40; owned by T. Manning, Warrenville DuPage county.

2d best—"Kate," \$25; owned by David Hurley, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best mare 3 years old and under 4, "Fanny Fern," \$30; owned by Marcus Stow, Quincy Adams county.

2d best—"Bell Cloud," \$20; owned by Jacob Bowman, Carrollton Greene county.

Best mare 2 years old and under 3, "Mary," \$30; owned by John Reedman, Santa Anna, McLean county.

2d best—"Kate Singleton," \$20; owned by J. Patterson, Rushville Schuyler county.

Best mare 1 year old and under 2, "Lady Singleton," \$30; owned by Wm. Leachman, Ursa Adams county.

2d best—"Fanny," \$15; owned by Josiah Williams, Linville Morgan county.

Best sucking colt, stallion or mare, "Young Eagle," \$20; owned by A. M. Foster, Greenfield Greene county.

2d best—"Billy," \$10; owned by O. Barnard, Bloomington McLean county.

Awarding Committee—same as for stallions.

Lot 11.—Horses of all Work.

Best Stallion 4 years old and over, "Young Cannon Whip," \$40; owned by A. W. Scogin Bloomington, McLean county.

2d best—"Columbus," \$25; owned by A. J. Milstead Haley, Cass county.

Best Stallion Colt 3 years old and under 4, "Hamilton," \$30; owned by David E. Beaty & Bros. Jerseyville, Jersey county.

2d best—"Star Highlander," \$20; owned by G. Bates Arcola, Douglas county.

Best Stallion Colt 2 years old and under 3, "Etheola," \$30; owned by Shelton Bacon Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—"Mike," \$15; owned by Henry Lash Bloomington, McLean county.

Best Stallion Colt 1 year old and under 2, "Barnton," \$30; owned by Cyrus W. Van Derlin Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—"Sky Rocket," \$15; owned by Wm. Johnson Carrollton, Greene county.

Awarding Committee—E. W. Weldon, Chairman; E. Baker, B. Dunlap, H. C. Thomas, Joseph Frisbie, David Gore, U. Mills, Jacob Rogers, W. H. Bourne.

Best Brood Mare 4 years old and over,

Best gelding or mare pony—'Ben Gray,' \$20; owned by Capt. John Cook, Springfield Sangamon county.

2d best—'Puss,' \$10; owned by Charles Rockwell, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—L. Hedges, — Weldon, H. C. Thomas, G. L. Hitch, David Gore, Gov. Bebb, Capt. Henry, M. Neal, Jonathan Patterson, John Prunty.

Lot 14.—Fast Horses.

Best pair of mares or geldings for the road—'Kitty Mohawk' and 'Flora Temple,' \$50; owned by Thomas Smith Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best and fastest trotting stallion—'Ethan Allen 2nd,' \$50; owned by Robert H. Smith Pontiac, Livingston county.

Best and fastest trotting mare, 'Nancy,' \$50; owned by E. B. Stiles Dixon, Lee county.

Awarding Committee—E. B. Stiles, E. Combs, I. H. Miller, Jesse P. Wilson, L. Hodges Bosworth.

Lot 15.—Sweepstakes.

Best lot of colts not less than 5 in number nor older than 3 years, sired by any one horse and shown with sire, \$30; awarded to W. L. Bosworth Bloomington, McLean county.

2d best—\$15; awarded to Brickard, Brace & Co. White Hall, Greene county.

Best stallion and 5 brood mares from any one county, \$30; awarded to W. H. Hartley & Co. Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—\$15; awarded to W. L. Bosworth Bloomington, McLean county.

Best stallion, 'Big Boston,' gold medal or \$50; owned by W. H. Hartley & Co. Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best mare, 'Miss Fancy,' gold medal or \$50; owned by John Prunty Ashland, Cass county.

Awarding Committee—Captain Henry, W. Lintner, Thomas Taylor, J. M. Letton, — Dunlap, D. Runkle, Chairman.

Lot 16.—Jacks, Jennets and Mules.

Best jack 4 years old and over—'Compromise,' \$40, owned by Jacob Leonard, Weymouth, Sangamon county.

2d best—'John,' \$25; owned by F. Neal, Clinton, DeWitt county.

Best jack 3 years old and under 4—'Gen. Walker,' \$30; owned by Washington Iles, Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—'Telegraph,' \$15; owned by J. D. Smith, Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best jack 2 years old and under 3—'Black Sampson,' \$30; owned by F. Neal, Clinton, DeWitt county.

2d best—'Castilian,' \$15; owned by J. E. Salyers, Orleans, Morgan county.

Best jack 1 year old and under 2—'Compromise,' \$20; owned by J. H. Spears, Petersburg, Menard county.

Best Jennet 4 years old and over—'Mohawk,' \$30; owned by Skillman Allen, Harristown, Macon county.

2d best—'Jenny,' \$15; owned by John Salyers, Orleans, Morgan county.

Best Jennet 3 years old and under 4—'Queen Victoria,' \$30; owned by William Shumate, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best Jennet 2 years old and under 3—'Kate,' \$20; owned by Washington Iles, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best pair mules for draught or farm—\$20; owned by Benjamin Vail, Macomb McDonough county.

2d best—'Jule' and 'Lize,' \$10; owned by James Baker, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best single mule 3 years old and over—'Bet,' \$10; owned by Stephen Green, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—'Giant,' \$5; owned by S. S. Massey, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best single mule 2 years old and under 3—'Mickey Gray,' \$10; owned by Jacob Foster, Richland, Sangamon county.

2d best—'Black Jenny,' \$5; owned by Jacob Foster, Richland, Sangamon county.

Best single mule 1 year old and under 2—'Kit,' \$10; owned by Stephen Green, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—'Fairy,' \$5; owned by R. Pollock, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best mule colt—'Susan,' \$10; owned by William Y. McCord, Santa Anna, DeWitt county.

2d best—'Jenny Lind,' \$5; owned by Benjamin Hitt, Exeter, Scott county.

Best 10 mules from any one county—\$30; awarded to Abel Brown, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—J. Kennedy; R. Pollock, chairman; — Redman; Elliot Combs; J. L. Beeraft; W. H. Bourn; J. W. Sutton.

CLASS C.—SHEEP.

Lot 17—Long Wooled.

Best buck 2 years old and over, 'Major,' \$15; owned by Samuel Toms, Elyria, Ohio.

2d best, 'Emperor,' \$10; owned by E. F. Iles, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best buck 1 year old and under 2, 'Captain,' \$15; owned by Samuel Toms, Elyria, Ohio.

2d best, \$10; owned by James Ransom, Linville, Morgan county.

Best pen 3 ewes over 2 years old, \$15; awarded to Wm. Gill, Bunker Hill.

2d best, \$10; awarded to W. F. Iles, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to E. F. Iles, Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best, \$10; awarded to Wm. Gill, Bunker Hill.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to E. F. Iles, Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best, \$10; awarded to James Ransom, Linville, Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—E. Suly, Joel Acre, J. W. Baldwin, J. H. Oakwood, chairman.

Lot 18—Middle Wooled.

Best buck 2 years old and over, 'Barlow,' \$15; owned by P. S. Spencer, Danville, Vermilion county.

2d best, 'Abe Lincoln,' \$10; owned by Samuel Toms, Elyria, Ohio.

Best buck 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

2d best, 'Joe,' \$10; owned by P. S. Spencer, Danville, Vermilion county.

Best buck lamb under 1 year old, 'Black Hawk,' \$15; owned by Samuel Toms, Elyria, Ohio.

2d best, 'Yater,' \$10; owned by S. W. Woodward, Joliet, Will county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to Samuel Toms, Elyria, Ohio.

2d best, \$10; awarded to James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to Samuel Toms, Elyria, Ohio.

2d best, \$10; awarded to James N. Brown, Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to S. W. Woodward, Joliet, Will county.

2d best, \$10; awarded to Samuel Toms, Elyria, Ohio.

Awarding Committee same as for lot 17.

Lot 19—French Merinoes.

Best buck 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to J. W. Gregory Whitehall, Greene county.

Best buck 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to A. B. McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best, \$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best buck lamb under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to J. W. Gregory Whitehall, Greene county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to A. B. McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to A. B. McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to P. S. Spencer Danville, Vermilion county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to Kelly & Hammond Weeaton, Du Page county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to C. T. Hopkin Morgan county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to A. B. McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best buck 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to C. T. Hopkin Morgan county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to Kelly & Barnes Wheaton, Du Page county.

Best buck lamb under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to C. T. Hopkin Morgan county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to C. W. Price, Berlin, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to P. S. Spencer Danville, Vermilion county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to Kelly & Hammond Weeaton, Du Page county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to Kelly & Barnes Wheaton, Du Page county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to A. B. McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to D. J. Pinckney, Elliott Combs, Benjamin Chadsey, George Baker, James W. Gregory.

Lot 20.—Spanish Merinoes.

Best buck 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to C. T. Hopkin Morgan county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to A. B. McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best buck 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to C. T. Hopkin Morgan county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to Kelly & Barnes Wheaton, Du Page county.

Best buck lamb under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to C. T. Hopkin Morgan county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to A. B. McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to P. S. Spencer Danville, Vermilion county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to Kelly & Hammond Weeaton, Du Page county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to P. S. Spencer Danville, Vermilion county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 1 year old and under 2, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewe lambs under 1 year old, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Best pen 3 ewes 2 years old and over, \$15; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

2d best—\$10; awarded to John McConnel Springfield, Sangamon county.

Lot 27—Sub-division 5—Sweepstakes.

Best boar and 3 sows, \$20; awarded to Smith & Co., Orleans Morgan county.

2d best, \$15; awarded to A. Reid, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best boar of any age, \$20; awarded to Jesse Clough, Champaign Champaign county.

Best sow of any age, \$20; J. C. Crowder, Springfield, Sangamon county.

Awarding Committee—J. L. Moore, George H. Foote, Amos Barnard.

CLASS E.—POULTRY.*Lot 28.*

Best show of not less than 5 distinct breeds owned by one exhibitor—\$10; awarded to David Callahan, Springfield Sangamon county.

2d best—\$5; awarded to Miles Holliday, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best show of poultry other than chickens by one exhibitor, not less than 5 breeds—\$10; awarded to J. A. Brown, Decatur Macon county.

2d best—\$5; awarded to David Callahan, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best pair of chickens for farmers' use, no exhibitor to enter more than 1 pair—\$3; awarded to J. A. Brown, Decatur Macon county.

2d best—\$2; awarded to Henry Boschen, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—Fr. Exter, Daniel Reuchler, T. Greathouse, Geo. H. Foote.

CLASS F.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND MECHANICAL ARTS.*Lot 29—Threshing and Mowing Machines, Windmills.*

Best threshing machine—\$15; awarded to Moses Jerome, Dixon Lee county.

Best reaper and mower combined—\$10; awarded to P. Manny, Freeport, Stephenson county.

Best reaping machine—\$10; awarded to John P. Manny, Rockford Winnebago county.

Best two-horse mowing machine—\$10; awarded to R. Emerson, Jr., Rockford, Winnebago county.

Best machine for cutting and shocking corn—\$10; awarded to John H. Harrison, Salisbury, Sangamon county.

Best self regulating windmill—\$5; awarded to Ephraim Whitman, South Abington Mass.

Best plow of newly-invented principle or arrangements, not heretofore known, which on trial proves beneficial to the farmer—\$10; awarded to James L. Martin & Co., Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best plow for old prairie—\$10; awarded to John Deere & Co., Moline.

2d best—\$5; awarded to Andrus & Bosworth, Grand Detour Ogle county.

Best plow for clay soil—\$10; awarded to Parlin & Orendorf, Canton Fulton county.

2d best—\$5; awarded to Toby & Anderson, Peoria Peoria county.

Best plow for oxen—\$10; awarded to Toby & Anderson, Peoria Peoria county.

Best sod plow for 2 horses—\$10; awarded to Battell & Boyd, Quincy Adams county.

2d best—\$5; awarded to Andrus & Bosworth, Grand Detour Ogle county.

Best sub-soil plow—10 dol.; awarded to G. W. N. Yost, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

2d best—5 dol.; awarded to James L. Martin & Co., Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best plow for all uses—10 dol.; awarded to Andrews & Bosworth, Grand Detour, Ogle county.

Awarding Committee—Charles Rosensteel; Jacob Rodgers; H. A. Conkey; Skillman Allen; W. L. Beebe; B. G. Roots.

Lot 30.—Cultivators, Rollers, etc.

Best clod crusher and roller combined—10 dol.; awarded to S. W. Hampshire, Decatur, Macon county.

Best horse rake—10 dol.; awarded to Gillham & Gopen, Rushville, Schuyler county.

Best corn cultivator—5 dol.; awarded to John Bumaun, Princeville Peoria county.

Awarding Committee same as for Lot 29.

Lot 32.—Drills, Corn Planters, etc.

Best gauged grain drill, 5 dol.; awarded to J. B. Turner Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best corn planter for horse power, 5 dol.; awarded to J. D. Smith Peoria, Peoria county.

Best broadcast sowing machine, 1 dol.; awarded to Robt. D. Foster Loda, Iroquois county.

Best timothy and clover seed planter, 1 dol.; awarded to James Selby Peoria, Peoria county.

Best hand corn planter, 1 dol.; awarded to Wm. F. Rankin, Cottonwood Grove Bond county.

Lot 33.—Other Implements.

Best horse power for general purposes, 10 dol.; awarded to Moses Jerome, Dixon Lee county.

Best corn and cob mill, 10 dol.; awarded to Robert Shields, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best fanning mill, 10 dol.; awarded to Frederick H. Manny, Rockford Winnebago county.

Best portable hay press, 10 dol.; awarded to Barnes & Lintner, Decatur Macon county.

Best hay pitching machine, 10 dol.; awarded to Wm. Dixon, Chicago Cook county.

Best horse power corn sheller, 2 dol.; awarded to James Vaughn, Magnolia Putnam county.

Best straw and hay cutter, 2 dol.; awarded to J. H. Hersman, Versailles Brown county.

Lot 34.—Household Implements.

Best dozen corn brooms, 1 dol.; awarded to N. F. Burton, Plymouth Hancock county.

Best churn, 1 dol.; awarded to W. M. Jarrell, Liberty Union county.

Best clothes washing machine, 1 dol.; awarded to G. M. Berkley, Sublette Lee county.

Best clothes horse (occupying the smallest space), \$1; awarded to Raymond & Clark, Mt. Sterling Brown county.

Awarding Committee—James M. Thomas, James Twigg, G. Edmonds, Charles Denton, Wm. Evans.

Lot 35—Engines, Machinery, etc.

Best underdraining machine—25 dol.; awarded to James Adair, Mendota, LaSalle county.

Best pump for well or farm use—1 dol.; awarded to P. J. Cooley, Mendota La Salle county.

Best pump for cistern—1 dol.; awarded to P. J. Cooley, Mendota La Salle county.

Best brick making machine—10 dol.; awarded to D. D. Daniels & Co., Mt. Pleasant Iowa.

Best sewing machine—2 dol.; awarded to Geo. R. Chittenden, Chicago Cook county.

Awarding Committee—A. J. Mattson, chairman; Graham Lee; P. Hinkley; Jacob Withey.

Lot 36—Apparatus of Fine Workmanship.

Best display of philosophical and mathematical instruments—5 dol.; awarded to M. T. Hutchinson, Chemung McHenry county.

Best set of surgical instruments—5 dol.; awarded to A. M. Lesley, St. Louis Mo.

Best dental instruments—2 dol.; awarded to A. M. Lesley, St. Louis Mo.

Best Theodolite—1 dol.; awarded to F. Arnold, Chicago Cook county.

Best level—1 dol.; awarded to F. Arnold, Chicago Cook county.

Best surveyor's compass—1 dol.; awarded to F. Arnold, Chicago Cook county.

Best electro telegraph apparatus—1 dol.; awarded to J. D. Caton, Ottawa La Salle county.

Best galvanic battery apparatus—1 dol.; awarded to J. D. Caton, Ottawa, La Salle county.

Lot 37—Fine Worked Metals of American Manufacture.

Best clock (8 day)—1 dol.; awarded to G. W. Chatterton, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best plated ware—1 dol.; awarded to G. W. Chatterton, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best silver plate—1 dol.; awarded to G. W. Chatterton, Springfield Sangamon county.

Lot 38—Stoves, Castings, Brass and Bell Founder's Ware.

Best and greatest display of stoves—10 dol.; awarded to Comstock & Co., Quincy Adams county.

Best cooking stove for wood fire—1 dol.; awarded to Stevenson & Tompkins, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best cooking stove for coal—1 dol.; awarded to Comstock & Co., Quincy Adams county.

Best parlor stove—1 dol.; awarded to Comstock & Co., Quincy Adams county.

Best apparatus for cooking range—1 dol.; awarded to B. A. Watson, Springfield Sangamon county.

Awarding Committee—M. S. Bebb; T. R. Seal; H. L. S. Haskell; Charles Rich; W. Talcott.

Lot 39.—Vehicles.

Best display of buggies, not less than three, 10 dol.; awarded to W. Menden, Chicago Cook county.

Best carriage for one or two horses, 5 dol.; awarded to W. Menden, Chicago Cook county.

Best top buggy, 5 dol.; awarded to J. P. Bell, Jerseyville Jersey county.

Best open buggy, 5 dol.; awarded to W. Menden, Chicago Cook county.

Best barouche, 5 dol.; awarded to T. Smith, Pekin Tazewell county.

Best farm wagon for all purposes, 10 dol.; awarded to Wm. Richardson, Lynville Morgan county.

Lot 40—Cabinet Ware.

Best set of cottage furniture, 2 dol.; awarded to A. D. Seaman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Best bedroom furniture, 2 dol.; awarded to A. D. Seaman, Milwaukee Wis.

Lot 41—Coopers' Carpenters' and Basketmakers' Ware.

Best barrels for liquids and meats, 2 dol.; awarded to Wm. Slates, Decatur Macon county.

Best hour barrels, 1 dol.; awarded to Henry Sanders, Carbondale Jackson county.

Lot 42—Furriers' Curriers' Trunkmakers' Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Products.

Best carriage harness, 5 dol.; awarded to W. C. Dawson, Petersburg Menard county.

Best upper leather (calf skin), 1 dol.; awarded to W. W. Switzer, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best upper leather, other kinds, 1 dol.; awarded to R. M. Biggs, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best morocco leather, 1 dol.; awarded to R. M. Biggs, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best riding saddle (spring seat), 2 dol.; awarded to W. C. Dawson, Petersburg Menard county.

Best riding saddle (lady's), 2 dol.; awarded to W. C. Dawson, Petersburg Menard county.

Best riding saddle (spring seat, lady's), 2 dol.; awarded to W. C. Dawson, Petersburg Menard county.

Best harness horse collar \$10; awarded to W. C. Dawson, Petersburg Menard county.

Awarding Committee—E. E. Bridges, Chairman, N. W. Hubbard, J. H. Lawton, R. Palmer.

Lot 44—Worked Metals and Hardware.

Best target rifle, 1 dol.; awarded to J. F. Redwine, Lynville Morgan county.

Best horse shoes, 2 dol.; awarded to Alexander Stump, Bloomington McLean county.

Best bar iron, 1 dol.; awarded to Topping Bros., Alton Madison county.

Awarding committee same as for lot 35.

CLASS G.—FARM PRODUCTS.*Lot 45—Grain and Vegetables.*

Best sample of white winter wheat, not less than 1 bushel—5 dol.; awarded to James Ransom, Lynville Morgan county.

Best sample red winter wheat, not less than 1 bushel—5 dol.; awarded to Henry Scott, Lynville Morgan county.

Best sample spring wheat—5 dol.; awarded to John Mahard; Carter Sang county.

Best sample rye—3 dol.; awarded to S. S. Massey, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best sample oats—3 dol.; awarded to A. Bulkley, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—Wheat plant; awarded to Thos. Bradbury, Griggsville Pike county.

Best sample different varieties of Indian corn in the ear—5 dol.; awarded to Veron Daniels, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—Wheat plant; awarded to J. V. D. Stout, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best sample of Indian corn, 1 bushel in ear—5 dol.; awarded to Caleb Letton, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—Wheat plant; awarded to Workman Culley, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best sample of Indian corn on the stalks, 5 or more stalks—3 dol.; awarded to H. Reeves, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—Wheat plant; awarded to H. Reeves, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best sample potatoes—3 dol.; awarded to S. H. Rees, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—Wheat plant; awarded to J. Dickinson, Lynville, Morgan county.

Best sample sweet potatoes, not less than 1 bushel—3 dol.; awarded to Clark & Newhall, Cobden Union county.

2d best—Wheat plant; awarded to Joseph Campbell, Winchester, Scott county.

Best lot of onions, not less than 1 peck—2 dol.; awarded to Henry Boschen, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—Agricultural periodical; awarded to Geo. Sturdy, Lynville Morgan county.

Best beets for table use, not less than 1 bushel—2 dol.; awarded to T. Dudley, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—Agricultural periodical; awarded to S. Wilber, Momence Kankakee county.

Best lot of salsify, not less than 3 bunches—2 dol.; awarded to A. M. McDonald, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best lot of celery, not less than 12 stalks—2 dol.; awarded to Geo. Sturdy, Lynville Morgan county.

Best 2 loaves wheat bread made with hop yeast \$3; awarded to John D. Jenkins, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, \$1; awarded to Hamilton & Jones, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best 2 loaves wheat bread made with milk risng, 3 dol; awarded to Ellen E. Chambers, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, \$1; awarded to Mrs. Emily Wiley, Makanda Union county.

Best 2 loaves of bread from unbolted flour, 8 dol; awarded to Miss Julia Reed, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, \$1; awarded to Mrs. A. N. McDonald, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best 2 loaves rye bread, 5 dol; awarded to M. C. Henry, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, 2 dol; awarded to Mrs. Lyman Chaplin, Bethel Morgan county.

Best sponge cake, 2 dol; awarded to Eveline Dawson, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, 1 dol; awarded to Mrs. A. N. McDonald, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best pound cake, 2 dol; awarded to Mrs. J. M. Retter, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, 1 dol; awarded to Miss Joanna Stacy, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best jelly cake, 2 dol; awarded to Mrs. A. N. McDonald, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, 1 dol; awarded to Mrs. C. H. Simms, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best sour pickled cucumbers, 1 dol; awarded to Mrs. Mary Alexander, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best sweet pickled cucumbers, 1 dol; awarded to W. M. Kenton, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best pickled peaches, 1 dol; awarded to Mrs. N. Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best tomato catsup, 1 dol; awarded to Mrs. Emeline Lawson, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best cucumber catsup, 1 dol; awarded to Mrs. N. Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—H. Saunders, Reuben Rutherford, Charles Rich, O. W. Price, James Tait.

CLASS H.—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Lot 49—Trees and Fruits.

Best display of fruit and ornamental trees from nursery—20 dols; awarded to S. G. Minkler, Specie Grove, Kendall county.

Best display of hardy evergreen trees from nursery—20 dols; awarded to Samuel Edwards, Lainoille Bureau county.

Best collection of apples—20 dols; awarded to S. G. Minkler, Specie Grove Kendall county.

2d best—10 dols; awarded to Clark Chatten, Quincy Adams county.

Best 15 varieties of apples for cultivation in southern Illinois, including summer, autumn and winter—10 dols; awarded to Clark Chatten, Quincy Adams county.

2d best—5 dols; awarded to S. G. Miukler, Specie Grove Kendall county.

Best and greatest variety Siberian crab apples—3 dols; awarded to S. G. Minkler, Specie Grove Kendall county.

Best collection of fall and winter apples exhibited by farmers and amateurs—10 dols; awarded to K. K. Jones, Quincy Adams county.

2d best—5 dols; awarded to J. D. Manlove, Rushville Schuyler county.

2d best peaches exhibited by farmer's and amateurs—3 dols; awarded to Robert Dawson, Lynnville Morgan county.

Best pears, the product of this state—10 dols; awarded to Benjamin L. Yates, Tamaroa Perry county.

Best autumn pears—8 dols; awarded to Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester New York.

2d best—3 dols; awarded to Clark Chatten, Quincy Adams county.

Best collection winter pears—5 dols; awarded to Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester New York.

Best and greatest variety of peaches—10 dols; awarded to Clark Chatten, Quincy Adams county.

Best six varieties of peaches—5 dols; awarded to Clark Chatten, Quincy Adams county.

Best 12 peaches one variety—8 dols; awarded to Clark Chatten, Quincy Adams county.

2d best—1 dol; awarded to Silas Massey, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best collection of plums—10 dols; awarded to Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester New York.

Best 3 varieties of plums—3 dols; awarded to Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester New York.

Best 12 plums one variety—2 dols; awarded to Frederick Exter, Shiloh St. Clair county.

2d best—1 dol; awarded to T. Chamberlain, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Greatest variety of native cultivated grapes—10 dols; awarded to Chas. H. Rosenstiel, Freeport Stephenson county.

2d best—5 dols; awarded to John G. Bubach, Princeton Bureau county.

Best 15 varieties of apples for cultivation in Northern Illinois, including summer, autumn and winter, 10 dol; awarded to Nathan Overman, Canton Fulton county.

2d best, 10 dol; awarded to S. G. Minkler, Specie Grove, Kendall county.

Awarding Committee—A. R. Whitney, chairman; Jona Huggins; N. R. Thatcher; F. K. Phoenix; E. F. Babcock.

Lot 50.—Preserved Fruits and Jellies.

Best pickles in cans or glass, 5 dol; awarded to V. B. Beecroft, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

2d best—2 dol; awarded to Fred'k Exter, Shiloh St. Clair county.

Best plums in cans or glass, 3 dol; awarded to Mrs. N. Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—2 dol; awarded to Elvira Green, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best cherries in cans or glass, 3 dol; awarded to Mrs. English, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best currants in cans or glass, 3 dol; awarded to Miss J. Ritter, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best gooseberries in cans or glass, 3 dol; awarded to Lloyd Shaw, Tremont Tazewell county.

2d best—2 dol; awarded to Miss C. A. Murtfeldt, Oregon Ogle county.

Best preserved peaches in sugar, 2 dol; awarded to Annie E. Chambers, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to Mrs. N. Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best preserved plums in sugar, 2 dol; awarded to Mrs. N. Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to L. R. McCormack, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best Siberian crab apples in sugar, 2 dol; awarded to O. B. Galusha, Lisbon Kendal county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to Mrs. Charles Rich, Metamora Woodford county.

Best preserved pears in sugar, 2 dol; awarded to V. B. Becroft, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to Mrs. N. Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best preserved cherries in sugar 2 dols; awarded to Mrs. N. Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best preserved strawberries in sugar 2 dols; awarded to Mrs. Charles Rich, Metamora Woodford county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to O. B. Galusha, Lisbon Kendal county.

Best crab apple jelly 2 dols; awarded to Mrs. E Little, Amboy Lee county.

Best plum jelly 2 dols; awarded to John Marshall, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best currant jelly 2 dols; awarded to Lloyd Shaw, Tremont Tazewell county.

Best apple butter not less than 1 gallon 2 dols; awarded to Mrs. H. C. Johns, Decatur Macon county.

Best peach butter 2 dols; awarded to F. Exter, Shiloh, St. Clair county.

2d best—I dols; awarded to Mrs. J. T. Alexander Jacksonville Morgan county.

Lot 51—Wines, Vinegar and Cider.

Best 3 bottles of wine from any grape the product of this State, 10 dols; awarded to C. H. Rosenstiel, Freeport Stephenson county.

Best 3 bottles currant wine 10 dols; awarded to C. H. Rosenstiel, Freeport Stephenson county.

Best 6 bottles cider 3 dols; awarded to H. C. Johns, Decatur Macon county.

Awarding Committee—Dr. J. A. Kennicott, Ch'n; O. W. Murtfeldt, A. Rockwell.

Lot 52—Flowers and Floral Designs.

Best and greatest variety of dahlias 5 dols; awarded to J. T. Little, Dixon Lee county.

2d best—3 dols; awarded to M. Doyle, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best 12 dissimilar blooms of dahlias 5 dols; awarded to J. T. Little, Dixon Lee county.

2d best—3 dols; awarded to F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington McLean county.

Best and greatest variety of named roses 10 dols; awarded to M. Doyle, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best roses 12 varieties named 5 dols; awarded to M. Doyle, Springfield Sangamon county.

Verbenas—best show this years' seedlings 2 dols; awarded to S. Galbraith, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best and greatest variety of asters floral Book; awarded to S. Galbraith, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best collection green house plants, 20 dol; awarded to Mrs N Dewes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—10 dol, awarded to mrs Sarah Stacy, Morgan co.

Best and most tastefully arranged cut flowers, floral book, awarded to David Galbraith, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best pair flat bouquets, floral book, awarded to Effie W Smith, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best, periodical, awarded to miss H A Dickson, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—Edgar Sanders, chairman; K K Jones; W H Hacker.

CLASS I.—FINE ARTS.

Lot 53—Musical Instruments.

Best Flute—2 dols; awarded to G. W. Chatterton, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best clarinet—2 dols; awarded to G. W. Chatterton, Springfield Sangamon county.

Lot 54.

Best animal painting in oil—2 dols; awarded to Wood & Hillman, Springfield Sangamon county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to J. R. Page, Sennet New York.

Best fruit painting—1 dol; awarded to Mrs. E. L. Reed, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best flower painting—I dol; awarded to Miss H. Reed, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best monochromes—1 dol; awarded to Miss H. Reed, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best Illinois landscape in oil—5 dols; awarded to J. E. Bryant, Princeton Bureau county.

2d best—2 dols; awarded to H. H. Paine, Grand Detour Ogle county.

Best wood cut—2 dols; awarded W. D. Baker, Chicago Cook county.

Best lithography—2 dols; awarded to W. H. Duff, Pittsburgh Pa.

Best pencil drawing—2 dols; awarded to Miss H. Reed, Jacksonville Morgan county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to Miss Effie Smith, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best crayon drawing—2 dols; awarded to miss Riley, Lawrenceville Lawrence county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to miss Riley, Lawrenceville Lawrence county.

Best specimen penmanship—2 dols; awarded to Bryant & Stratton, Chicago Ill.

2d best—I dol; awarded to Bryant & Stratton, Chicago Ill.

Best specimen sculpture—5 dols; awarded to C. Cross, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best specimen fancy painting in oil—2 dols; awarded to miss Riley, Lawrenceville Lawrence county.

2d best—I dol; awarded to mrs. E. D. Dickerman, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Awarding Committee—Gov. Wm. Bebb, J. T. Little, Dr. K. R. Hopkins, W. M. Ankeny, Miss Della Ingalls, Mr. Robinson.

CLASS K.—TEXTILE FABRICS.

Lot 55—Mill Fabrics, &c.

Best 10 yards cassimere, 2 dol; awarded to H. Bail, Petersburg Menard county.

Best 10 yards kersey, 2 dol; awarded to J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best pair woolen blankets. 2 dol; awarded to Mrs. C. S. Van Tuyle, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best 10 yards flannel, 2 dol; awarded to J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best double carpet coverlet, 2 dol; awarded to mrs. C. S. Van Tuyle, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Best half pound sewing silk, 8 dol; awarded to J. Martin, Barstow Macoupin county.

Best one pound woolen yarn, 2 dol; awarded to J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Lot 56—Household Fabrics.

Best 25 yards rag carpet, 5 dol; awarded to R. A. Torry, Pittsfield Pike county.

Best carpet coverlet double, 5 dol; awarded to mrs. John D. Wallace, Paris Edgar county.

Best carpet coverlet single, 5 dol; awarded to Alfred Mills, Exeter Scott county.

Best 10 yards jeans, 8 dol; awarded to Wm. Ernest, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best woolen blankets, 3 dols; awarded to Wm. Ernest, Springfield Sangamon county, and Alfred Mills, Exeter Scott county.

Best pair woolen knit stockings, 2 dol; awarded to mrs. W. B. Peck, Petersburg Menard county.

Best one pair linen knit stockings, 2 dol; awarded to R. M. Elliot, Paris, Edgar county.

Best pair woolen fringe mittens, 2 dol; awarded to mrs. M. A. Bright, Petersburg Menard county.

Best woolen shawl, 2 dol; awarded to miss M. E. Henry

Best coarse shirt, 2 dol, awarded to mrs L Chapin, Bethel, Morgan county.

Best hearth rug, 2 dol, awarded to miss Eveline Lawson, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best taste and skill in shell work, 2 dol, awarded to miss Kate Stewart, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best specimens of flowers in hair, 2 dol, awarded to Helen G Barber, Meredosia, Morgan county.

Best specimen wax fruit, 2 dol, awarded to Anna Chambers, Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Best brushes and fancy work, 2 dol, awarded to mrs Dr Morrison, Arcadia, Morgan county.

Awarding committee J S Boardman, chairman, mrs E H Taylor; mrs N Hawkes; mrs K Judah; miss Bristow; C V Baldwin.

CLASS L.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Lot 58—Botany.

Best collection illustrating the Botany of Illinois 20 dols; awarded to M. S. Bebb, Salem Marion county.

2d best—10 dols; awarded to A. S. Rhodes, Jacksonville Morgan county.

Lot 60.

Best collection illustrating the Zoology of Illinois 50 dols; awarded to R. H. Holder, Bloomington McLean county.

2d best—25 dols; awarded to J. W. Powell, Wheaton DuPage county.

Best collection of Insects 25 dols; awarded to B. D. Walsh, Rock Island, Rock Island county.

2d best—10 dols; awarded to T. A. Worthen, Springfield Sangamon county.

Awarding committee—J. A. Stevens, Julian E. Bryant, Isaac J. Marsh.

Lot 59—Geology.

Best collection illustrating the Geology of Illinois 50 dols; awarded to A. H. Worthen, Springfield Sangamon county.

2d best—25 dols; awarded to C. D. Wilber, Bloomington McLean county.

Best collection of useful Minerals 20 dols; awarded to C. D. Wilber, Bloomington McLean county.

2d best—10 dols; awarded to C. D. Wilber, Bloomington McLean county.

Awarding committee—Milton S. Ellsworth, Jas. G. McCreery, D. S. Morse, S. J. Wallace, G. W. Scripps.

Lot 61—Chemicals, etc.

Best blacking—1 dol; awarded to P. Binner, Quincy Adams county.

Lot 62—Glass, Stone Ware, Bricks and Tiles.

Best specimen ground glass—2 dols; awarded to Wood & Hillman, Springfield Sangamon county.

Best Tiles—2 dols; awarded to D. F. Kinney, Rock Island Rock Island county.

Lot 63—Wood and Stone.

Best turned articles—2 dols; awarded to S. Horam, St. Louis, Mo.

Awarding committee—J. A. Stephens, chairman; J. W. Drury; H. A. Pierce; G. L. Ditch.

CLASS M.

Lot 64—Plowing Match.

First premium, 20 dol; awarded to William Claybaugh, Jacksonville, using Deere & Co.'s moline plow.

Second premium, 15 dol; awarded to Edward Grubb, Liberty Adams county Illinois, using Quincy B. plow.

Third premium, 10 dol; awarded to B. Cole, Jacksonville, using Peoria plow.

Fourth premium, 5 dol; awarded to S. H. Miller, Peoria, using Tobey & Anderson's old Prairie plow.

Fifth premium—Transactions; awarded to Edward McDonald, Bloomington, using Dunn & Ellsworth's plow.

Plowing match for boys under 18 years of age.

First premium—20 dols; awarded to Samuel Eells, Adams Adams county, using Battell & Lloyd's Quincy B. Plow.

Second premium—15 dols; awarded to John Black, Jersey Prairie, Coles county, using Diamond Carey plow.

3d premium—10 dols; awarded to James L. Mahard Carter Sangamon county Illinois, using Peru plow.

4th premium—5 dols; awarded to George Claybaugh, Jacksonville, using moline plow.

Awarding committee—Charles H. Rosenthal, Jacob Rogers, H. A. Conkey, W. L. Beebe, B. G. Roots, Ethan Allen.

Lot 65—Spading Match.

No trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The recommendations of the Awarding committees, referring to articles entered in the various classes as MISCELLANEOUS, will receive the attention of the Executive committee during their regular meeting in January 1861. At the same meeting the awards will be made on Field Crops, Essays and Book-keeping, and the Reports of the committees on Farms, Nurseries, Orchards, Groves, Common Schools and Drainage will be received and acted upon. Checks for the cash premiums awarded during the Fair, have either been delivered in person or forwarded by mail to successful exhibitors in ACCORDANCE WITH THE ENTRIES OF AWARDS IN COMMITTEES' BOOKS. The Books and Agricultural Periodicals awarded will be sent to the address of each person entitled to them, on application to me at Springfield.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Corresponding Secretary,
Illinois State Agricultural Society.

Meeting of Delegates for the Election of Officers.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 11, 1860.

At 2 p. m., the delegates from the County Agricultural Societies was called to order by the President of the Society, Lewis Ellsworth, Esq., and Edward H. Beebe, from Jo Daviess county, were appointed Secretaries, *pro tem.*

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentle-

men having received a majority of all the votes, were declared duly elected, to serve for two years, from the second Monday in January, 1861.

PRESIDENT.

W. H. Van Epps, of Dixon, Lee county.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st District—	C. B. Denlo, Jo Daviess county.
2d "	A. J. Matteson, Whiteside county.
3d "	R. H. Holder, McLean county.
4th "	R. H. Whiting, Knox county.
5th "	J. W. Singleton, Adams county.
6th "	A. B. McConnell, Sangamon county.
7th "	Wm. Kyle, Edgar county.
8th "	W. S. Walt, Bond county.
9th "	H. S. Ozburne, Perry county.

TREASURER.—J. W. Bunn, of Sangamon county.

RECORDING SECRETARY.—John Cook, of Sangamon county.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—J. P. Reynolds, of Marion county.

Dr. H. C. Johns, Chairman of a committee to revise the Constitution, made a Report which, on motion of Mr. Bridges, was accepted.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the Report, section by section, which were adopted with a few unimportant alterations, with the exception of the 5th and 6th sections, these were replaced by amendments, and then the amended Report, as a whole, was submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

[The Constitution is unavoidably crowded out of this number.]

[From the Chicago Democrat.]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—A new scale for weighing stock before loading in cars, has lately been put up, we notice, at the cattle yards of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad in this city, with platform some thirty feet or more in length, and of a width sufficient for weighing a full car load at once. This must be a very convenient and economical arrangement where large quantities of stock, as here, are to be weighed for shipping.

The scale bears the name of "Fairbanks," which has long been familiar wherever scales are used, and is always the highest guaranty for excellence. It seems to be so constructed in all its parts as to combine the greatest possible strength, accuracy and durability, and has a shallow pit, as have various other modifications of Fairbanks' large scales, many of these requiring only twelve inches of extreme depth, which adapts them to locations where greater depth would be an objection.

s23jaf 1t

From the Family Pictorial, New York, August, 1860.

THE ART OF SAVING.—Benjamin Franklin, in his writings, tells us that "Poor Richard" declared "an ounce of preventive was worth a pound of cure," and the dear, good old man was right. He, Poor Richard, would insist upon mending everything as soon as it was broken, and thereby saved much trouble and loss from enlargement of the injury. One day a witty woman said to a venerable Quaker, noted for his strenuous adherence to the principles of "Poor Richard,"

"You are always for mending and patching, and yet in spite of your doctrine, that 'a stitch in time saves nine,' I'll lay you something pretty that a rent or a hole will wear twice as long as a patch."

"Even so, my good dame," replied the Qua-

ker, "but garments with patches will wear thrice as long as with rents or holes."

What would have Poor Richard or Benjamin Franklin have said if Spaulding's *Prepared Glue* had been in existence during their time? It is certainly the greatest economizer ever introduced to the public, and its remarkable tenacity makes it a reliable method of saving. If you have a broken looking-glass, bedstead, table, chair, basket, moulding, or in fact any article of ornament or of use that glue would adhere to at all, this new preparation will rejoin the broken parts firmly, forever. It is contained in neat little bottles, free from smell, and always ready for immediate use. Among all the thousands of families who take the *Pictorial*, there is not a single one who does not at this moment stand in need of a bottle of Spaulding's *Prepared Glue*.

sep26-d&w&far

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE GROVE NURSERY.—Who has not heard of the "Grove Nursery," and the "Old Doctor?" We think there can be few, at least, among the "old settlers," in this great Northwest of ours; and then there is Charley, the "Egyptian Nurseryman," and "Our Bob," who is away up North, examining the animal kingdom of his Hyperborean Majesty, and looking into his hidden storehouse of inanimate Nature, rollicking over his great fields of deepest snow, or watching the midnight sky, lighted up by his king ship, with fire-works of frozen flame sent up from his Arctic regions. Well, Charley and Bob played at marbles and made mud houses in the "old garden of roses," where waved the summer foliage of the hickories, and at whose base gushed out the limpid spring at which we often slaked our thirst, when weary and thirsty from mapping out the new farms, compass in hand, that were to be carved out of the great sea of prairie verdure, which was unbroken by other than the wild game that fled at our approach, as farm after farm was mapped out for the new comers who clustered around the groves. Well, that was over twenty years ago, when we were younger than now, but at that garden of floral beauty, set in the wild landscape, we drank in the inspiration of the flowers, and took new lessons in the beautiful, that have given us many, very many pleasant hours as we have since been passing down the silent river of time. How many homes have been made all the brighter for the floral gems that have gone out from "The Grove" will only be footed up in the time to come. In that garden of roses the useful was added to the beautiful, and fruit and flowers combined to tempt the planter, and still the "Old Doctor," with unflagging zeal, continues to minister to those who would gather the drapery of flowers around their dwellings, or fill their cellars with the orb like fruit, blushing beyond the painter's art, and imprinting the hues of health on the cheek of beauty.

WHAT CAN BE MADE OF A COUNTY FAIR?—Well we might ask what cannot be made of it. Last year the United States Fair was one great Lager Beer Saloon, in which cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and other small things came in to fill up the intervals of the sitting, like toasts at a convivial meeting, to extend the time when drunk shall come. One way to make a County Fair a nuisance is to let in all the rattle-trap monkey-shows at twenty dollars a tent, sell the privilege of a "dancing floor" for twenty-five dollars, let out Beer Saloons to all who want, at ten dollars each; suppress the names of the exhibitors—thus driving away all exhibitors except those who are after the almighty dollar, and have a faculty of soaping the committee, *sub rosa*. When all these things are in working order, you have a bill of attractions at which verdant adolescence will gape with wide-mouthed wonder, but from which the modest and the refined shrink from with instinctive horror as of a pestilence. Drunkenness reigns; driving around the ring is with unsteady hands, and collision cannot well be avoided; premiums go unpaid, and the respectable portion of the community are disgusted. The show has been a failure, and can the sapient managers wonder at the want of luck, and lay the failure to the political excitement, and dis-taste for the farmer's holiday? Is this a fancy picture, the day dream of the editor? Call it so if you please; it cannot well be otherwise; and we too will call it a fiction; but let it convey a moral to point out how dangerous it might be to follow its unpleasant paths.

DARROW'S COLORED FRUITS.—We ordered a Book of these containing nearly a hundred specimens. It is now at hand, and fully meets our expectations. The colorings are very truthful and reflect no small credit on the artist. Fruit growers and nurserymen would do well to supply themselves with these colored plates. Purchasers like to see a picture of the fruits that they are to select from. Our eastern nurserymen think them indispensable in the canvass for orders, and certainly the western nurserymen will find them no less so.—But few of our farmers are acquainted with the names of fruits, and many of the new varieties they have never seen, but with these truthful pictures they can form a pretty accurate opinion as to how they will please them. A book of eighty specimens will only cost \$2, or twenty-five cents a fruit, and you can select from a large list of apples, pears, peaches, plums, the small fruits, shrubs and flowers. Send first for a catalogue, and select such as you wish to make up your order. Address E. Darrow & Bro., Rochester, N. Y.

FALL PLOWING.—We hope to see more of this done in the central and south part of the State. At the north, the teams have been busy for the past month, but hereaway but little plowing is yet done. For spring wheat, fall plowing is absolutely necessary, for this grain must be sown before the ground will answer to plow in the spring. We must adapt a system of rotation; all corn, or all wheat will not answer for the great mass of the farmers; a few may grow rich out of it, but with the variety of soils and of labor, we must adapt our farming more to circumstances that surround us. But few of our farmers have sweet potatoes for their own tables, and not half of the great corn growers have a supply of Irish potatoes for the winter, to say nothing of the vegetables. We therefore say, fall plow, and add to the variety of your crops.

BROOM CORN.—On page 120 we gave an account of a field of broom corn. Yesterday we again visited it, and find it nearly harvested, and several tons of it on the way to the English market. The broom corn business in this State is a large one, requiring a large amount of capital. Let no farmer suppose for a moment that because he can grow corn he can also succeed with broom corn; for to succeed, requires experience and care. We intend to devote a chapter to the subject soon, but at this time we have not the space.

POTATOES.—In digging your potatoes, carefully sort them out, putting each variety by itself; no two varieties of potatoes cook alike; one will be overdone while the other is hard. So in the growing; when you plant two varieties in the same hill, the stronger grower will monopolize the soil, and you have a lot of small potatoes from the weaker of the two.—Now is the time to sort them out; while fresh from the hill you can easily distinguish them; not so in the spring; with all your care, you can only do the work imperfectly.

BEANS.—The price of this staple has run down just below nothing. Of course nobody will plant and nobody will have them for sale. Nothing vibrates so widely in the market as this crop; now down to twenty-five to fifty cents, and anon up to two and a half dollars. We have thirty-five bushels of the crop of '39, and almost the same of this year; they are in a dry granary, and will be ready when the price suits. We find them convenient to fill out odd corners. We would not plant them largely. Cheap potatoes make cheap beans, and cheap beans please the city mechanic. We wonder if they eat beans at Pike's Peak; at the start they took them at two dollars and twenty-five cents a bushel, but we suspect that bean soup is not their hobby at present.

OCTOBER.—Brown October gives us a greeting, as we again take our place at the fireside of the readers of the FARMER, to hold social converse. Since our last meeting, his Hyperborean majesty has spread his mantle of white nearly over the whole State, and that a month earlier than his wont; but thanks to the forwardness of the season; little damage has been done. He has pointed out to you the places where he first delights to show his power, and to bring the rank growth of vegetation to a sudden pause, where he delights in destruction and revels in mischief. Mark those spots, for he will again make them his camping ground in his march southward; avoid them when you locate your houses, when you select your garden, and when you plant your orchard.

The State Fair has come and gone, with its magnificent show of stock, of horses, of sheep, of swine, of pomological products, and of Natural History. It has left a deep impression of our onward progress in the substantial wealth; but in the more refined departments of social life it has left a wide blank yet to be filled.

The County Societies are becoming great institutions, scarcely second to the State Society, and in their aggregate of usefulness far surpassing it. We point to them with pride as good educators of our population, and places where meet and mingle all classes and all professions, imparting to each other a portion of their self-acquired useful knowledge.

And now while we are garnering the last products of the bounteous year, while the many colored leaves of luxuriant autumn are falling and whirl in playful eddies at our feet, let us think of winter, and make such preparations that its biting cold and its sweeping winds shall pass by harmless and unheeded.

"THE SEMINARY BELL."—This is the name of a new paper that has found its way to our table. It is published at Mt. Carroll Seminary, Mt. Carroll, Ill., and is edited by a committee, male and female, of that Institution. As an educational paper it is ably edited, and cannot fail of proving useful. It is a monthly sheet of eight pages, at one dollar.—By it we learn that the Institution will receive students at any time, and make the charge pro rata. The Academic year commenced in August. We look upon this institution as one of the best in the State. Those having daughters to educate would do well to consult the terms. Address Mt. Carroll Seminary for circular.

PREMIUM LIST.—The premium list occupies a large space in this number of the FARMER, but its usefulness is too apparent to need an apology. We think it will be found unusually correct in that important feature, names.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.—We are in receipt of Meehan's Catalogue of Tree and Shrub Seed. The list is extensive and prices low. Persons desirous of growing their own plants, (or nurserymen) will do well to consult this catalogue. Address T. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Meehan's Hand Book of Ornamental Trees is a valuable work for the nurserymen and amateur. The price is only seventy-five cents, free by mail. Address as above.

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Fair was financially a success, and all bills and premiums will be promptly paid. So says the Treasurer.

COOK'S NURSERY.—Through some inadvertence the advertisement of this Nursery did not appear in the September number of the FARMER. We visited Mr. Cook in June last, and had the pleasure of a look through his grounds, and we bear cheerful testimony to his care in culture and the very fine appearance of his trees, plants and shrubs. Tree planters and dealers will do well to send for a catalogue.

WATERMELONS.—Our watermelons have degenerated so much from planting in the vicinity of pumpkins and squashes that much of their value is lost; in fact, in some cases it is difficult to say whether citron, melon or pumpkin predominate; it is therefore a pleasure to make the discovery of the genuine unadulterated, though only now and then. We had the pleasure last week of eating one of these, sent us from Vermillion county, by our esteemed friend, Thomas Short.—We have carefully preserved the seeds, and hope next year to grow several specimens, more or less. Mr. Short is the patentee of a corn planter, and while in the field with one of his sons trying the new implement, a thunder shower came up and struck down the son, to rise no more, and seriously injured the father.

FLOWER POTS.—We would call attention to the card of Mr. Lobhart in regard to flower pots. We have purchased our pots of him for the past dozen years. He sends out a good article, and at very reasonable prices. His clay is taken from the bed of Chicago river, and is well adapted to the purpose, being both tough and porous, when not too hard burned. Hard burned pots are rejected and sold at a reduced price. Mr. L. is now busy on an order of forty thousand pots for a mammoth green-house, near Chicago. Persons wanting small or large pots will do well to send their orders.

THE UNITED STATES FAIR.—This great humbug has come and gone, and we hope never to hear of it again in the west. We did intend to have given it more space, but *sic transit gressus in vesto.*

SETTING OACHARDS.—This is the month to set your orchard trees. If you set them out, bank up a foot high; otherwise heel them in by making a trench on high, dry land; set them at angles of forty-five degrees, and cover well with well pulverized soil; do not crowd them together; if you have any open spaces about the roots, you will lose the trees. We think trees set in Autumn, in this latitude, do the best.

\$500 REWARD.—The publishers of the *American Agriculturist* offer the above reward to any person "who will prove, by clear, unmistakable experiment, to the satisfaction of intelligent and disinterested parties, that Chess can be produced from Wheat." We hope our believers in transmutation will make the endeavor for this liberal reward. Go in, gentlemen, and prove that Chess can be grown from Wheat, or that you have been very slovenly farmers.

HAMMOND DITCHING MACHINES.—Among the attractions at the State Fair, was Hammond's Ditching Machine or Mole Plow for draining. It took the first premium in 1859, and is pronounced by its friends the best draining plow in use. It is said that two men and two yoke of oxen with this plow will make from 100 to 200 rods of ditch per day. For machines, or for State and County rights, apply to A. Hammond, Jacksonville, Ill.

BRYANT & STRATTEN'S CHAIN OF NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—In calling attention to this excellent educational enterprise, we are reminded that Dr. Franklin has wisely said, that "A young man can nowhere find so good a savings bank as by emptying his purse into his head." Every one knows that their success depends upon the direction our minds give to our action, and the skill and perfection with which we execute whatever we undertake.

Those young men who expend time, money, and persevering effort in acquiring intelligence and skill of a practical character, make an investment of capital which no reverse in fortune can deprive them of—which will render them independent—and enable them to attain ultimately the highest measure of success, in whatever vocation they may labor.

As the season is now at hand when young men are, or should be laying plans for improvement during the coming fall and winter, we cannot do better than to remind them of the superior and practical character of the advantages afforded by Bryant & Stratton's Chain of Commercial Colleges. The chain is composed of eight colleges located in eight of the largest cities of the Union.

This is the only chain of colleges in the world, and is so arranged and perfected that each one of the colleges commends itself with peculiar force to the public. The last college of the chain is located in St. Louis, and is equal, if not superior, to the others. We shall be happy to give our friends information about these colleges.

COMMERCIAL.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—OCT. 5.

WHEAT—Winter	90c @ \$1	LARD—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
spring	70@55c	SUGAR—\$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;
FLOUR—\$5 00	@ 6 00 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl;	COFFEE—16@18c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
CORN—25c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;		MOLASSES—45@60c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
CORN MEAL—50c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;		SALT—\$1 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ sack;
OATS—15c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;		SALT—\$2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl;
BEANS—\$1 @ 1 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;		MACKEREL—12@13 No 1;
BRAN—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;		CODFISH—\$6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
SHIRTS—15c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;		APPLES—Dried, \$1 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;
POTATOES—New, 25@30c;		WOOD—\$2 50 @ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cord;
HAY—\$7 @ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ton;		COAL—9c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;
TALLOW—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;		WHISKY—21@25c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
SOAP—Bar, 3@6c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;		BROOMS—\$1 75 @ 2 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;
CANDLES—18c $\frac{3}{4}$ box;		BUTTER—12@16c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
BACON—Hams 12@14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb		HIDES—Dry, best, 10@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c;
CHICKENS—\$1 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;		HIDES—Green, 5@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c;
BROOM CORN—none;		APPLES—Green, 40@50c;
BACON—Sides, 10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;		EGGS—8c $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;

[Special Dispatch to the Illinois State Journal.]

ST. LOUIS MARKET—OCT. 6, P.M.

Flour—Mt. Vernon \$2 75; country spring extra \$5 10; country double extra \$6 25.

Wheat—Common and fair spring 90@95; club \$1; fall \$1 @ 1 05; white \$1 20 @ 1 22.

Corn—Mixed 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; mixed and mixed white 50.

Oats—33@33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK MARKET—OCT. 6.

Flour market a shade better; sales of 16,000 bbls. at 5 25@5 30 super state; 5 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 50 extra do; 5 25@5 30 super western; 5 45@5 65 com. to medium extra do; 5 70@5 75 inferior to good shipping brands, extra R H O. Canada more active; sales 1,400 bbls 5 60@7 50. Extra rye steady at \$3 50 @ 4 49. Wheat market about 1@2 cents better, with fair export demand; sales 120,000 bus 1 18 good Chicago spring; 1 24@1 25 for Mil blub; 1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 32 for winter red west; nearly all at latter prices, and 1 38@1 40 for white Ohio, Indiana, &c. Rye steady 79@80. Barley firm; sales of 13,000 bus of Canada at 82@87c. Corn market without any material change; sales of 65,000 bus at 70c for mixed western aleat and 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71c in store. Oats dull at 36@38c for western, Canadian and State. Pork dull and heavy; sales 575 bbls at \$18 57 for old mess; \$19 20 for new mess; \$13 25 old prime; \$14 50 @ 14 75 new prime. Beef dull; sales 200 bbls. Cut meats dull.

[By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO MARKET—OCT. 5.

Flour quiet. The wheat market firmer to-day and $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1c higher on No 2 spring; sales 2,800 bu new club at 90c; 4,500 bu at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 14,000 bu No 1 spring at 83c; 8,000 bu do at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 2,000 bu do at 88c; 1,000 bu No. 2 do at 87c; 3,000 bu do at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 8,000 bu do at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 15,000 bu do at 86c; 6,500 bu rejected at 79c.

Corn advanced 1c. 7,000 bu No. 1 in store on private terms; 8,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 4,500 bu do fresh receipts at 42c; 7 cars rejected at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in store.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—SEPT. 26.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York, 620; Pennsylvania, 30; Ohio, 902; Indiana, 223; Illinois, 1,964; Kentucky, 144; Connecticut, 16; Missouri, 84; Michigan, 163; Canada, 40.

The supply of bullocks suitable for first class retail butchers was light this week, and consequently were sold at as good rates as last week, according to quality, and some of them at 10c net a pound, but the number at that was quite small. There was a good many sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but no drove averaged that, though some are reported over 9c. If that quality had been plenty, there would have been no difficulty in finding buyers at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10c. The medium class was quite plenty at S@S $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but the value of this class was much effected by the superabundance of scallawags. The market is glutted with little, thin steers, heifers, dry cows, and poor oxen, and although we must reduce quotations below 6c, we have no doubt that many were sold at prices that would not net 5 cents. If this continues to be forced upon the market, as we fear it will be, we shall see sales made at lower rates than have been heard of in some years.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th street.....4,185
The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.....3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 | Ordinary.....5 @ 6
Medium.....7 @ 8 | Some extra good....9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10

The general average of the market at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The most of the sales range from 6c to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Prices $\frac{3}{4}$ head and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beefs received in this city this week...5,476

This is 4s head more than last week, and 1,528 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 2,979 head, while the number to-day being 4,185, shows 1,206 head more than the average, and 165 head less than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week from Illinois: R. Allison 35, Alexander & Fitch 97, J. T. Alexander 20, Stiles & Dawson 116, Wallace & Co. 21, Jerry Church 91; Alexander Mann 85, John Smith 84, Harring & Miller 69; Beach & Bray 40, G. W. Mahan 75, L. Shaw 80, W. Kingscott 21, P. McCarty 60, Z. C. 00, J. H. Williams 98, Ed. Williams 67, Geo. W. Martin 127, C. W. Conger 70, Joel Dalby 123, H. Westheimer 35, M. Kirchway 91, Ben. Westheimer 72, Beach & Bray 54, J. H. Williams 36.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

The subscriber would call the attention of those desirous of planting Fruit and Ornamental Trees to his large stock. He has for sale this Fall and Spring, a full assortment of

Apple,	Nectarine,	Blackberries,
Pear,	Apricot,	Strawberries,
Peach,	Quince,	Gooseberries,
Cherry,	Shade Trees,	Cranberries,
Plum,	Currants,	Raspberries,
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Grape Roots and Cuttings. Also a large stock of

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS,

Evergreens, Deciduous and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. The following stock on hand and for sale to the trade at extremely low prices

150,000 1 year old Apples,	8,000 Silver Maples,
75,000 2 " "	50,000 Raspberries in varieties
80,000 3 " "	100,000 Strawberries, "
10,000 1 " Peaches,	50,000 Currants, "
2,000 Cook's Seedling Peach	25,000 Lawton Blackberry,
5,000 3 year old Plums,	50,000 1&2 year old Asparagus
10,000 2 " "	10,000 Rhubarb, in varieties,
10,000 1 " "	100,000 Ohio Prolific & Houghton's Seedling gooseberries,
20,000 1 & 2 year old Dwarf Pears,	100,000 1 & 2 year old Grape Roots,
10,000 1 & 2 year old Standard Pears,	300,000 Grape Cuttings,
5,000 3 & 4 year old do	100,000 Apples, grafted in fall,
50,000 1, 2, & 3 year old Apple Quince,	100,000 Quince stocks,
15,000 Silver Poplar, new kind	50,000 American Cultivated Cranberry, in varieties,
12,000 Lombardy Poplar,	50,000 Osage Orange,
12,000 Weeping Willow,	

All the above Trees, Shrubs and stocks are now growing and ready for inspection in my Walnut Hills and White Oak Nurseries.

A descriptive Catalogue with prices annexed will be sent on application.

J. S. COOK,

Walnut Hills and White Oak Nurseries,

Cincinnati, O.

P. S.—Omnibusses pass the Nursery every hour, starting from Luer's Steam Bakery, No. 172, Sycamore street, four doors above Fifth, Cincinnati, O.

Oct-1m

FLOWER POTS.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE

CHICAGO POTTERY,

Chicago Avenue, one block west of Milwaukee Avenue.

Send for catalogue of prices.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860—ly—* JOB M. LABHART.

THE GROVE NURSERY.

"DR. KENNICOTT."

CATALOGUES SENT FREE,

On application.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED,

And everything sent off, so packed as to go safe, and sure to live. Address

JOHN A. KENNICOTT,

West Northfield P. O., Cook county, Illinois,

Oct. 1860-6m*

WAUKEGAN NURSERY.**300,000 Apple Trees,**

8, 4, 5, 6 and years old, from Graft; fine and thrifty, and Remarkably Free from Insects.

Most of the older Trees well set with fruit buds,
WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW RATES,
in large quantities. Also,

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,
Evergreens,****Grape Vines,**

Wilson's Albany

and other Strawberries,

Lawton and Dorchester Blackberries,
Raspberries and all other Small Fruits,
in large or small quantities.

A fine lot of 2 year old Apple Seedlings for sale cheap.

ROBERT DOUGLAS,

35 miles from Chicago by Railroad.

Waukegan Ill, Oct 1, 1860 2m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMBINATION WITH A CORN
planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting,) and drops the grain intermittently, the so combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified.

REMARKS.—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,

JARVIS CASE.

April 1, 1860.

**B. B. LLOYD,
DENTIST,**

(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.

Springfield, Ill.

A DENTAL PRACTICE OF FIFTEEN
years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palate, vomum and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fosseman, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 7-1859

IRON AMALGAM BELLS.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of those interested to the annexed PRICE LIST of our cheap and superior Church, School, Steamboat and Farm Bells, which, it will be observed, are offered at about one-third as much as is charged for those of like weights of brass composition, and less than half the price of steel.

These Bells are manufactured from an Amalgam, containing a liberal proportion of iron, and which, while it is much cheaper than the compositions heretofore employed for the same purpose, yet seems to possess strength, durability, and immunity from fracture during frosty weather, equal, if not superior to the latter.

Having had our sets of patterns renewed, and entirely reconstructed after approved models, we feel assured of affording satisfaction in all cases where parties are pleased to favor us with their orders.

FARMS, SCHOOL, HOTEL AND SHOP BELLS,

Fitted with Yoke, Standards and Crank, complete for use.

No. Diameter. Wt. of Bell and Hangings. Price.

0.....13 inches.....	50 lbs.....	\$ 5 00
1.....16 "	65 "	6 00
2.....18 "	95 "	9 00
3.....20 "	123 "	12 00
4.....23 "	209 "	20 00

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FIRE-ALARM AND STEAMBOAT BELLS.

Rigged with Yoke, Standards, Toting-Hammer and Wheel.

No. Diameter. Wt. of Bell and Hangings. Price.

5.....28 inches.....	300 lbs.....	\$ 35 00
6.....32 "	475 "	55 00
7.....34 "	650 "	75 00
8.....36 "	725 "	85 00
9.....38 "	825 "	100 00
10.....40 "	1050 "	125 00
12.....45 "	1250 "	150 00
15.....52 "	1500 "	150 00

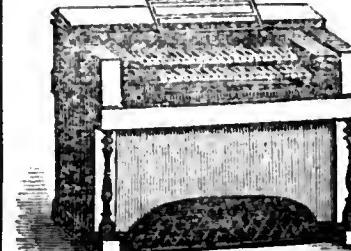
ALL BELLS ARE WARRANTED (a new one given in case of breaking by ordinary ringing,) FOR TWELVE MONTHS from the date of purchase.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory city reference, will have prompt attention, and be delivered to transportation company free of charge for drayage.

WATKIN, FREE & CO.,
(Successors to Hedges, Free & Co.)

No. 6 Main St., between Front and Columbia,
Cincinnati, O.

aug1-4m*

**PIANOS AND****MELODEONS.**

A. REED, 49 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in A. W. Ladd & Co.'s World's Fair Prize Medal Full Iron Frame Grand and Square Piano Fortes; Ballet, Davis & Co.'s Celebrated Patent Suspension Bridge New Curved Scale and Repeating Grand Action Piano, with entire Iron Frames. Every Instrument fully warranted. Also, Mason & Hamlin's unrivaled Melodeons and Harmoniums for Parlors, Churches, Seminaries and Lodges; all of which have received upwards of sixty gold and silver medals for their superb instruments. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Seminaries, Vestries, Churches and Lodges. Orders by letter or otherwise promptly attended to. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

May 1-6m*

DUNLAP'S NURSERY.**40 Acres in Trees and Plants.**

EMBRACING THE USUAL NURSERY stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

SILVER MAPLES

for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address M. L. DUNLAP, West Urbana, Champaign county, Ill.

HANON'S MOLE PLOW.—Rights for the manufacture and use of Hanon's Patent Mole Plow, can be had on application to the subscriber or his traveling agents. This plow was patented in March, 1860. It is now running in Christian county and gives the best satisfaction. Cuts a curve ditch when necessary, gauges in depth from two to four feet, and will cut from two to three hundred rods per day.

For full particulars address, JESSE HANON, Jr.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Ill.

20,000

CONCORD GRAPE VINES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

\$3 PER DOZEN — — — \$15 PER 100.

THE VINES ARE REMARKABLY

strong and well grown. We have fruited this Grape for four years at this point. The most severe winter has not damaged it in the least, nor has it been effected by the rot. The fruit at this date is coloring finely on the vines. It is the great Grape of the prairie region. Plants will be securely packed for transportation.

JAMES SMITH & SON,
Des Moines, Iowa.
sep 1 3m

August 18, 1860.

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake Street, Chicago,
Sold in Springfield by
may 1-ly E. B. PEASE.

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.**T. S. MATHER.**

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS
AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF
TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Government Lands

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

D. R. BAAKEE TREATS ALL DISEASES.

WHEELER & WILSON.



SWING MACHINES.

No. 133 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the machine; the beauty and strength of the stitch; being alike on both sides, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge on the underside; the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, have rendered this the

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR

Family Sewing Machine
Now Made.

At my office, I sell at New York prices, and give

INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF CHARGE,

to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant for three years.

The following commendations are selected from a mass of similar documents, with which a volume might easily be filled. We feel gratified to know that many other persons of the highest literary, political and social standing in this country, have volunteered their warm approval of our Family Sewing Machine:

"We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. There are a number of very excellent machines now in the market which are deservedly successful. We have, however, never used but one, namely, Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, and we can say in regard to it that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility, and without the slightest intention to disparage other machines well known to the public; and we hope thereby to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."—*Scientific American*, April 24, 1858.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work."—*New York Tribune*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others."—*New York Times*.

"The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically."—*Advocate and Journal*.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits."—*Independent*.

"A sewing machine is among the most useful and economical articles housekeepers can purchase. In looking out for the best, it would be well to see machines of Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing elsewhere."—*Examiner*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machine are the best ever offered to public patronage. They are simple and durable; easily kept in repair; work without noise; sew with great rapidity; make an even and firm stitch on both sides, that will not rip; economize thread, and are applicable to every purpose and material common to the art in question."—*Christian Ing.*

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines combine everything that can be required in the manufacture of garments. Our friends abroad may be assured that they will give entire satisfaction, and that to purchase one of them is a safe investment."—*Observer*.

Send or call for circular, containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, &c.

A. SUMNER.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants, more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the best

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES, both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Currant,

Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides Evergreens,

Shade and

Ornamental Trees

and Shrubs,

Roses, Dahlias,

Phloxes,

Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois. feb1-far-tf



COOK'S PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR, for making Sorghum Sugar.

THE MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD.

Very simple and beautiful in its operation. Is a self-defeater, and entirely dispenses with all chemicals for clarifying. It makes a beautifully clear and honey like syrup, and is the only Evaporator which has yet made Sorghum Sugar successfully. It is portable; always in order; economizes fuel and never fails to give perfect satisfaction.

PRICES, &c. OF EVAPORATOR.

No. 2, Pan 45 by 72 in. galv. iron, \$45;	same size, copper, \$65.
" 3, " 45 by 90 " 55; " 75.	
" 4, " 45 by 108 " 65; " 85.	

Weight, without	Capacity for Boiling good
Brick.	Cane Juice.

No. 2, 245 lbs.	No. 2, about 2 bbls. 3 hour.
" 3, 280 " "	" 3, " 3 " "
" 4, 380 " "	" 4, " 4 " "

700 USED LAST YEAR.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PRESS.
"Operates admirably."—*American Agriculturist*.
"Entire success."—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.
"Makes actual veritable sugar."—*N. Y. Tribune*.
"Very valuable invention."—*Scientific American*.
"The most successful."—*Ohio Cultivator*.
"Working wonders."—*Milwaukee Democrat*.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

The following are the names of a few of the many farmers who have made sugar equal to the best New Orleans, from the crop of 1859.

O. N. Brainard, Marion, Iowa; Isaac Karsuer, Florida, O.; J. Q. Beattie, Defiance, O.; John Richards, Tecumseh, Mich.; John Reed, Mansfield, O.; H. Mansfield, Lexington, O.; E. Jones, New Philadelphia, O.; E. S. Baker, Locust Corner, O.; N. Caruthers, Lexington, O.; G. Aberl, Richland, O.

Send for circular. BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY,
ENOCH PAINE, Agent, Mansfield, O.
Springfield, Ills.

ROHRER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Corner Fourth and Poplar Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, Commercial Law, Arithmetic and Penmanship; also, Mathematics in all its branches, Drawing, Modern and Classic Languages, and

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Gentlemen can enter for the course separately, and at any time, as instruction is given individually and not in classes, each department being independent of the other, and under the control of a Professor educated for the especial department in which he is employed.

For particulars call at the College, or address
junel-1y LOUIS ROHRER.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
SPENCERIAN WRITING DEPARTMENT,AND
Stewart's Mathematical Institute.Located in St. Louis, Mo.
Corner Fourth, Vine and St. Charles streets, over Ubsdell, Pierson & Co.'s Dry Goods House.THE OTHER COLLEGES COMPOSING THE
chain are located in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Scholarships good in the Eight Colleges.

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

D. A. January, Esq., Hon. O. D. Filley, Maj. Uriel Wright, Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, Hon. F. P. Blair, Prof. Richard Edwards, Prof. E. D. Sanborn, B. Gratz Brown, Esq., H. D. Bacon, Esq., Pres. E. C. Wins, Rev. Wm. G. Elliot, Robt. A. Barnes, Esq., Henry Ames, Esq., Hon. J. R. Barrett, Hon. Washington King, Prof. J. G. Hoyt, Ira Divoll, Esq., Stephen D. Barlow, Esq., S. H. Bailey, Esq., R. M. Funkhouser, Esq., Rev. T. M. Post, Wm. Holmes, Esq., Rev. Jas. H. Brookes, W. L. Ewing, Esq., Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., Joseph Baker, Esq., Stephen Hoyt, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Jas. H. Lightner, Esq., Adolphus Meier, Esq.

Prof. N. L. Tracy, State Lecturer on Popular Education.

The course of study and plan of instruction is at once comprehensive and thorough, combining theory and practice in every department, perfectly.

The famous Spencerian System of Penmanship, the best known to the world, is our standard.

Charles Stewart, the celebrated mathematician, has recently connected his long-established, and popular Mathematical Institute with this Institution.

For catalogues, circulars, and information of any kind, call at the College, or address

RYANT & STRATION.

St. Louis, Mo.

may5-jly BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO
Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assort-
ment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring
planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse
and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at
lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscr.
F. K. PHENIX.
Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

PENNOCK'S PATENT WHEAT DRILL.

I have on hand a few of this well known and celebrated Wheat Drill made at the Quincy Agricultural Works, which I wish to close out this season, and will sell them at *Fifty Dollars Cash at Quincy*, this offers a chance for a few farmers to buy a good drill at much less than they have been sold at heretofore, the price has always been \$80 until last season. Address, H. D. WOODRUFF, Quincy, Adams Co., Ill.

100,000 PEACH TREES.
HIGHTSTOWN, (N. J.) NURSERIES, ESTABLISHED 1825.

Isaac Pullen, Proprietor.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
of thrifty growth and fine assortment of varieties for
sale in the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861. Persons desirous
of purchasing are invited to write for description catalogues,
which will be ready for distribution by the first of August.

In addition to his usual large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, the proprietor has the pleasure of offering for fall and spring sales, the largest and finest stock of

PEACH TREES
which he has ever grown. The late severe winter proved so disastrous to peach nurseries in sections of the country, both North and South, has in no manner injured his. Those who intend to plant largely are especially invited to visit the nurseries and examine the stock for themselves. A long experience, extending through a period of over thirty years enables the proprietor to raise such varieties as succeed well for market purposes. During this period he has sent trees to all sections of the country, and knows from an extensive correspondence with his customers how each kind succeeds, and which have proved profitable in particular localities. With this experience, he can confidently recommend his stock, and can assure those who leave the selection of kinds to him, that they shall receive only such as will prove remunerative.

During the months of August and September the fruit of the principle varieties of Peach, Pear and Apple may be seen; at which time those intending to plant are invited to call. All orders, communications, etc., to be addressed to,

ISAAC PULLEN,
Hightstown, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
N. B.—100,000 Silver Maple Seedlings, one year old.
aug 1-4m

PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,

Agent for Springfield.
A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand.
Call and see. West side of the Square.
feb1-far-tf

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements---The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

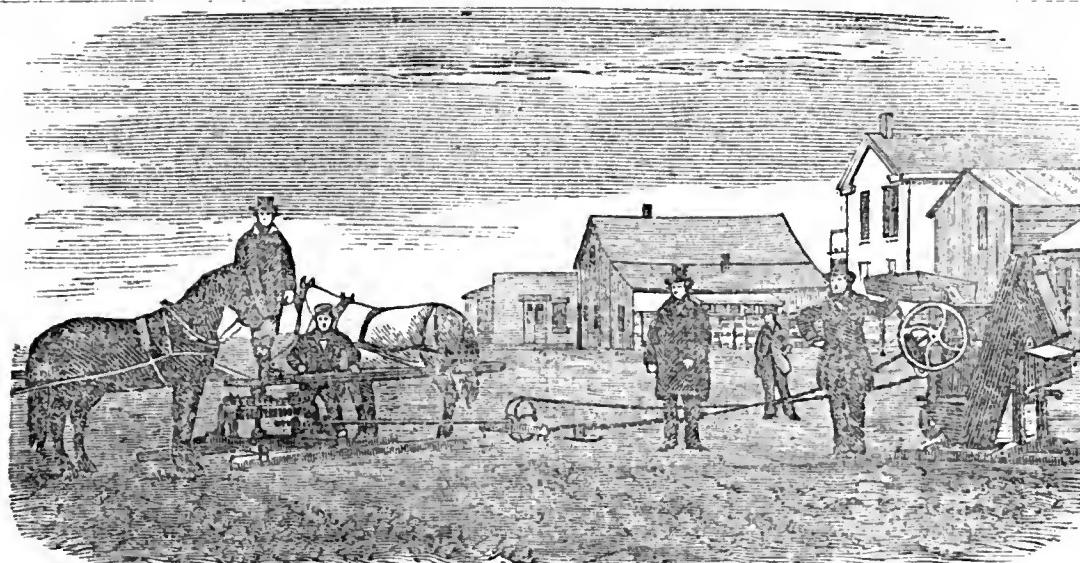
The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design:

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.



THE MCQUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. CARR.

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois.
The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

SIR:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the MCQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and ear my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND,
Corn Buyer, at C. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. Have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C. B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHIREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5; is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, we have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 160 odd machines sold since last October would amount to. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

ISAAC P. ATWATER.
Morris, Grundy County, Ills., April 1860.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freights.

aply*

DR. BULL HAS CERTAINLY ACHIEVED
an enviable success, producing from his laboratory a medicine that is at once pleasant to the taste, and at the same time a prompt and sure remedy for worms. His *Vegetable Worm Destroyer* combines these properties in perfection.—*Bowling Green Standard.*

EUGENE L. GROSS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Correspondence Solicited.
Refers to Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Hon. Julius Manning, Peoria, decly

w2t.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

FOR

FAMILY AND PLANTATION SEWING.

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

50,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

• THE

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

in a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

FAMILY WORK,

is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood."

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

S A L E S R O O M S ,
124 North Fourth Street,
May 1-ly Verandah Row, St. Louis.



VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1860.

NUMBER 11.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,

JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines; each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

November	181
Bees.....	182
Purple Cane Raspberry	183
Clark Chatten and his Fruit at the State Fair.....	184
Ventilation of the Apple Barrel.....	186
A Good Receipt.....	186
A Cold Grapery and Grape Culture	187
Legal Intelligence.....	187
The Dying of the Mount.....	187
Crops in the Northwest.....	188
Copeland's Broadcast Seed Sower.....	188
An Artificial way of making Rain	189
Constitution of the Illinois State Agricultural Society	189
Wine Culture in Ohio	189
Bread and Biscuit.....	190
Useful Receipts.....	190
Summer and Crops in Egypt.....	190
Fairbank's Scales.....	190
Spaulding's Prepared Glue	190
More Humbug—Corn Planters and Patents in General.....	191
Do not mix your Potatoes	191
EDITOR'S TABLE :	
The Farmer.....	191
Waukegan Nursery	191
Seed Corn.....	191
Iron Amalgam Bells.....	191
Autumn Plowing,	191
Sewing Machines	191
Prince & Co.'s Improved Melodeons.....	191
Woodburn Nursery	191
Cook's Evaporator.....	191
McQueston Corn Sheller.....	192
The Carter Potato	192
Stock Company Constitution	192
New Grades of Corn.....	192
Lee County Fair	192
Peach Pits, etc.....	192
Apple Seedlings.....	192
Rohrer's Commercial College.....	192
Mice and Trees.....	192
Essay	192
Field Notes.....	192
Langstroth's Patent Hive	192
Fall Sown Wheat	192
Subsoil Plowing for Spring Wheat	192
Business	192
Complimentary.....	192
MARKETS.....	192

November.

Oh, Autumn! why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forest glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad!
Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
For ever in thy colum'd shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the soft south-west
To rove and dream for aye.

—Bryant.

October, in this part of the State, is always a most beautiful month. From the 10th. to the 15th of the month the first frost of autumn that embrowns the landscape appears. Sometimes we have light frosts during September that check the tender vegetation in the low ground and along the small streams, but this seldom, if ever, occurs on the higher swells of the prairie. A few of the forest trees begin to ripen up and cast off their leaves without the aid of frost; others more tenacious hold them until compelled to yield them up. This gives to our woods the "colored shades" which so delights the eye. This season, the corn is very forward, and many of our farmers commenced husking and cribbing on the 7th of the month, which is nearly four weeks in advance of the usual time; and two weeks before this, some of the distillers were using half new corn in their works. This has forwarded the autumn work so that those who wished to fall plow could do so. The rains have been sufficiently abundant for the new sown wheat which has made a very fine growth. The land is in fine order for plowing, and we regret to see so little of it done in Central Illinois; in the north part of the State fall plowing has become universal, and the farmer who neglects it, is considered but a sloven.

Spring wheat and oats must soon take their place in a judicious rotation of crops, and then the year's work will become better balanced, now through spring and summer all is hurry, while

a part of the autumn and winter there is little to do. Laborers come and go with the birds of passage, and nothing is established on a profitable basis. When we adopt a rotation of crops and build tenant houses, we shall soon have a better class of laborers. The men who leave their families in the villages and go out to seek work will rent these tenant houses and board themselves; this will be a great relief to the female portion of the farmers family, and a vast improvement in the morals of the population. Our villages are now filled with an idle set of vicious children with nothing to do, no aims in life and they are fast being educated for our prisons and poor houses. Take these same families into the country, give them a large garden, a cow, a pig and a dozen hens, and they will have something to care for, they will soon begin to make themselves useful, they will attend school in the district school and will gradually rise to a respectable position, and instead of as now becoming pests of society, will soon become useful members of it. We hope that our large farmers will take this subject into consideration, and we doubt not that they will see its value, if not to the country at large in dollars and cents to themselves and in the relieving of their wives and daughters of an immense amount of drudgery in washing, in cleaning and in cooking; for at present, the female portion of the farmer's family are mere drudges, and without some change of this kind, there is no hope of improvement in their condition.

The laborer will then have an interest in society; he will be with and have the care and control of his children; he will have something for them to do, and instead of being a tax on his hard earnings they can earn something for them-

selves, and accustom them to labor; but what of all is of the greatest value; he will have them away from village company.

In November, we have less to do than in the preceding month, but still there will be much to do. The bright plow-share must not be laid aside until the last furrow is turned or the land lies locked in frost. Continue to plant trees this month, or if you do not wish to plant, bury them on some dry spot. Trees from the East should not be set out but put in deep trenches on dry ground; set them slanting and cover them well with earth. The change of climate is too much for them, but after one season they will do much better. If the potatoes are left in the field, see that they have an extra covering this month.

All farm tools should be carefully housed, so soon as the season for their use is over. The present system of cribbing corn is a bad one, when it is to stand out over winter; it may do for present use, but to put up corn in cribs ten feet wide without cover, is presuming too much, in Providence and dry weather. Farmers living some distance from the timber will find that sawed timber and strips will make them a cheap crib, and those near the timber may use rails if they choose, but should cover with boards; but if they cannot afford this, basswood bark peeled in summer and pressed out will do quite well. Corn in this part of the State is damaged at least five per cent. by exposure, take one year with another, and in wet seasons at least twenty-five per cent., and small farmers with but little capital cannot afford this loss. Cribs should be put up at least two feet from the ground. Common fence boards will do for the sides and ends, either boarded horizontal or vertical, and the cover of common boards by running a small groove at the edges over which put a narrow battan, this will make an almost water tight roof. We use two cribs set ten feet apart, with double roof, under which we put our wagon and tools, this is the most economical way for the two purposes, and the corn is at the same time equally well aired.

We hope the era of farm barns is not far off, we need them very much for our winter fodder and stock, and for purposes too numerous to mention. A farmer without a barn, is like a house without a kitchen, not half finished.

Bees.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—I have been highly gratified to see the spirit of inquiry on the bee culture, exhibited through the columns of your valuable paper, together with the advocacy of the claims of the different hives in use. This is as it should be. There is no subject in which the farmer is so much interested that is so little understood as that of the management of bees. No investment pays as large a per cent. to the farmer, as the few dollars he invests in bees. But he says, "I don't know anything about taking care of them, if I did I should be glad to invest something." The idea of destroying your stock once in two or three years, after the old plan, for the sake of a little honey, seems to him, foolish, as it is in truth; whereas, if he fully understood their management, habits, the best hive to use, and the best manner of taking surplus honey, he could at once make it a profitable business.

Yet, after all this demand for information on this subject, the agricultural journals are almost silent, in many cases absolutely refusing to publish articles, because as it would seem they are afraid of advertising, for somebody, because the writer advises the use of some particular hive. Why not reject an article on plowing because the writer uses this or that plow—on reaping or mowing, because this or that reaper or mower is used by the writer. I am very happy to see, however, that your journal is not circumscribed by any such narrow limits. If any invention possesses merits, let us know it—if not, there is no better method of exposing it than to submit it to the scrutiny of an intelligent, discerning public. I trust now you will pardon me if I intrude in a little criticism. Since I have given you credit for fairness in publishing articles on this subject, calculated to elicit discussion, it may not be presumptuous for me to notice those articles together with the "editorial remarks."

In your last issue, I notice an article credited to the *School Visitor*. I had the pleasure of seeing the article as it originally appeared in the *Visitor*, and by reference to it, I find you have omitted that portion of it which speaks of the *kind of hive used* or referred to in the article. Could it be because it happened to be a "Langstroth Hive?" Could it be because "R. C. Otis took from their stand in our yard seven colonies of bees, and in a few hours increased them to fourteen?" Perhaps you read the article published by the *Rural New Yorker*. If so, will you now publish the balance of the article? If it was an intentional omission, will you be kind enough to present to your readers the reasons you have for such a course? I

do not harbor the idea for one moment that this was *intended*, for I find in your "editorial remark" especial reference made to the "Phelp's Hive;" and further you call the especial attention of your readers to the article of H. B. G. devoted to the advocacy of the "Phelp's Hive."

This is as it should be. Now all I desire is, the same privilege to present the claims of the "Langstroth Hive," in which I am interested, leaving the public to judge of the merits of both. I enclose a copy of the *School Visitor* containing the article referred to, and also a subsequent number containing some criticisms by "Inquirer" elicited by seeing the article as it appeared in the *Rural New Yorker*, together with the reply of the editor of the *Visitor* trusting you will do in the premises as may seem just and courteous to all interested.

You will please indulge me still further in referring to your "editorial remarks" following the article of H. B. G. It seems to me after your very favorable notice, and high recommendation of the "Phelp's Hive," and your statement that you have in use both Langstroth and Phelp's Hive, that your very sweeping condemnation of patents is rather designed as a thrust at Mr. Langstroth. I may be mistaken—I desire to know that I am.

You say of the "movable frames" that they "have been in use over twenty years in the South and West, and of course, these can be no patents that would stand a moment's investigation." I should be glad to know your authority for such a statement. I trust you will pardon me for differing from you in this matter. I simply believe you to have been misinformed, not as designing to give a wrong impression. The "movable frames" were never used in a hive until invented and introduced by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. What I complain of is, not that you may prefer this or that bee-hive, but, that after speaking thus highly of a hive involving every important principle of the Langstroth hive, and as useless as a mere box, divested of what is stolen from Langstroth a hive vended by a man who is indebted for all that entitles his hive to the least consideration, you should thus virtually class with "patent-right men who seek to swindle the public," such a man as Rev. L. L. Langstroth, who has devoted a whole life to the scientific investigation of a subject of so much practical importance to the world, the result of whose labors has been to give to the world the best system of bee culture and the best hive ever introduced.

As an evidence of the merits of the Langstroth Hive I have only to refer

the fact, that every hive now before the public, that is considered of real practical importance, involves to a greater or less extent an *infringement on the "Langstroth Hive."* No one thinks of counterfeiting the currency of a broken bank.

I shall be very happy at a future time to present the claims of the several bee hives which have been patented, and are entitled to consideration, to the readers of your valuable journal, and show the relative value of each, should you deem it advisable to publish this.

R. C. OTIS.

KENOSHA, WIS., September 18, 1860.

REMARKS.—We think many of the agricultural journals lessen their usefulness waiting to have all the good things placed in their advertising columns, where a full and free discussion would be of great value to their readers. As a general thing, when a person advertises any article it is passed over in silence by the editor or a favorable notice made of it, not so much on its merits but is considered courtesy to the advertising patron, you take his money, and of course must protect his interest. This is all right to a certain extent, but no further. We do not intend to be curtailed within any such narrow limits and intend to discuss the merits and demerits whether advertised or not, and if the discussion benefits any person, good, if not, we cannot help it, humbugs must stand from under while merit shall be protected.

We have never seen the *School Visitor* nor has the copy alluded to come to hand, the extract in question was cut from some one of our exchanges. Our remarks in relation to patents were not intended specially for the Longstroth patent, for even if legally not entitled to pay for it, it is among the most valuable improvements of the age, and if Hubur did use the movable frame, to Mr. Longstroth is due the credit of introducing it to the bee culturist; and as there is no humbug about its value, it is out of the list of humbugs, but the day of humbug hives is not over, as can be seen at our State and County Fairs. In the general principle of the Longstroth and Phelp's hives we can see no particular difference, and we think the movable frames are substantially the same. In the construction or form of the hive there is a difference, but we think these differences are not patentable. We hear a good deal about prosecuting for infringement and it may

be that important suits will grow out of it. We care not to take part in the quarrel between the owners of hives, but we do want to know who has the best hive and who the right to sell, if patented, so that our readers may not be compelled to pay twice for their hives, or the right to use.

As a good hive is of the first importance to the bee keeper, we shall be glad to hear from our friend Otis on this subject, as well as others interested. Assuring them that if they use any big words that we cannot understand, legal technicalities beyond our reach, or become too personal, we shall draw our pen over all such weak points. Come on, gentlemen, with your bee hives and bee culture, we will receive you with all the honors hat in hand, we like honey, and so do our readers, but a good many of them deprive themselves of this great luxury, simply, from not knowing the whys and wherefores, and to this end wish them fully posted; we want this land to flow with milk and honey, and to enjoy "wheat bread and chicken fixings," instead of "corn bread and common doings."

ED.

FREEPORT, ILL., Sept. 10, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—*Dear Sir.*—I notice your article in the ILLINOIS FARMER relative to the "Purple Cane" Raspberry. I presume you refer to these I sent you last spring—the same variety, a sample of which was lately sent by our mutual friend, Charles Rosenstiel, to Emery, and by him recommended in the *Prairie Farmer*, two weeks since.

Mr. Rosenstiel informs me the Illinois Horticultural Society decided the variety to be the "Purple Cane," and he gives it the same appellation on their authority. In this, I am confident the Society are in error. This variety was common in Saratoga Co., N Y., forty years ago, known as "English Brown." I made its acquaintance in my father's garden, as early as I could pick berries. Mr. DeForest, of this place, says it was highly esteemed in Connecticut many years ago for its hardiness, and that it is described in old horticultural works. Perhaps you may have access to some old work in which it may be found. Mr. DeForest thinks it was described as English Red, but I fancy he is mistaken in the red, as the fruit when ripe is a brownish purple.

A lady who resided in Galena, twenty years ago, says the same berry was then cultivated in that vicinity and called "English Brown."

The parents of the great number of plants now growing in the neighborhood, were sent from Central New York to my wife's mother eighteen years ago without any name, but said to have been purchased from Thorburn. I have grown these extensively for eight or

ten years, and supplied Rosenstiel, Wheeler and all who desired them.

Last spring I received from Dr. Edward Taylor, of the Cove Dale Nurseries, Cleveland, a few plants of the "Purple Cane, or Ohio Seedling," which bore no perfect fruit this summer, but the difference in the cane is very apparent to a careful observer—the general appearance is similar—the spines on the English Brown are half an inch apart and curved—on my Purple Cane they are thickly set and straight.

I think there is also a marked difference in the fruit stem. I hope another season to be able to point out more fully the difference.

The berry is worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed upon it, by cutting the canes of a part of your plantation in the fall or spring within a few inches of the ground, you will get a full crop without resorting to the humbug, "Catawisa"—the fruit of which so nearly resembles the "English Brown" when fully ripe, that I have been unable to distinguish one from the other, either by the size, color or flavor.

The old English Brown deserves a better fate than being christened in its old age, "Purple Cane," a name which is as appropriate to nearly every other Raspberry, let it retain its homely appellation, at least, until horticulturists can find one better than Purple Cane.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR RASPBERRY which you refer to I do not consider worthy of general cultivation, it is with me, almost as tender as the Antwerp, and the fruit ripens so gradually that very few berries can be picked at one time. I have plowed up my patch of 100 stools of Lawton's and thrown them over the fence, the young suckers are coming up finely, so that I shall probably have enough left to supply all of your friends that wish to attempt there cultivation.

Yours very truly,

OSCAR TAYLOR.

REMARKS.—The raspberry in question, we received from our friend Taylor, also, of Mr. Rosenstiel, and also of Dr. J. A. Warder. We do not recollect that any action in regard to the name was taken by the State Horticultural Society. At the State Fair, held at Freeport, Dr. Warder was present, and a guest of C. H. Rosenstiel who had a large lot of these raspberries in his garden; the Dr. pronounced them the "Purple Cane" and they have been so called since. It is possible that the Dr. was in error, if so, he will doubtless make the correction. He had grown them several years, and considered them the most hardy and prolific of all the raspberry tribe for the prairies.

While our people are running wild after something new, it is refreshing to see some of the old standards of value rescued from oblivion. Had it not been for the accidental visit of Dr. Warder to Freeport, this valuable raspberry might have continued to please a few of the good people of Freeport without attracting any particular attention. Ac-

cording to our friend Taylor, it had not in eighteen years found a place in but few of the gardens of the village, but now when a well known pomologist accidentally stumbles upon it, and a few editors drink of the wine, eat of the fruit, and see the plantation of luxuriant and hardy canes, it becomes known and in half a decade will be in nearly every garden in the North-west; such is the value of printer's ink, the great lever that moves the world and which staid sober people call the progress of the age.

We know that our readers, as well as ourself, will thank Mr. Taylor for his very interesting letter, touching this fruit which is now in such demand. ED.

Since writing the above, we observe that Mr. Downing and the American Pomological Society call this the *Purple Cane*, or American *Red Cane* and which was pronounced "emphatically the farmer's berry."

Clark Chatten and his fruit at the State Fair.

Editor Farmer:—In your October number in giving a description of Floral Hall and the different exhibitors of fruit, you remark—

"Mr. S. G. Minkler, of Kendall county, has a fine collection of apples and pears. He took the first premium over Mr. Chatten, on apples, from the fact that he had conformed to the rules, by putting up small, medium and large specimens of each. So far as the collection was concerned, that of Mr. Chatten was the most extensive and showy; but the committee insisted that the rule was a most excellent one, and one that should be regarded. On the other hand it was contended that the same rule had been in force before and no attention paid to it; but this did not move the committee, who made up the award accordingly.

"In point of show it is useless for northern fruit growers to compete with those of Adams county; but when culture and a correctness of names are a part of the programme, they may stand an equal chance."

At the time the awarded was made, I denounced it as an infernal outrage and the committee a set of fussy nurserymen, who had no more sense than to give the cold shoulder to the first farmer who had the hardihood to compete with "my nursery" for the largest and best collection of apples. Mr. Chatten had a collection correctly named of *eighty-seven*, forty-seven more than the lot to which the first premium was given, and he had some forty-five other varieties the committee did not know anything about. Here was a pretty kettle of fish, and the "fuss-heads" bothered entirely as to how they were to keep that prize from going out of "my nursery." So hav-

ing the will, the way was found by fishing up the following rule:

"Exhibitors in Lot No. 49 must arrange their fruit according to its season of maturity. Each variety, not less than three specimens, to be on one plate, labelled true to name and representing the variations in color, size and form usually occurring. A list of the varieties shown by him, to be furnished the committee by each exhibitor."

"Eureka," says the fuss heads, "now it is all plain sailing, and 'my nursery' is safe from being beaten by an outside barbarian of a farmer."

I here assert, without fear of contradiction, that the lot of fruit receiving the first premium was *not within the rule*. I examined that collection carefully and know the truth of what I state. The rule required all fruit to be so selected as to size, *season of maturity*, etc., etc. After this committee had thrown out Mr. Chatten for the first premium, for not coming within the rule quoted, and had saved the "profession," they gave Mr. Chatten a second premium. They gave me a first premium. They gave Mr. Chatten four other premiums. They gave Manlove four more. Elwanger & Barry, and others, premiums, not one of whom had complied with the rule. That rule, carried out as it was in the case of Mr. Chatten, as against Mr. Minkler, would, and should, have thrown out every other exhibitor of pears, peaches and apples from receiving any premium whatever. Can that committee explain why the rule was not as strictly carried out on myself and others, as it was in Mr. Chatten's case?

As a farmer and amateur, who has spent time, money and *some* printer's ink to get out the amateur fruit at our State fairs, I wish it distinctly understood, that as far as I am personally concerned and my influence goes, there will be no more farmer's and amateur's exhibitions of fruit at the State fair as long as the axe grinders who engineer the Floral Hall insult every exhibitor who owns no nursery. I have no doubt the State Society will survive the withdrawal of my patronage as an exhibitor of fruit.

I have no fault to find with the rule itself, but did strongly protest that the trap should be for the first time sprung upon a farmer, against a nurseryman, and in every other case disregarded.

I have written thus strongly, because the case seems to me to demand it.

I am well aware that all exhibitors cannot be satisfied and I dislike to find fault, but there is a great evil lurking in that fruit department and I go in for smoking it out.

K. K. JONES.

THE PINES, near Quincy, Oct. 18, 1860.

REMARKS.—We print the letter of

Mr. Jones as sent us, not that we altogether concur in its spirit, but as a general thing these discussions lead to good in the end. There is no disguising the fact that the award alluded to was received by the visitors with the most perfect astonishment. From our personal acquaintance with the committee, we think that the motives with which they are charged cannot be sustained. We believe them to be high minded gentlemen, but like other men, liable to error of judgment. Had the awards been left to us, we should have made them widely different, for we are not a very strict constructionist when equity is in the case, for this reason we have no great reverence for the decision of our law courts, where a person gets plenty of law, but little justice. The rule itself is a good one, and we should be pleased to see it enforced, not as in this case, in one instance, but in all.

Mr. Jones has made out a strong case against the committee, and one that they will doubtless appreciate in all its force, for if Mr. Chatten's collection was set aside for cause for the first premium, we cannot see why the same rule would not have set it aside for the second, and finally excluded it from competition altogether, and so of others named; this is why we suppose Mr. Jones aims his well loaded gun. Year after year we hear complaints in relation to awards at our fairs, but as a general thing, they are little heeded and seldom go beyond the small circle in which they are uttered. But we think it is time for a reform and that we bring these complaints to the bar of public opinion for discussion and adjudication. We shall therefore give place to all respectful communications of this kind, at the same time the defendants shall be heard, and if they fail to make out a case, it is their business, not ours. Our aim is to foster and build up, to perfect, not destroy the system, and we entirely disagree with our friend Jones when he threatens to withdraw his patronage for the cause assigned. It is his duty to press forward and to break down the wall of error that he thinks lays in his pathway, let him continue to bring up all such cases on appeal to the people, and he will either come off victorious or be convinced that he himself is in error.

ED.

An Essay on Rural Life, Social Economy and Neighborhood Intercourse, by Mrs. H. C. Johns.

An essay upon rural life, which shall at the same time be both "sensible and entertaining," may be rather difficult of production. Shall the "pen of the ready-writer" draw a fancy sketch of Utopian and rural life; a sketch of sunshine and flowers, shady nooks and fertile fields, clustered with villas and gardens and peopled by men of cultivation and taste, who love at the same time with equal ardor, the beauties of "God's outside world and the more blessed world of human sympathies within." Or, would a more sensible essay picture rural life as it is, with its many cares and trials, its want of poetry and beauty, and the almost utter absence of any system of social economy and either pleasant or profitable neighborhood intercourse.

It is fashionable to write of the joys of country life, the pure air, green fields, fresh fruits and golden butter, to unite with these, eulogies on the purity and sympathy, the absence from corroding care and petty jealousies, which the happy denizens of these quiet rural homes are supposed to enjoy. To picture the contented farmer as he goes "whistling to his daily labor," rejoicing in the fullness of his blessings, free from ambition, care and sin. His wife, the happy "Dolly with the milking pail," enjoying the "sweet breath of the lowing kine," in the "pleasant fields of clover." Meeting her loving husband with that smile "which drives away all care" and seating him at the well filled board, each viand and luxury being sweetened by the thought that they are the rich products of their mutual labor; their children a wreath of olive plants growing up in the green luxuriance of innocence and beauty, unspotted from the world; their old age a scene of calm enjoyment, in which no ghost of mis-spent days, and nights of dissipation rises to reproach them.

But let us seek for truth. Are these the real actual portraiture of country life as it is? Is there as great a proportion of refined enjoyment or comfortable living amongst our farmers as with the inhabitants (of equal means) of towns and cities? Leave out the masses of ignorance and poverty that congregate in the towns, and do farmers of small means seek the comfort and improvement of their families as do the mechanics and tradesmen (of equal means,) in the towns? Do farmers of wealth use their wealth to render their homes beautiful and happy, to educate and refine their children, to cultivate a love of home and country life? or, does the often recurring, "we are nothing but plain farmers," serve as an excuse for the absence of the common comforts, nay, almost

decencies of life, and for the neglect of all culture and refinement?

There are many honorable exceptions, men who glory in being farmers, but not in being nothing but farmers, men who believe that being a farmer, entitles them to a high place upon the social scale; imposes upon them grave responsibilities, furnishes them with the means of great culture and yields them the opportunity for the choicest home pleasures and social enjoyments. But is it not a truth that the majority of "well to do" farmers live in a way that men of equal means in towns and cities would scorn to live, could not live and retain their social position? Undoubtedly much of this results from the force of example, and men aim to live as well as their neighbors, but as long as farmers degrade themselves by claiming to be nothing but farmers, the world will class them with the brute that labors and perishes.

Let us look at the reverse of the Utopian picture, at every day rural life as we see it.

Instead of sunshine and flowers, pure air and green fields, we have the stock yard in front of the door, the wood pile on one side, whilst the chickens and pigs effectually prevent the grass from getting too high or the children being made sick by eating too much fruit. The garden, a miserably plowed, unfenced patch, with a few onions and cabbages over-run with weeds, because, forsooth, the men have no time to attend to it, and it must be the woman's care and she with care piled on care, cannot do it justice.

The farmer, trudging up and down, down and up the naked field, holding the plow and making a calculation how he shall pay that debt or buy that "piece of land that joins." The beauties of nature are "common doings" to him. What cares he for the fine old tree, save that it will make so many feet of lumber, or what's the use of gazing at the sunset, you can't make anything at that; or what use in the world would be all those posies that Dolly is so anxious to have him fix a bed for. And then, "Dolly with the milking pail" forth into the muddy stock yard (put on his boots Dolly) and has a nice time "separating" the "nimble calves from the lowing kine," and if she escapes getting her milk kicked over into the mud and herself placed in a most interesting attitude by some kicking cow, she has much to congratulate herself upon.

And now, that plentious board must be spread; but what is there in the house?

Oh, dear! I wish we lived in town, (exclaims Dolly,) where we could get something to eat besides fact bacon and potatoes, (and by the way the potatoes

are just gone and we wont have new ones for six weeks at least.) The day I spent in town at brother George's had made me sick of country life. They had peas and young beets, though it is only the first of June, and a nice quarter of lamb for dinner, and an excellent pie plant pie for desert, and then in the evening, such splendid strawberries and ice cream. George tells me they have had an abundance of asparagus for six weeks, and gooseberries and currants for pies in quantities. Now we won't have anything from our garden for a month, but onions and lettuce, because pa couldn't get time to plow it till so late, and then the chickens have scratched out half the seeds I put in, so we won't have much any how. I do wish we could get a fence round the garden. I could get any number of strawberry plants from George, but then the bed must be carefully spaded and prepared, and I know no one will have time to do it. I guess I will get a few gooseberries and pie plant roots from him, for I can get them out myself, but the pie plant I have never did any good, the stems were so small, George thinks it is because it was never manured.

"Mama," cries little Mary, "is Uncle George much richer than pa?"

"Richer, child! No. Your pa could buy all he has three times over, he has nothing but his house and lot and his trade. Why do you ask that question?"

"Oh, nothing, only I was thinking of their nice pavements all round the house, and the good cow-shed to milk in, and then the house is so convenient, such nice pantries and closets and every thing painted and white-washed and looking so neat. Did Uncle have things so nice when he lived in the country?"

"No indeed, child, he lived like all the rest of us then, but George is proud, and when he went to town he would have things as nice as his neighbors, and though your Aunt was used to milking in as muddy a cow-yard as ours, he was ashamed to have her go into the dirty alley to milk, when his neighbors did not do so, and now he says it pays first rate, for his cow gives enough more milk to pay for the shed. But if I only had their cistern I should not care so much for the pavements, though they would save a great deal of dirt."

"But, mama, Aunty keeps but one cow, and they had such nice milk and butter and plenty of cream for ice cream."

"Yes, George thinks that as it costs so much to keep a cow in town, he must make it pay, and so he bought a first rate one and paid a high price for her, and then he slops and stables her the year round and so has plenty of milk and cream, and as it would be useless to try

to sell butter off of one cow, they can afford to use their cream."

"But, mama, you said pa was richer than Uncle George, why can't we afford to use more cream."

"Because if we live on the farm and keep so many cows we must sell butter enough to make it pay. But, come Mary, don't take a book to idle away your time reading when we have so much sewing to do."

"Oh, mama, I do wish I could get some time to read. My cousins are getting so far ahead of me that I am ashamed of myself; they have such good schools, and then, since Aunt has her sewing machine they have plenty of time to read. How I wish we had one."

"Your pa did think of getting one this spring, but when he saw the new corn planter and the double plow, he thought he could save a hand by buying them, and then he wants a reaper and mower this summer, and we must wait for the sewing machine, though I do think we need it worse than he did the corn planter."

"What did they do about the summer school, mother, are we to have one?"

"No dear, we cannot have a free school in the summer, and as none but the little children can be spared to go, they concluded that it would not pay to hire a teacher this summer."

"Oh, dear! I am so sorry, for Willy and Susie will forget all they learned last winter, for we have no time to teach them."

"Well, it can't be helped, I suppose. But come, Mary, we must go and hoe in the garden, or we won't have anything but beans and potatoes all summer."

"Oh, ma, its hot work, and it does seem to me, we have enough to do in house. If papa would put the hands into the garden an hour or two in the morning, they would do all we can do in two or three days, and so much easier and better. Don't you wish we had a good drink of ice water? If papa would only build an ice-house, how nice it would be, and then we would use our milk and not have to throw it all to the pigs."

Now, I ask, is not this a truthful picture of the condition of most farmer's families. The farmer, who of all men, should have the finest and earliest fruits and vegetables, the greenest lawn and gayest flowers, who could with ease have all the luxuries which a good dairy and ice-house affords is the very man who enjoys the last of these. His sons and daughters desert the farms, and seek almost any other manner of life, because their home has never been anything but a place of unremitting toil, with no luxuries, either mental or physical. Their early education neglected and no time given them for after culture by

reading, is yet any wonder that our sons leave the farms and our daughters to seek husband from amongst the mechan-and tradesmen of the towns.

But why is this? Are farmers as a class, any less ambitious of the joys and comforts of a happy home and a good education? Have they any less love of the beautiful any less desire for the sweets of intelligent, social intercourse? Is it not that the farmer himself has too little appreciation of his own advantages and is led by the force of example, to feel and act, as though thought and culture were incompatible with labor. "The first great want of the farmer, as such, is that the efficiency of his labor should at once be increased by the increase of his intelligence." The final end of such an augmentation of his resources, and power is not only the protection of better crops, better stock, a nobler race of mere animals; but a nobler race of human beings, nobler sons and nobler daughters." The reproach of the profession has always been that it required incessant labor, with little profit and little thought, whereas, the labor should be lightened by the most vigorous and profound thought, and in no profession can a liberal education and a refined culture add more both to the profit and pleasure.

Let then, the social economy and neighborhood intercourse, occupy more of the thoughts of our best men, let the labor of the wives and daughters be lightened by the inconveniences of a comfortable house, and the help of the few labor-saving inventions which man's ingenuity have given to lighten female toil. Let us sustain our agricultural associations, our county and State fairs, our free schools. Let it not be forgotten that it was lack of these institutions whose tendency is to elevate the tiller of the soil to fill intelligently his true place in society, that caused the decay and overthrow of all the republics of the past. Moreover, as agents in rendering a people really intelligent and truly prosperous, in rendering social intercourse the means of elevated pleasure, these modern institutions inspire more confidence in the breasts of thinking men, any and all others whatever.

Then let all else be second to the high importance of moulding the plastic minds of our household treasures aright, and cultivating them for the spheres of usefulness they should attain, for it is true that "those renovating and conservative elements that give purity, stability and vigor to the institutions of learning and religion, of law and medicine, trade and commerce, are mainly drawn from the agricultural portion of the people, and when the human tide that rolls from the farm house to mingle in the streams of commercial and

political life shall cease, these institutions shall have passed their culminating point, and decay be written upon the crumbling monuments of human greatness." Let, then, the [farmer cultivate a more just respect for himself and his vocation, and a love for the beautiful in nature and art. There are very few so engrossed by the cares of life as to be unable to devote a little leisure to the embellishment of their homes, by cultivating a few ornamental plants; and still fewer so destitute of worldly comforts as to be unable to afford these inexpensive luxuries, which conduce both to mental refinement and bodily vigor.

Contrast the neat cottage half concealed by graceful climbing plants, festooned with flowers. A finely kept lawn and garden, shade trees and shrubbery, which presents an indescribable air of domestic enjoyment, with those cheerless homes where all forms of vegetation seem to be proscribed, save those that have immediate reference to the almighty dollar and choose between them, "Let us cherish then, the flowers nature proffers as her choicest gift. Let them illuminate the pathway of life and adorn our last resting place, as emblems of immortality more exquisite in beauty than the sculptured marble."

Ventilation of the Apple Barrel.

By this we mean the boring of holes in the head staves of the barrels that will allow the escape of the moisture that is constantly passing off from the newly gathered fruit. We hazard nothing in the statement that one-half of the fruit sent to this market this season so far, has been materially injured from this cause. The effect of confined vapor upon the apple is not at once apparent. The fruit appears uncommonly bright on the first opening—but as the surface dries off, the apple begins to grow dull looking, and if a light skinned apple, in a day or two will present the appearance of half baked apple.

But this steaming from confinement not only injures the sale of the fruit, but to the great disappointment of the consumer, his fruit does not keep as he supposed it would, and as the variety of apple he purchased led him to suppose it would. Premature decay is sure to follow as a consequence of this want of ventilation.—*Chicago Fruit Dealer.*

A GOOD RECEIPT.—Take forty gallons of rain water, one gallon of molasses, and four pounds acetic acid. It will be fit for use in a few days. Acetic acid costs twenty-five cents per pound. This is the receipt by which most of the cider vinegar is made, which is sold in the country stores.

A Cold Grapery and Grape Culture.

Large sums of money have been expended and continue to be expended every year for grape plants, without producing any reasonable returns. The culture of grapes in the open ground is a simple and cheap process, all of which can be comprised within a few lines. Select a dry soil with a free exposure to the sun; cultivate deep and thoroughly, set the plants from four to five feet apart, and tie up to stakes, protect them in winter by laying down, covering with earth, boards, straw or litter, cut out the old bearing wood and permit the requisite shoots for next year's bearing, says two shoots to grow, and pinch or cut out the remainder. This is all simple, say you, but we want to train them on a trellis; very well, do so if you please, but recollect that the wood of the grape vine, like the canes of the raspberry, never bear a second crop of fruit, and while a portion of the wood is in bearing, another portion must be permitted to grow for the next crop, when the old wood must be cut away. In training over an arbor, the spur system must be adopted, that is, a shoot may grow from the base of the side shoots or bearing wood, this will supply a spur or short shoot upon which the next crop will grow as the old spur must be cut away.

The whole secret of grape pruning rests upon this renewal of the vine, or of fruit bearing wood. In the case of raspberry the old cane dies out, not so of the grape, it lives but to draw from the vine what should go to produce fruit. The Isabella and Catawba grape needs protection north of the Big Muddy river, and though the vines may not be killed outright, yet, by exposure they are so weakened that they do not fruit to advantage, therefore, we urge in all cases, to protect these, and in fact, all other fine grapes, the Clinton, Diana, etc., need covering in winter.

A COLD GRAPERY.

The first cold grapery, so far as we know, was erected in Chicago, in the spring of 1857, by John C. Ure, gardener to the Hon. I. N. Arnold. The plants were not set until June, yet they have made a remarkable growth and return of fruit. This house is a *lean-to* against the carriage house, is twenty-five feet long, fourteen wide, six feet in front, and fourteen feet high in the rear. Twenty-four vines were set, half of which were intended to be taken out when the house becomes crowded; but by cutting back, this point is not yet

reached, and they are to be left another year. The walls and roof are heavily festooned with great luscious bunches of ripe fruit upon which we feasted our eyes, and then our corporal man; would that our readers could have had the eye feast at least that they could appreciate its value.

This structure cost but little and requires but little care. The varieties are Black Hamburgh, Zinfandel, Wilmott's Black Hamburgh, Muscat of Alexandria, Purple Constantine, Black Prince, Reine de Nice, Golden Chasselas, Grizzly Fontignon, Royal Muscadine, Tokay and Chasselas Mosque.

So well was Mr. A. pleased with this first effort that he had a second house erected in the spring of 1858. This house is fifty-one by sixteen feet, four feet high at the front and eighteen in the rear. At our visit, some weeks since, the vines were loaded. By putting up fixed sash with ventilators at the back and front, a large amount is saved in the cost of the house. To one not accustomed to this style of growing grapes it is a matter of astonishment, what a large amount can be grown in so small a space.

Since Mr. Ure has demonstrated the cold vinery, a large number of others have been erected in various parts of the city, and in a few years we will see the Chicago market supplied with Black Hamburgh and other fine grapes grown under glass, in the chilly fitful climate of old Michigan. To the enterprise of Mr. Arnold, the perseverance and skill of Mr. Ure, is due the credit of first setting this ball in motion. Success to them, and may they live to see every suburban residence and every farm house with its cold grapery, a state of things that we deem not impossible and to a large extent, very profitable.

Legal Intelligence.

IMPORTANT SUIT.—Among the suits brought at the present term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, is one which is not merely important to the parties themselves, but possesses an interest for no inconsiderable portion of the community.

The suit we allude to, is that of Jarvis Case against George W. Brown, of Galesburg, the subject of it being an alleged infringement by the latter of a patent belonging to the former for an improvement in corn planters. Mr. Case (as his declaration of file informs us,) claims that the contrivance in the planters manufactured by Mr. Brown, known as the *double drop*, is (at least in the manner in which it is applied by Mr. Brown) purely an invention of his own, covered by a patent issued to him several years ago, and that Mr. Brown's appropriation of it in the machines afore-

said is without the shadow or authority. Mr. Case's idea of the number and extent of Mr. Brown's infringements, seems to be no small one, as the declaration above referred to, claims damages to the amount of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If Mr. Brown's business has been at all proportionate to Mr. Case's claim, this suit and its result must be of interest to a large number of farmers, who having purchased and used the forbidden fruit in which Brown has been dealing, have become alike liable with him to the owner of the patent.—*Press and Tribune.*

The Dying of the Mount

Professor Tyndall's "Glaciers of the Alps," Rev. T. Starr King's "White Hills, their Legend, Landscape and Poetry," and Ruskin *Passim*, would agree lovingly on the same shelf, and would be capital company when taken thence.

Talking pleasantly of the uses of mountains, Mr. King quotes Ruskin, to the effect that they cause perpetual changes in the soils of the earth: "the physical geographers assure us that if the whole matter of the Alps were shoveled out over Europe, the level of the continent would be raised about twenty feet. And this process is actually going on. By a calculation, which he made in the valley of Chamouni, Mr. Ruskin believes that one of the insignificant runlets, only four inches wide and four inches deep, carries down Mont Blanc eighty tons of granite dust a year, at which rate of theft at least 80,000 tons of the substance of that mountain must be yearly transformed into drift sand by the streams, and distributed upon the plains below."

On Whiteface mountain, of the Sandwich group, a slide took place in 1020, which hurled down huge blocks of granite, sienite, quartz, feldspar and trap-rocks, and cut a deep ravine in the sides of the mountain, several miles in extent. But compensation was made in part for its destructive fury. An extensive meadow at its base, which had borne only wild, coarse grasses, was rendered more fertile by the fine sediment, here and there four feet in depth, that was distributed upon it, and now produces excellent grass and white clover. Take a century or two into account, and we find the mountains fertilizing the soil by the minerals they restore to it to compensate the wastes of the harvests. The hills, which, as compared with living beings, seem everlasting, are in truth, as perishing as they. Its veins of flowing fountains weary the mountain heart

the crimson pulse does ours; the natural force of the iron crag is abated in its appointed time, like the strength of the sinews in a human old age; and

it is but the lapse of the longer years of decay which, in the sight of its Creator, distinguishes the mountain range from the moth and the worm.'—*Chicago Journal.*

The Illinois Farmer.

BAILLACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

SPRINGFIELD, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

The year eighteen hundred and sixty will be long remembered for its abundant products in the North-western States, following, as it has, two seasons of almost entire failures of crops. The farmer had little to sell, and of course could purchase little of the mechanic and the merchant, the consequence was, a wide-spread stagnation of business has followed, the bad effects of which have not fully passed away, but are very much mitigated. We have never before had so fully verified that agriculture is the great arbiter of success in all the departments of business as in the past three years. The spirit of speculation that had grown up with hotbed rapidity during the past five years, including the year 1857, or rather closing with August, of that year, came to a most inglorious stand. The Ohio Life and Trust Company, of New York, blew up scattering financial ruin in every direction, and was quickly followed by general disaster throughout the West. The crops of that season were good, and in this respect there was nothing alarming but the financial disasters. So depressed was the price, that large as the surplus was, it commanded but a small amount of money being insufficient to pay the current expenses of the farmer, and wholly inadequate to discharge the large liabilities of the farmer for *more land* and farm implements and machinery; two seasons passed with small crops, yet with fair prices, but in the aggregate below the cost of production. But with economy and prudence our farmers have struggled on, carrying a large load of debt with accumulated interest. But the present fine crop with good prices is working wonders, indebtedness is rapidly disappearing, and everywhere we see signs of returning thrift, the railroad trains groan under the accumulated loads, the rolling stock is wearing out instead of rusting out, and

the pulsations of commerce is carrying health to the whole body corporate.

The North-west, as in times past, is becoming the centre of attraction, new farms are sought for, new homes are being carved out, capital is seeking new elements of trade, and everywhere business is reviving, not rapidly, but steadily, and in a most healthy manner.

With returning prosperity, also comes a more intelligent system of farming, people begin to think of making comfortable homes a place to live in, instead of places to stay in, to follow after the realities of life instead of growing rich on empty bubbles. We think our people have learned some valuable lessons, and that they will be in no hurry to again run into debt as before, either for more land, more dry goods, or more farm implements, but sell and buy on the ready-pay system.

During these past seasons, the stock-growers have not felt the depression so much as the small farmer, or those who have depended on the small grains; but we should not argue from this point that stock-growing is the most profitable, or that the great mass of farmers should pursue it, on the contrary, a mixed husbandry is what we should aim at. If a man would farm on a large scale, stock-growing is the safest for him, but as the great mass of farmers are men of limited capital they must make up in labor and good management for the want of capital. To do this, they must divide their means between land and the necessary appliances to work it to advantage, for a large farm is useless without the means to cultivate it.

In the south part of our State, no great improvement has been made in a judicious rotation of crops. Shallow culture, the weed follows, winter wheat and corn continue in their rounds of shiftless farming. At the North, we see many improvements, winter wheat, at first the great western staple, has given place to spring wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat, flax, vegetables, the cultivated grasses and clover, these latter producing a large amount of seed for export. In the central part of the State, at an early day, corn and hemp were the great staples, the hemp was shipped, the corn fed out to stock, and driven East or South, the market for hemp failed,

and stock-growing became the great feature, but now with all our railroads that have brought us within the reach of the markets of the world, a vast change has been inaugurated, and we leave the beaten field of stock-growing to the hands of the large farmers and enter upon a system of rotation of crops.

Spring wheat will soon become one of the great staples, potatoes for shipping South will hold no small place, fruit culture will be an important subject of traffic with the North, while the hay crop for both seed and hay will assume large importance, not that we will send any less fat cattle, pork, mules and horses to market, but will add very many valuable products, mostly from the large number of small farms that the new condition of things has brought into existence. Our manufactures are becoming of importance, giving employment to thousands and creating a home demand for many of the most profitable products of the soil. The restless disposition of the pioneer settlement is giving place to greater stability, and society is assuming a more agreeable and definite form, the farmers home is becoming a place worthy the name, and not as formerly a place to emigrate from, a mere matter of traffic to be shifted from time to time according to the whim of the owner. With a few more genial seasons of prosperity this great State of ours can be made what it really should be, the garden of the world.

Copeland's Broad Cast Seed Sower.

Many have been the attempts to produce a good practicable broad cast seed sower, but thus far, without valuable results. Hatch, of New York, took out a patent over twenty years since, but he killed his bantling with an unheard of price. Some ten years since he spent a week with us in an attempt to improve it, the patent having run out, but without avail. His machine was as good as the average of most made since, in fact, it has stood the almost exact sample of the race. But alas! poor Hatch went down to a pauper's grave, where if he had sold his sower for ten dollars they would have made him rich, for the world was then all agape for a patent sower, but no, it should be sold, if sold at all, at seventy-five dollars, and "the farmer who would not pay that was no patriot." A few years since a man by the name of Cahoon, broke out in a new

direction, and astonished the world with his new sower, which threw the grain in a shower far and wide, it was complicated, liable to get out of order, and soon the novelty wore off, and we hear little of it. But men of genius never die, that is, the race keeps up, and now we have the machine named, in our heading, under the charge of Dr. R. D. Foster, of Loda, Iroquois county, Illinois, who is exhibiting its rare qualities, the seed drops on fans that scatter it like a shower, it does not run through tubes like Cahoon's, to choke up, it is simple, durable and cheap, costing ten dollars, and judging from what we can see of it here on the Fair Ground, we should think it may prove useful, but we shall not be over sanguine until its value is tested in the field. The regulation of the quantity sown depends on the skill of the operator, and though the cards say that any farm hand can use it, yet we know, and any intelligent farmer will know better.

An Artificial Way of Making Rain.

A letter from Lynchburg, in the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "A gentleman, who resides near Boynton, Mecklenburg county, Va., has aspired to a science—that of controlling the clouds in order to make it rain at will. With the view of attaining this end he has built a 'rain tower,' which novel structure is said to be thirty feet in diameter at the base, which size it retains to the height of forty feet. To this height it contains four flues, each seven feet in diameter. The number of the flues is then reduced to two, which run up twenty feet higher, the top of the structure reaching an altitude of sixty feet. The whole concern was erected at a cost of \$1,000. The *modus operandi* of causing rain to fall is as follows: The flues are filled with dry pine wood, which is set on fire, and which is kept up until the desired effect is produced on the elements. His theory is that the great heat produced in the air above the 'tower' will cause the clouds to concentrate over it, when plenty of rain will fall in that vicinity. The originator of this novel idea is said to be a firm believer in the practicability and utility of his invention, notwithstanding the fact that, after repeated trials, during which he consumed hundreds of cords of wood, his tower failed to produce the desired effect on the unpropitious heavens, he having been a severe sufferer from drouth during the spring and summer."

REMARKS.—Some years since, Prof. Epsy proposed to Congress to make it rain at pleasure over a given district, but Congress not desiring to furnish the funds for the enterprise, the experiment did not succeed. His plan was some-

what similar to the one above, that is he produced rain by large fires. It is well-known that when large districts of pine woods have been burned over by fire, caused by long drouth, rain in those districts have been produced, but those showers have in every case, so far as we can learn, been light, not sufficient to be of much value. The same phenomena occurs in burning over large districts of prairie, often followed by drizzling rain without any apparent clouds more than a thick hazy state of the atmosphere.

If heat is the cause of rain, we would ask why then is not a constant fall of rain over the craters of volcanoes and large furnaces? According to this theory, Pittsburgh and other large manufacturing cities, should be constantly inundated; but such is not the case.

We have a more certain way of warding off bad effect of drouth, and that is by underdraining, trench and subsoil plowing and deep tillage. ED.

Constitution of the Illinois State Agricultural Society.

The name of this Society shall be the Illinois State Agricultural Society. Its objects shall be the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures, Mechanics and Household Arts.

SECTION 1st. The Society shall consist of such citizens of the State of Illinois as shall pay to its Treasurer the sum of one dollar annually, also, of Honorary and corresponding members. The Presidents of County Agricultural Societies or a delegate from each State *ex-officio* be members of this Society.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President and one Vice President, for and to reside in each Congressional District, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee to consist of the President, Vice President and one ex-President, whose term of office has last expired, of whom a majority shall constitute a quorum. And the ex-Presidents of the Society *not members* of the Executive Committee, shall constitute a Board of Councilors to whom may be referred for consultation and advice, all questions that may from time to time arise.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of the Society. The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on the correspondence with other Societies, and with individuals in the furtherance of the objects of this Society.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse them on the written order of the President, or the Executive Committee countersigned by the Recording Secretary. He

shall make a Report of receipts and expenditures at the biennial meeting.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall take charge of and distribute and preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, etc., which may be transmitted to the Society, and shall have charge of all communications designed or calculated for publication, and so far as they may deem expedient, shall collect, arrange and publish the same in such manner and form as they shall deem best calculated to promote the objects of this Society. They may also establish such By-Laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the Society, provided the same does not conflict with the requirements of the constitution.

SEC. 6. There shall be a biennial meeting of delegates to be appointed by the County Agricultural Societies of this State. Each County Society having a legal organization and holding annual Fairs, to be entitled to three delegates and no more. Said delegates shall meet on the Fair Grounds of the Society, and at 6 o'clock, p. m. of the third day of the holding of the State Fair proceed, under such rules and regulations, as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee to elect the officers of this Society, who, when so elected, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the second Monday of January, following their election. Said election shall be by ballot, unless two-thirds of the number of delegates present shall otherwise elect.

SEC. 7. The Society shall hold an annual Fair at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 8. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present attending any biennial meeting. On motion of Mr. Bridges, it was *resolved*, That the thanks be, and are hereby tendered to all the officers of the Society, for their faithful and persevering efforts to discharge their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. M. L. Dunlap, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society is hereby tendered to our Presiding officer, Lewis Ellsworth, for his faithful and persevering efforts in promoting the best interests of this Society.

E. H. DEERE,
I. A. PICKRELL,
Sec'y's pro tem. }

LEWIS ELLSWORTH,
President.

Wine Culture in Ohio.

Cincinnati, on the Ohio, has a rival in Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie. The grapes and wines of the latter are coveted by connoisseurs. Charles Carpenter is the most enterprising of the score or two of cultivators on the Island, although several others have gone quite extensively into the business. The soil

and climate seem to be just what are needed, and the wine produced we know to be as palatable as any sent out from the famous vats of Cincinnati. Mr. C. has realized as high as \$1,100 from the product of a single acre. Last year the grapes of the Island sold at 7 cents a pound and the juice at \$1 per gallon. He is constructing, out of a solid rock of the Island, an immense cellar, and is, in other ways, preparing to enter largely upon the grape and wine culture.

Bread and Biscuit.

The following directions are copied from the Transactions of the Chenango County Agricultural Society for 1859. They are the statements of the ladies who received premiums for the best bread exhibited:

BROWN BREAD, (Mrs. J. Shattuck.)—One quart rye meal; two quarts Indian meal; two table spoons full of molasses; mix thoroughly with sweet milk; let it stand one hour, then bake in a slow oven.

WHITE BREAD, (Mrs. E. Hart.)—One spoonful of hop yeast; two potatoes boiled; one pint of water, and make a sponge, and when light or sufficiently raised, mix hard and let rise, and when it is light again, I mould it over and bake when light.

WHITE BREAD AND BISCUIT, (Mrs. O. L. Crowell.)—For bread, grate one-half dozen potatoes; jam; add one quart of water; one cupful of hop yeast at night; and in the morning, when light, add three tea-spoonsful of sugar and flour to form a dough. Let rise; when light, put it in tins; let rise again, and bake one-half hour. For biscuit, take some of the bread dough in the morning, as much as would make a loaf of bread, add one cup of butter; mix well; let rise, then make into biscuit; let rise, then bake. Tea rusks, one-half pint new milk; one cupful of hop-yeast; set the sponge at night; add flour to the above to make a batter; in the morning add one-half pint of milk, one cupful of sugar, one of butter, one egg, one nutmeg, flour to make it sufficiently stiff; let rise, then roll it out and cut it out; let rise, then bake.

MOLASSES CUP CAKE, (Mrs. E. H. Prentice)—Two cupfuls of molasses; two cupfuls of butter; three eggs; one-third cupful cold water; one tablespoonful soda, and bake.

Useful Receipts.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration, is frequently the source of vexation to ladies and gentlemen, some of whom are as subject to its excess as their fellow mortals of another color. Nothing

is simpler than the removal of the odor at much less expense, and much more effectually, than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two table-spoons full in a basin of water. Washing the face, head and arms with this, leaves the skin clean, fresh and sweet as one could wish. The wash being perfectly harmless, and very cheap, we recommend it, on the authority of one of our most experienced physicians, to our readers.—*Petersburg Gazette.*

Summer and Crops in Egypt.

FLORAL HILL, Union County, Aug. 26, 1860.

The three months called summer are nearly gone, and all visible nature gives promise, that as obtrusive summer drove out young spring before her time will spread her beauties far into autumn.

We have had a lovely summer-day, of out-door life, and the social intercourse that comes from a direct contact with the harmonies of nature. Memory sweetly whispers of the past. Faith and hope demand largely for the future.

The season has been hot and dry, grain crops not as good as usual. The smaller fruits good. Apples, peaches and pears not quite as large as formerly; but an abundant crop, and of a delicious quality. Large quantities are daily sent North. I am going to say (and so be it spoken for it speaks not well of the temperance principles of our people,) not a small amount is being transformed into brandy.

Our hills are gradually growing in beauty and wealth; every day some new improvement is being made an old, gnarled, crooked apple or peach tree is being rooted up to give place to one more beautiful and refined, and occasionally a northern man comes attracted by the genial climate, to beautify another hill.

Here we are in a land where the seasons touch gently, where the Good Father has placed within our reach a rare selection of delicious fruits, to tempt the appetite, has spread to feast the eye a landscape full of magnificence and beauty. Nature's work is so perfect and always beautiful; everywhere we see the necessity that labor harmonize with nature, everywhere we see the need of the educated scientific hand, a hand that labors wisely and well, a hand that cultivates, purifies and refines.

MARIA.

REMARKS.—We are glad to hear of progress of fruit culture on the *grand chain*; those old time sand stone hills have a charm for us, laden with their rich offerings of peaches and apples, and anon they will be clothed with the

vine, the apricot, the pear and the bounteous small fruits of early summer. Thus will the invalid from the North drink in health from the pure air of these romantic hill-sides and gather strength from the gifts of Pomona. ED.

[From the Chicago Democrat.]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—A new scale for weighing stock before loading in cars, has lately been put up, we notice, at the Cattle Yards of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad in this city, with platform some thirty feet or more in length, and of a width sufficient for weighing a full car load at once. This must be a very convenient and economical arrangement, where large quantities of stock, as here, are to be weighed for shipping.

The scale bears the name of "Fairbanks," which has long been familiar wherever scales are used, and is always the highest guaranty for excellence.—It seems to be so constructed in all its parts as to combine the greatest possible strength, accuracy and durability, and has a shallow pit, as have various other modifications of Fairbank's large scales, many of these requiring only twelve inches of extreme depth, which adapts them to locations where greater depth would be an objection.

[From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Weighed in the balance of a just criticism, all are obliged to admit that the scales of Fairbanks & Co. are, without exception, the best ever invented. We know whereof we affirm, because we have tested their value, and are fully satisfied of their superior merits. The introduction of these scales has wrought a revolution in the transaction of various business, and their accuracy is such that a uniformity in weights has been established all over the country, thus making them a *national, legalized standard*. Nor are they confined to the United States; they have found their way to almost every part of the civilized world, and are adapted to the standards of all countries, so that it may be said, all nations, if not "weighed in the balances," at least weigh by them.

[From the Scientific American, Sept. 3, 1859.]

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—We have received several samples of Prepared Liquid Glue, put up in small bottles, by Mr. H. C. Spaulding, 30, Platt street New York, and have tried it in mending old furniture. It is a very convenient article for domestic use, and deserves to be kept constantly on hand in every household. It is also a convenient article for pattern-makers and inventors in constructing and repairing their models.

More Humbug—Corn Planters and Patents in General.

We have frequently had occasion to say that the farmers are the worst humbugged people in the world, and we regret to say it from the reasons that they pay so little attention to the reading of agricultural journals, which would keep them better posted. Patent rights are one of the principle things that is even ready to do duty in this line. Some aspiring genius patents an old invention that the public have used for years, and which the inventor never thought of obtaining a patent therefor. He or his agents sneak around among the farmers having the article in use, and exhibits his patent deed procured by dint of hard swearing, and threatens prosecution unless the fee is paid. Of course, he is believed and will let the innocent farmer off for ten dollars. The farmer dare not want a law suit in the United States court, and pays the ten dollars, knowing that he is swindled, but does not see how he can avoid it, he does not dream that this man does not prosecute the case, and the very fact that he comes in this shape should be of itself a sufficient warning. Let him go to the manufactures and compel them to pay the patent fee. An immense amount of swindling has been done within the past two or three years, in the extension of patents and granting new ones through sheer perjury. And it is time that these things be better understood, for under the present state of things, no man is safe in purchasing any patentable article whatever. We have a sewing machine, said to be patented, for which we paid the full price, near fifty dollars, but now comes an extension of patents, and our machine is out of the ring, and we can set it aside for the next seven years, or make ourselves liable in damages for its use. Perhaps the new corporation will be just in this, to content themselves with the monopoly hereafter, and not meddle with past sales, they know that they hold this great labor-saving interest in their hands and can wring from it a princely fortune. We have wandered from the subject which was to call attention to the article from the Chicago Tribune, in relation to the suit in regard to Brown's corn planter. We have some new facts in relation to this matter that may save our farmers from parting with their money on too slight a pretence. As we understand the case, neither of these parties are entitled to a patent on the double-drop in question. Case claiming under a re-issue dated in 1858. Mr. Case's original patent made no claim, as we understand, to the double-drop, and of course, the re-issue can be of no avail. Mr. Brown has a recent

patent for an improvement on the double-drop, performing the operation at one motion instead of two, as formerly. Charles Finn, of Laporte, Ind., now of Patch Grove, Wis., invented the double-drop in 1851, and applied for a patent in 1852, and it was rejected as being old. We have seen this double-drop used in a one-horse planter, long before Case obtained his first patent, and now the farmers are modestly asked to pay a fee for what had been rejected by the patent office, but through some management has been now obtained under a re-issue. Fortunately for the farmers, Mr. Brown has come to the rescue of all those who have purchased his planter, not that he claims this among his improvements, but has used it in connection with them, as he would use other well-known and long-used principles. It is a well established law that after two years have elapsed, the inventor is estopped from taking advantage of an invention. Another fact in this connection, why did not Mr. Case apply this double-drop principle in the machine made by him previous to 1858? let him answer. We are unwilling that either Mr. Case or Mr. Brown shall hold the monopoly of a principle free to all, or if due to any one, is to Mr. Finn, whose application was rejected in 1852. Under recent improvements in corn culture which points to the drill system we look upon this double-drop as of no further value, and we have no doubt that within the next two years every one of the Brown corn planters will be changed to drill planters. Some may think that we are hasty in this conclusion, but we know whereof we speak. It is one of those revolutions in the world's progress that meet as at every turn. We therefore, advise farmers not to pay out money in any of these patent claims until they are fully established or until they know positively that they have no other recourse. Hundreds of patents are obtained through sheer perjury, the parties swearing that they are the inventors, we can point out numerous instances of the kind. The owners of these patents always make some blunder, but they are seldom so foolish as to go to law. If we are rightly informed, there is a large number of interested persons as partners in prosecuting this *double-drop* planter case, not for the purpose of manufacturing the machine, but of collecting from the purchaser of these planters. And as Brown's is not the only machine using this double-drop, we can have some idea of their disinterested zeal in the case.

Do not Mix your Potatoes.

Each variety of potatoes should be planted separate. The habit of growth is so dissimilar that the strong rob the weak, and

the result is a large percentage of small potatoes. Now is a good time to select the soil and sort out the varieties.

In cooking, the same rule holds good, some varieties cook much sooner than others, hence, it follows that even in cooking the sorts should be kept separate.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Just as the dreamy days of the Indian Summer are passing away; just when the first evening fires send their cheerful blaze up the chimney, and the chilly night air is shut out from the fireside, we take our seat with our readers to greet the incoming November, and to talk of the past. The gifts of summer are now all garnered that are endangered by frost, for the winter. The plow is yet afield, and the rustling of the corn leaves is the only music that comes up from the russet fields, yet rich in their golden garniture of the teeming year. Another number of the FARMER, and our task for the year is done,—not all done, for the January number must be in readiness for the incoming year. The circle of readers who started with us at the beginning of the year, have been largely augmented, and we now have a small army, much larger, we think, than several of the candidates for the high office of President of the United States will have voters in the State at the November election. Well, this is all right; it has nerv'd our arm for labor, and we have felt that our labor is not in vain. Should we continue to have charge of the FARMER, we shall hope to begin the year with double the number of readers that we now have. This can be easily done; for, in sending in the new subscription have one of your neighbors join you, and so get the two copies for the one dollar and fifty cents, a pretty good premium for a trifling exertion; add two more, and the three dollars can be easily remitted. The FARMER should begin the year with twenty thousand subscribers, but we will be content with a less number, to commence with, hoping to make this figure before the year is out.

WAUKEGAN NURSERY.—This old Nursery has been long known in the Lake counties, and now Mr. Douglas has the ambition to make the acquaintance of our readers, which we trust will be of long continuance. Mr. D.'s trees are well grown, as he is a careful cultivator. We think persons ordering trees and plants of this establishment, will be well pleased with their purchases.

SEED CORN.—Too little attention is paid to the saving of seed corn, consequently, every spring are complaints of poor seed corn. Corn put up in large cribs is not to be depended upon for seed. Unless you have a narrow, well ventilated crib, it is better to hang it up in some dry place, out of the reach of mice and rats. Now is the time to look after this little matter, before the cold rains set in to damage the corn.

IRON AMALGAM BELLS.—Our two hundred pound iron bell continues to give entire satisfaction, and we can safely recommend them to our farmers as valuable labor-saving institutions, as by them you can send a message to the most distant part of the farm with telegraphic speed.

AUTUMN PLOWING.—Are you doing all you can in the way of Fall plowing? If not, will you not consider its advantages, and act at once. Jack Frost may step in some night and cut short your chance in this direction.

SEWING MACHINES.—This great invention continues to attract almost as much attention as at first, and the sales continue to be large as ever. No family can afford to do without one of them. Both the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Grover & Baker are excellent machines, and cannot fail to please.—The toiling house-wife should no longer toil on in the still watches of the night, to keep the garments of the household in order, but should have one of these great labor-saving machines, by which labor is saved and the work done better than by hand. Why not the wife as much entitled to this, as the husband to the labor-saving reaper? The price is now much reduced, and there is now no excuse not to make a birth day or Thanksgiving present of one of these. You will feel all the better when the deed is done.

PRINCE & Co.'s IMPROVED MELODEONS.—Now is the time to consider the propriety of making your son a present of one of these superior instruments. The long evenings are at hand, when a little music in the household will not come amiss. If you do not want your boys to go to the village store, or may be worse, the village grocery, see to it that you provide some amusement for them at home. The hundred dollars invested in one of these superb Melodeons, will be more profitable than ten dollars spent at the village grog-shop, or a hundred evenings at the county store. Consider this, ye careful fathers, before it is too late.

WOODBURN NURSERY.—Tree planters in the western part of the State will do well to send their orders to this Nursery, where they will find a well grown and well selected stock of fruit trees.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR.—We have seen numerous specimens of syrup made in these very excellent Evaporators, which have acquired so much popularity the past season.

McQUESTER'S CORN SHELLER.—Now that we have an abundant crop of corn, these valuable Sheller will be in demand. We have a number of letters from persons who have used them, who recommend them highly. We have a cast iron roller from the same shop, well made and durable. Mr. Atwater has the credit of sending out excellent work.

THE CARTER POTATO.—This is the second season that we have grown this very excellent potatoe. It yields much better than the Neshannock, and is, on the whole, a better potatoe. The eyes are rather deep, but this is its only fault. We shall plant it largely next season.

WYANET, Bureau Co., Ill., Oct. 1, 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—Can you forward me a copy of a Constitution for a good Stock Company Agricultural Society? We want to organize ourselves into such an order, and want a Constitution. If you have a Constitution, you can recommend, or can direct me to such, you will oblige me.—Our Annual Meeting is in November, the 3d Tuesday, and I want it to be in readiness.

Yours, respectfully,

E. S. PHELPS, Jr.,
Cor. Sec. Bureau Co. Ag. Society.

The Constitution of the State Agricultural Society will answer a good purpose, with slight alteration. The Constitution of an Agricultural Society should not be lumbered up with a mass of legislation; a few plain rules are all that is required. If you have too many, none of them will be regarded. Poor officers will make a failure, with the best set of rules before them; and good officers will succeed with a very indifferent set of rules. When property is held by an Agricultural Society, the same rules that govern any other similar association, will suit that case, and some attorney should draw them up to suit that particular case.

NEW GRADES OF CORN.—The Chicago Board of Trade have made a new grade for corn, to go into effect the 1st of this month, (November.) They have adopted the following resolution, in regard to which we may remark that all corn will be No. 1 White, No. 1 Yellow, No. 1 Mixed, or else Rejected. The grade of No. 2 is of course abolished:

Resolved, That all rules of this Board now existing relative to the inspection of corn be and are hereby repealed, and that new grades be established, to be known as follows: Pure White, Pure Yellow, Mixed, Rejected.

This resolution to take effect on and after the 1st day of November.

Farmers will see the importance of sorting their corn, when it is borne in mind that unmixed corn is worth from four to five cents more in the Chicago market than either high or low mixed. In view of this important fact, we have a suggestion to make to both farmers and shippers, that they keep the lots separate; it can be done with very little extra trouble, and supposing even that only two or three cents are thus added to the value of each bushel, just calculate what it will amount to in the enormous crop which Illinois is to harvest this year.—The Chicago Board of Trade will have a grade of unmixed corn, both of white and of yellow. Now is the time to prepare for it. Those who do not keep their white and yellow corn separate, will be throwing away money they might just as well have had as not.

LEE COUNTY FAIR.—This fair was held at Dixon, and was, as usual, a success, though the week was rainy, and cursed with political meetings. The Society is now free from debt, have paid current expenses, and have over \$4,000 invested in buildings, fences, and fixtures. Pretty well, when we consider that Lee County has another Society in good repute, which has its head quarters at Amboy, but we are pleased to hear that there is a prospect of uniting the two, so as to alternate the Fairs between Dixon and Amboy. When these two teams double we shall see one of the most valuable institutions of the kind in the State. Among the awards was over one hundred agricultural journals, the ILLINOIS FARMER coming in for a good list.

PEACH PITTS, ETC.—Mr. Howell, of Central City, has his card in this number, which these interested will do well to consult. He has the reputation of doing things up as they should be.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Messrs. Kellogg have a fine stock of Apple Seedlings, as well as a fine stock of Apple trees for the orchard. In shipping seedlings, we think saw dust an excellent article for packing them in, keeping them moist and free from frost.

ROHRER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We take occasion to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rohrer's Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo. We have just received a Catalogue from this flourishing Institution, containing the Inaugural Address of Hon. Thos. C. Johnson, State Senator of Missouri, setting forth the Commercial Importance of St. Louis; her geographical advantages; her past and present unparalleled increase in wealth and population, and her present and future prospects for becoming the great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. This Catalogue and Address (see advertisement,) will be sent free to any one who will take the pains to order a copy.

MICE AND TREES.—Mice have a bad habit of girdling trees in winter. They almost always preserve their depredations under cover of grass and weeds, it is therefore important to clear all rubbish away from the roots of fruit trees if you desire to protect them.

ESSAY.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the essay of Mrs. H. O. Johns, of Decatur. It requires no further notice than to ask for it a careful perusal. Let every farmer's wife read it to her husband every evening for a week, and if he is not made of sterner stuff than we imagine, he will give some heed to the comforts and convenience of home.

FIELD NOTES.—This is to be the name of a new weekly paper, devoted to "a current chronicle of our own affairs."

The size and style of the sheet, will be a large, double folio, about 29 by 42 inches, printed upon heavy white paper, with new and clear type, in the style of book printing. The terms of subscription will be for single copy, \$2 a year; five copies for \$8; ten copies for \$15.

The Ohio *Cultivator* is to be continued and the price reduced to fifty cents. S. D. Harris, the editor of the *Cultivator*, is the editor and publisher of this new candidate for public favor.

That the Col. will make this new paper worthy the farmers of the great State of Ohio there can be no doubt, and we shall look to its forthcoming with no small interest.

LANGSTROTH'S PATENT HIVE.—I would inform W. C. H., that Mr. Langstroth cannot prevent any one from using the movable frame, but his patent is good for his particular arrangement, viz: suspending the frame and the shallow chamber in connection with the frame and honey board. There are several patents for movable comb hives. I have a hive that is as good as any of them, and does not infringe any patent, I have not made it public, but I may do so before long.—Country Gentleman. J. W.

FALL SOWN WHEAT.—In the central and south portions of the State, we note a large amount of winter wheat, most of it sown among the standing corn, the corn cut and hauled off or cut up and placed in shocks, and the ground between the rows of shocks sown. Everywhere it looks extremely well. Some few fields are sown on wheat stubble, but this practice which is a *cheatly* one, is being abandoned. That sown on new breaking also looks fine. Should the next wheat crop turn out as well as it now promises, Illinois will take another step in her rapid onward progress.

SUBSOIL PLOWING FOR SPRING WHEAT.—Our "farmer" is now trying the virtues of one of Deere's subsoil plows, on sod land, intended for spring wheat. He is breaking four inches and subsoiling six, making ten inches, this, he thinks, on a pasture soil, will give good returns. We feel disposed to prove by actual demonstration, that spring wheat in this part of the State, is as sure a crop as corn when properly cultivated. We have no patent for the process, it is what thousands of farmers are doing every year in Northern Illinois, simply by autumn plowing, early sowing and rolling. Subsoiling has not been, as yet, very extensively tried, but we have no doubt of its value. These plows are strong and durable, and should be in the hands of every farmer.

BUSINESS.—Business of every kind in this country is most wretchedly understood and done.

The operations and forms of business, from the common school up to the college are not taught, and our boys grow up without this knowledge. There should be a change in this respect, and the forms and operations of business should be thoroughly taught in all our schools, to both males and females. At present the Commercial College is our only remedy, and every one who expects to do any kind of business, or fill any office, should take a thorough course in one. Of these we may have good ones, but the very best perhaps is "Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Commercial Colleges," of which one is located in St. Louis, every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.—*Beardstown Democrat.*

COMPLIMENTARY.—The popular wine importers, Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co., No. 19 Broad Street, New York, have received the following substantial endorsements of their "Old London Dock Gin," which appears to be a standard article with the Druggists:

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.—The "Old London Dock Gin" of Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co., 19 Broad Street, has been a favorite with the profession for many years. I have frequently prescribed it, and always with decided advantage where my directions have been followed. It is evidently the product of very careful distillation—the active principle—the juniper berry, being so blended as to give to the spirit, a very delicate, fruity and aromatic flavor. In the course of a practice of fifteen years I have had occasion to test many of the gins in the market, and after a very careful examination of numerous samples, I have decided that "Bininger's Old London Dock Gin" has no equal. Really, good gin is indispensable in every household,

and the OLD LONDON DOCK comes emphatically under that head. In selling such an article at a fair price, this old Knickerbocker house are doing much for the cause of true temperance.

COLTON SALTER, M. D.,
8 West 39th Street, N. Y.

"Bininger's Old London Dock Gin" possesses all the qualities that can be desired for this highest and noblest use of all wines and liquors. Its ingredients are the distilled juices of carefully selected grains made delicately pungent and flavorful by the aromatic tincture of the juniper berry. Age has mellowed all these mingled aromas, and given an exquisite mildness—a smooth oily body—and an almost floral odor to the liquor, which renders it delicious to the senses of smell and taste alike, while its sparkling liquid purity leaves nothing for the eye to desire.

In conclusion, the writer must remark that Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co., 19 Broad Street, N. Y., merit the gratitude of the entire medical profession, as well as of the world at large, for having introduced a stimulant of such unexceptionable purity and unequivocal power, both as preventive and curative agent, and a harmless exhilarating beverage.—*Chemical Journal and Medical Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—Nov. 10.

WHEAT—Winter 90c@\$1;	LARD—10c \$2 lb;
spring 70@55c;	SUGAR—\$2@10½@11½ lb;
FLOUR—\$5@6@6 00½ bbl;	COFFEE—16@18c ½ lb;
CORN—25c ½ bu;	MOLASSES—45@60c ½ gal;
CORN MEAL—50c ½ bu;	SALT—\$1 75 ½ sack;
OATS—15c ½ bu;	SALT—\$2 10 ½ bbl;
BEANS—\$1@1 25 ½ bu;	MACKEREL—12@13 No 1;
BRAN—10c ½ bu;	CODFISH—\$6 20 ½ lb;
SHORTS—15c ½ bu;	APPLES—Dried, \$1 50 ½ bu;
POTATOES—New, 25@30c;	WOOD—\$2 50@3 ½ cord;
HAY—\$1@9 ½ ton;	COAL—9c ½ bu;
TALLOW—8½c ½ lb;	WHISKY—21@25c ½ gal;
SOAP—Bar, 3@6c ½ lb;	VINEGAR—10c ½ gal;
CANDLES—13c ½ box;	BROOMS—\$1 75@2 50 ½ doz;
BACON—Hams 12@14½ lb;	BUTTER—12@16c ½ lb;
CHICKENS—\$1 50 ½ doz;	HIDES—Dry, best, 10@12½;
BROOM CORN—none.	HIDES—Green, 5@6½c;
BACON—Sides, 10c ½ lb;	APPLES—Green, 40@50c;
EGGS—Sc ½ doz;	FEATHERS—35@40c ½ lb;

THE HOG TRADE.

Some 1,240 head were purchased in St. Louis Friday, or two lots of 500 head each at \$6 50 ½ 100 lbs net, and 240 head at \$6 25, all this month's delivery. The market was not very firm at this, as 1,000 head more were refused at \$6 50. For next month's delivery packers are not anxious to contract. It is therefore the interest of farmers to hurry up their fattening and market their stock early.

Saturday morning's *Cincinnati Gazette* says:

The market for hogs was very dull to-day, and except some transactions among jobbers, gross weight, which do not indicate the market, we do not hear of a sale. They were offered at \$6 75, to be delivered next week, and \$6 50 for the fore part of December, without finding buyers. There being little or no demand for the product, packers are indifferent and very cautious. About 5,000 head came in the last twenty-four hours.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 10th, says:

Hogs were in good request, and prices ruled a shade higher—\$5 80@5 45 being the range of quotations. Beef cattle were steady at \$2@3.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE ST. LOUIS MARKET—Nov. 10, P.M.

Receipts of produce have been very light again this week. The election interfered with trade somewhat the first of the week, but there was an advance in rates of corn, oats, &c., Tuesday, owing to a decline in freights with the large amount of New Orleans tonnage here. Yesterday, large contracts were made for flour, mostly for present delivery, and the market has been pretty well cleared of the stock of both flour and grain. Pretty large sales of hemp have been made on private terms. Tobacco has sold at very full prices, receipts being small. Whisky declined to 16½c. Provisions remain inactive, but the stock on the market is small.

Groceries have not been very active, except in coffee, which have been sold to a good extent. To-day, 100 bags prime sold at 15½c, some choice at 16c, and good fair at 15½c. Old sugar sells from first hands at 7½@8½c, and fair new sold at 7½c. Rice 6c.

Rates of freight to New Orleans are steady at 60c for flour, \$1 for pork, 30c ½ 100 lbs for corn, 50c for hay, and 35c for other weight freight.

[Abridged from the New York Times.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—Nov. 7.

The tide has turned. Election week has done it. Live stock has gone up, whatever Wall street brokers may say of New York Central, Michigan Southern or the various other stocks in market. After a long continued glut comes a scarcity. Last week we had 4,462 fresh cattle at Allerton's for Tuesday and Wednesday, and a total of 5,824 at all the markets. For this week the total is 3,062, with only 2,330 fresh and 75 State cattle on sale at Forty-fourth street. The grand falling off in shipments is from the State of Illinois, which has been forwarding from 1,000 to 1,500 bullocks per week. This

week we have less than 300 head from that State, as her yomen were unwilling to absent themselves from the polls when two of her sons were candidates for the highest office in the land. With so few cattle in the yards, it is not surprising that holders put the prices up $\frac{1}{2}$ @1c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. All but about 500 were sold on Tuesday, the best at $9\frac{1}{2}$ @10c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and nothing really good below 9c. The poorer grades sold at a greater advance than the prime animals, as there are usually more buyers of this class, and there were comparatively few poor cattle.

Of the 2,330 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 381 head came from New York, 187 from Illinois, 411 from Kentucky, 706 from Ohio, 279 from Indiana, 84 from Michigan, 244 from Missouri, 78 from Canada, and 65 from Iowa. Illinois has not in a long time contributed so few cattle as for the present week.

Live hogs are in small supply, while the cool weather and some demand for packing create a brisk market. The yards are cleared out, and prices are a $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., live weight, higher.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium.....	None.	None.
First quality.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@10c	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Medium quality.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 9c	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8c
Poor quality.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 8c	6c @7c
Poorest quality.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 7c	5c @6c
General selling prices.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 9c	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Average of all sales.....	8c@ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@

Some of the buyers who visited the yards to-day considered themselves fortunate in laying in an overstock last week, so that they were not obliged to purchase now. They will all be ready by next week, however, and it is likely they will find plenty of cattle to supply their wants, for already have the wires carried the news of "a short supply and higher prices" into the Western country, and cattle started from Ohio and Illinois to-day will reach here in season for next week's market, by a little pushing; besides, there are plenty cattle near home whose owners will be glad to get the prices of to-day.—Our advice is, don't rush things, prices may be knocked down as suddenly as they have gone up. The yards were entirely emptied by 3 o'clock.

The following droves from Illinois were in market this week:

J. T. Alexander.....	108	S. D. Harvey.....	29
H. Darling.....	15	T. Gallis.....	19

Rohrer's Commercial College

Corner Fourth and Poplar Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.
Open day and evening for the reception of students and visitors, during the whole year.

For Catalogues or information of any kind, call at the College, or address

LOUIS ROHRER,
St. Louis, Mo.

WESTERN LAND OFFICE.

T. S. MATHER.

FOR THE

PURCHASE AND SALE OF CITY PROPERTY, FARMS
AND UNIMPROVED LANDS, PAYMENT OF
TAXES, COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

GOVERNMENT LANDS

Entered with Warrants or Cash in any land district in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota or Nebraska.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office over N. H. Ridgely's Bank, west side public square, Springfield, Ills.

THE GROVE NURSERY.

"DR. KENNICOTT."

CATALOGUES SENT FREE,

On application.

PRICES MUCH REDUCED,

And everything sent off, so packed as to go safe, and sure to live. Address

JOHN A. KENNICOTT,
West Northfield P. O., Cook county, Illinois,
Oct. 1860-6m*

PEACH TREES AND APPLE SEEDLINGS.

20,000 BUDED PEACH TREES

At \$15 per 100, or \$120 per thousand. 20,000 peach in the bud at \$7 per 100, or \$60 per thousand. 200,000 apple seedlings at \$8 per M. in quantity, all large enough to move.

40 BUSHELS PEACH PITS,

Fresh, and in fine order. \$1 25 per bushel.
TERMS CASH—or satisfactory reference both given and required.

W. M. HOWELL,
Central City, Ill.
Nov. 1st.

BININGER'S

OLD LONDON DOCK

GIN.

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the family having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schinaps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those Intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and pluretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles, and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
Established in 1778. Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. Barnes & Co., No. 18 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

Nov. 18-d&wly—M. & A.

NEW IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIN PUMPS.

Everybody having Chain Pumps in which the log has been badly worn so that they are leaky, or do not bring water quick, can have them repaired for \$5.00 so that they will be better than they ever were, and will last so for many years. The new attachment will be sent to any address in the State, free of freight for \$5.00, and full directions so that anybody can put it on in a few minutes. Enclose postage stamp and get full particulars by addressing LEWIS & BROWN, P. O. Box 762, Springfield, Ill.

Nov. 18-f1t-d5-w1w.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN PUTTING UP CHAIN PUMPS.

Important to All Who use Chain Pumps.

Letters Patent of the United States have been granted for an

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

This improvement consists of an "attachment" to be fitted to the

ORDINARY CHAIN PUMP,

preventing it from losing water, and the log from wearing out. Old, worn-out and leaky chain pumps can be made as good as new by putting on this "attachment."

It will be forwarded to address with full directions for attaching, on receipt of \$5.

County rights for sale. Chain pump fitters by securing this patent for their section, will ensure a

Monopoly of the entire Chain Pump Business.

Persons wishing to negotiate for County Rights will receive full information on the subject by addressing, with stamp enclosed,

LEWIS & BROWN,
P. O. Box 762, Springfield, Illinois.

Nov. 14-w4w-far2t-d2t

WAUKEGAN NURSERY.

300,000 Apple Trees,
3, 4, 5, 6 and years old, from Graft; fine and thrifty, and

Remarkably Free from Insects.

Most of the older Trees well set with fruit buds,

WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW RATES,
in large quantities. Also,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

Evergreens,

Grape Vines.

Wilson's Albany

and other Strawberries,

Lawton and Dorchester Blackberries,
Raspberries and all other Small Fruits,
in large or small quantities.

A fine lot of 2 year old Apple Seedlings for sale cheap.

ROBERT DOUGLAS,

35 miles from Chicago by Railroad.

Waukegan Ill., Oct. 1, 1860 2m.

FLOWER POTS.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE

CHICAGO POTTERY,

Chicago Avenue, one block west of Milwaukee Avenue.

Send for catalogue of prices.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860-ly.*

JOB M. LABHART.

EUGENE L. GROSS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Correspondence Solicited.

Refers to Col. M. Brayman, Springfield, Hon. Julius Mauning, Peoria.

ec1-lyd

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENOY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels cative within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

ALSO WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and Bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, salivary, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

FILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicine was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines, alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For the scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild, yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

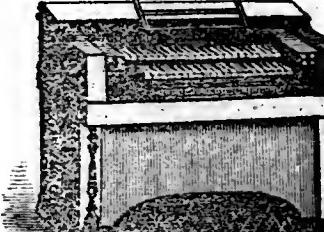
MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by

W. B. MOFFAT,
835 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Nov. 1-f-m&



PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

A. REED, 49 North Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in A. W. Ladd & Co.'s World's Fair Prize Medal Full Iron Frame Grand and Square Piano Fortes; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Celebrated Patent Suspension Bridge New Curved Scale and Repeating Grand Action Piano, with entire Iron Frames. Every Instrument fully warranted. Also, Mason & Hamlin's unrivaled Melodeons and Harmoniums for Parlors, Churches, Seminaries and Lodges; all of which have received upwards of sixty gold and silver medals for their superb instruments. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Seminaries, Vestries, Churches and Lodges. Orders by letter or otherwise promptly attended to. Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

May 1-fm

FRUIT TREES AND APPLE SEEDLINGS.

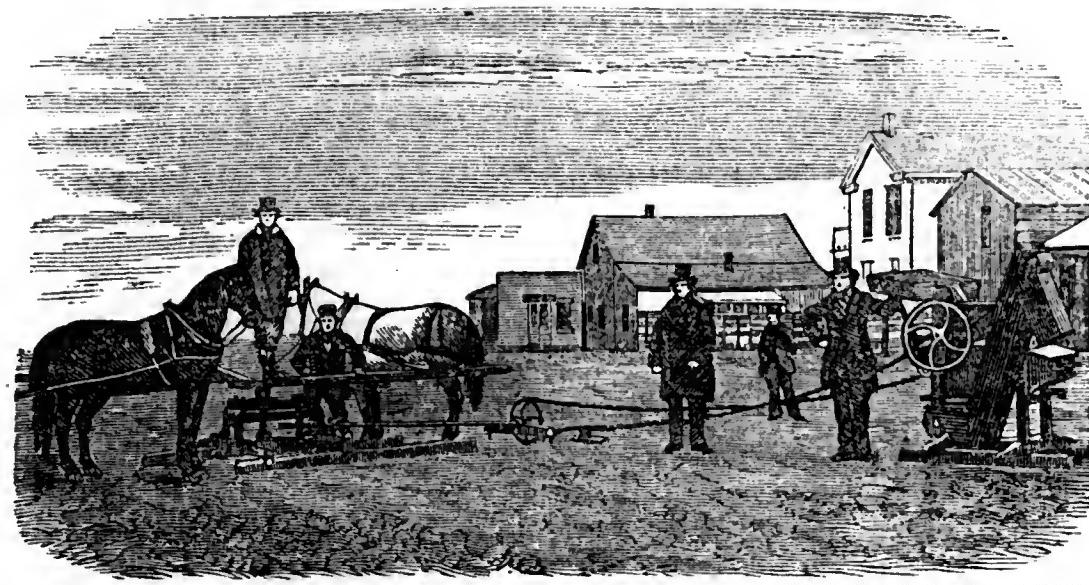
40,000 Apple Trees, Ready for the Orchard,

FROM THREE TO FOUR YEARS OLD.

300,000 One Year Old Apple Seedlings,

At the LOW PRICE of

\$3 PER THOUSAND!
TERMS CASH.



THE M'QUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER.

M A N U F A C T U R E D B Y J. C. C A R R .

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois.
The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

Sir:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the McQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and ear my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND,
Corn Buyer, at C. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. Have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C., B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHIREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5; is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 160 odd machines sold since last October would amount to. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

ISAAC P. ATWATER.

Mosais, GAUNY COUNTY, ILLS., April 1860.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freight.

aply*

I R O N A M A L G A M B E L L S . —
We take pleasure in directing the attention of those interested to the annexed PRICE LIST of our cheap and superior Church, School, Steamboat and Farm Bells, which, it will be observed, are offered at about one-third as much as is charged for those of like weights of brass composition, and less than half the price of steel.

These Bells are manufactured from an Amalgam, containing a liberal proportion of iron, and which, while it is much cheaper than the compositions heretofore employed for the same purpose, yet seems to possess strength, durability, and immunity from fracture during frosty weather, equal, if not superior to the latter.

Having had our sets of patterns renewed, and entirely reconstructed after approved models, we feel assured of affording satisfaction in all cases where parties are pleased to favor us with their orders.

F A R M S , S C H O O L , H O T E L A N D S H O P B E L L S ,
Fitted with Yoke, Standards and Crank, complete for use.
N o . D i a m e t e r . W t . o f B e l l a n d H a n g i n g s . P r i c e .
0.....13 inches.....50 lbs.....\$ 5 00
1.....16 ".....65 "..... 6 00
2.....18 ".....95 "..... 9 00
3.....20 ".....123 ".....12 00
4.....23 ".....209 ".....20 00

C H U R C H , A C A D E M Y , F I R E - A L A R M A N D S T E A M B O A T B E L L S .

Rigged with Yoke, Standards, Tiling-Hammer and Wheel.
N o . D i a m e t e r . W t . o f B e l l a n d H a n g i n g s . P r i c e .
5.....28 inches.....300 lbs.....\$ 35 00
6.....32 ".....473 ".....55 00
7.....34 ".....650 ".....75 00
8.....36 ".....725 ".....85 00
9.....38 ".....825 ".....100 00
10.....40 ".....1050 ".....125 00
12.....45 ".....1250 ".....150 00
15.....52 ".....

A L L B E L L S A R E W A R R A N T E D (a new one given in case of breaking by ordinary ringing,) **F O R T W E L V E M O N T H S** from the date of purchase.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory city reference, will have prompt attention, and be delivered to transportation company free of charge for drayage.

WATKIN, FREE & CO.,

(Successors to Hedges, Free & Co.)

No. 6 Main St., between Front and Columbia,

Cincinnati, O.

aug1-4m*

**20,000
C O N C O R D G R A P E V I N E S ,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.**

\$3 PER DOZEN - - - \$15 PER 100.

T H E V I N E S A R E R E M A R K A B L Y
strong and well grown. We have fruited this Grape for four years at this point. The most severe winter has not damaged it in the least, nor has it been effected by the rot. The fruit at this date is coloring finely on the vines. It is the great Grape of the prairie region. Plants will be securely packed for transportation.

JAMES SMITH & SON,
Des Moines, Iowa.
sept 3m

August 18, 1860.

FAIRBANKS'

PATENT

S C A L E S

OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake Street, Chicago,
Sold in Springfield by

may 1-1 E. B. PEASE.

D U N L A P ' S N U R S E R Y .
40 Acres in Trees and Plants.

E M B R A C I N G T H E U S U A L N U R S E R Y
stock, all of which will be sold low for cash. Orders for Spring planting should be sent in early. 5,000 two year old

S I L V E R M A P L E S

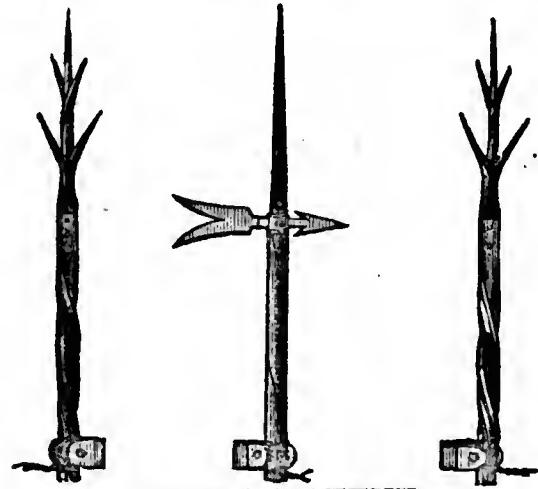
for timber belts, can be had at \$5 per 100.

J. B. Whitney, of Chatham, Sangamon county, is the agent for Sangamon and neighboring counties. Catalogues had on application. Address

M. L. DUNLAP,

fob1 West Urbana, Champaign county, Ill.

**P E R F E C T & P E R M A N E N T
S E C U R I T Y .**



LYON'S PATENT COPPER LIGHTNING RODS

Have been extensively used for five years in the states of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and have always given the most perfect satisfaction for everything that science or experience has shown to be essential to form PERFECT LIGHTNING RODS, has been adopted in their construction.

Copper Rods have from fire to seven times as much conducting power as new Iron Rods.

Copper Rods do not rust but will retain their conducting power for years. Copper Rods need no paint E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, says, paint destroys the conducting power of any Rod.

READ OUR CIRCULARS and see what the most scientific and practical men in the country say of them. We have reports from almost every one who has investigated the science and principles of Electricity, and all are in favor of our COPPER RODS. [Circulars sent free.]

Rods of various styles of Spiral, Tubular and Flat, furnished in any quantities.

Public Buildings furnished with neat and compact Rods, having from six to fifteen inches surface.

Single Rods sent by Express to any part of the country.

CAUTION.

"Lyon's Patent" bears date July 11th, 1854, and is for the "Metallic Surface," Lightning Rod, made in any and every form where sheet Copper is used.

And any other Lightning Rod made of Sheet Copper, (whether patented or not,) is an infringement upon our Right, and all persons who buy, sell or use, are liable to prosecution and damages, and will be dealt with according to law. We are owners BY DEED of this Patent, for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, and do hereby notify all persons in our Territory, to purchase such rods only of us or our authorized Agents.

Orders or Communications addressed to

E. P. MARSH & CO.
Post Office Box 3174,
Office, 150 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

**B. B. LLOYD,
D E N T I S T ,**
(OFFICE ON NORTH FIFTH STREET, OVER J. RAYBURN'S.
Springfield, Ill.

A D E N T A L P R A C T I C E O F F I F T E E N
years warrants him in saying that all operations shall be carefully and neatly performed. He is in possession of several premiums and diplomas awarded by the best institutes for the promotion of science and arts in the country.

Teeth inserted, from one tooth to full sets, as substantial and handsome as can be had in any city of the United States or Europe. Artificial palate plates inserted, supplying the want or loss of the palite, vomen and would, so as to restore articulation.

Refer to Prof. David Gilbert, Pennsylvania College of Medicine, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Washington City; Rev. Dr. Harkey, Illinois University; Drs. Helm, Ryan and Wallace; Messrs Jacob Loose, J. S. Condell, J. H. Gray, Fossmann, Owen, Corneau & Diller.

June 1-1859

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I N C O M B I N A T I O N W I T H A C O R N
planting machine that is constantly moved over the ground (when planting,) and drops the grain intermittently, the so combining of two slides, one of which is at or near the seed hopper, and the other at or near the ground, or their equivalents, with a lever, as that the operator or attendant on the machine can open said slides at the proper time to deposit the seed, and prepare a new charge, by the double dropping here in specified

R E M A R K S .—It makes no difference how the mode of operation, as the patent is on the double drop, to compensate for the forward motion of the machine. All those making, selling or using will be made to pay for such infringement.

Yours respectfully,

JARVIS CASE.

April 1, 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON.



SEWING MACHINES.

No. 133 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the machine; the beauty and strength of the stitch; being alike on both sides, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge on the underside; the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, have rendered this the

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR

Family Sewing Machine
Now Made.

At my office, I sell at New York prices, and give

INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF CHARGE,

to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant for three years.

The following commendations are selected from a mass of similar documents, with which a volume might easily be filled. We feel gratified to know that many other persons of the highest literary, political and social standing in this country, have volunteered their warm approval of our Family Sewing Machine:

"We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. There are a number of very excellent machines now in the market which are deservedly successful. We have, however, never used but one, namely, Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, and we can say in regard to it that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility, and without the slightest intention to disparage other machines well known to the public; and we hope therefore to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."—*Scientific American*, April 24, 1858.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work."—*New York Tribune*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others."—*New York Times*.

"The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically."—*Advocate and Journal*.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits."—*Independent*.

"A sewing machine is among the most useful and economical articles housekeepers can purchase. In looking out for the best, it would be well to see machines of Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing elsewhere."—*Examiner*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machine are the best ever offered to public patronage. They are simple and durable; easily kept in repair; work without noise; sew with great rapidity; make an even and firm stitch on both sides, that will not rip; economize thread, and are applicable to every purpose and material common to the art in question."—*Christian Ing.*

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines combine everything that can be required in the manufacture of garments. Our friends abroad may be assured that they will give entire satisfaction, and that to purchase one of them is a safe investment."—*Observer*.

Send or call for circular, containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, &c.

A. SUMNER.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants, more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES, both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant,

Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,

Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides Evergreens,

Shade and

Ornamental Trees

and Shrubs,

Roses, Dahlias,

Phloxes,

Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS.

Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois.

feb1-far-tf



COOK'S PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR, for making Sorghum Sugar.

THE MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD.

Very simple and beautiful in its operation. Is a self-defeater, and entirely dispenses with all chemicals for clarifying. It makes a beautifully clear and honey like syrup, and is the only Evaporator which has yet made Sorghum Sugar successfully. It is portable; always in order; economizes fuel and never fails to give perfect satisfaction.

PRICES, &c. OF EVAPORATOR.

No. 2, Pan 45 by 72 in. galv. iron,	\$45;	same size, copper,	\$65.
" 3, " 45 by 90 "	55;	" "	75.
" 4, " 45 by 108 "	65;	" "	85.

Weight, without	Capacity for Boiling good
Brick.	Cane Juice.
No. 2, 245 lbs.	No. 2, about 2 bbls. 2 hours.

" 3, 250 "	" 3, " 3 " "
" 4, 330 "	" 4, " 4 " "

700 USED LAST YEAR.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PRESS.

"Operates admirably."—*American Agriculturist*.

"Entire success."—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.

"Makes actual veritable sugar."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"Very valuable invention."—*Scientific American*.

"The most successful."—*Ohio Cultivator*.

"Working wonders."—*Milwaukee Democrat*.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

The following are the names of a few of the many farmers who have made sugar equal to the best New Orleans, from the crop of 1859.

O. N. Brainard, Marion, Iowa; Isaac Karsner, Florida, O.; J. Q. Beattie, Defiance, O.; John Richards, Tecumseh, Mich.; John Reed, Mansfield, O.; H. Mansfield, Lexington, O.; E. Jones, New Philadelphia, O.; E. S. Baker, Locust Corner, O.; N. Caruthers, Lexington, O.; G. Abel, Richland, O.

Send for circular.

BLYMYERS, BATES & DAY,
ENOCH PAINE, Agent,
Springfield, Ills.

Mansfield, O.
tf

ROHRER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Corner Fourth and Poplar Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A full course of instruction in this institution embraces

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, Commercial Law, Arithmetic and Penmanship; also, Mathematics in all its branches, Drawing, Modern and Classic Languages, and

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Gentlemen can enter for the course separately, and at any time, as instruction is given individually and not in classes, each department being independent of the other, and under the control of a Professor educated for the especial department in which he is employed.

For particulars call at the College, or address

june1-1y LOUIS ROHRER.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercurial Colleges.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
SPENCERIAN WRITING DEPARTMENT,

AND

Stewart's Mathematical Institute.

Located in St. Louis, Mo. Corner Fourth, Vine and St. Charles streets, over Ubedell, Pierson & Co.'s Dry Goods House.

THE OTHER COLLEGES COMPOSING THE chain are located in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Scholarships good in the Eight Colleges.

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

D. A. January, Esq., Hon. O. D. Filley, Maj. Uriel Wright, Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, Hon. F. P. Blair, Prof. Richard Edwards, Prof. E. D. Sanborn, B. Gratz Brown, Esq., H. D. Bacon, Esq., Pres. E. C. Wines, Rev. Wm. G. Elliot, Rob't. A. Barnes, Esq., Henry Ames, Esq., Hon. J. R. Barrett, Hon. Washington King, Prof. J. G. Hoyt, Ira Divoll, Esq., Stephen D. Barlow, Esq., S. H. Bailey, Esq., R. M. Funkhouser, Esq., Rev. T. M. Post, Wm. Holmes, Esq., Rev. Jas. H. Brookes, W. L. Ewing, Esq., Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., Joseph Baker, Esq., Stephen Hoyt, Esq., James Duncan, Esq., Jas. H. Lightner, Esq., Adolphus Meier, Esq.

Prof. N. L. Tracy, State Lecturer on Popular Education.

The course of study and plan of instruction is at once comprehensive and thorough, combining theory and practice in every department, perfectly.

The famous Spencerian System of Penmanship, the best known to the world, is our standard.

Charles Stewart, the celebrated mathematician, has recently connected his long-established and popular Mathematical Institute with this Institution.

For catalogues, circulars, and information of any kind, call at the College, or address

RYANT & STRATTON.
St. Louis, Mo.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Eighty Acres Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

200 NAMED SORTS TULIPS, ALSO Hyacinths, Crocus, and a general assortment of Bulbs and Flower Roots for Fall and Spring planting. Nursery stock, Evergreens, Greenhouse and garden plants—all at wholesale and retail at lowest cash rates.

For particulars see Catalogues or address subscr.

F. K. PHENIX.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 1, 1859.

HANON'S MOLE PLOW. Rights for the manufacture and use of Hanon's Patent Mole Plow, can be had on application to the subscriber or his traveling agents. This plow was patented in March, 1860. It is now running in Christian county and gives the best satisfaction. Cuts a curve ditch when necessary, gauges in depth from two to four feet, and will cut from two to three hundred rods per day.

For full particulars address, JESSE HANON, Jr. July 1-4m Taylorville, Christian Co., Ill.

100,000 PEACH TREES.
HIGHTSTOWN, (N. J.) NURSERIES, ESTABLISHED 1825.

Isaac Pullen, Proprietor.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES of thrifty growth and fine assortment of varieties for sale in the fall of 1860 and spring of 1861. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to write for description catalogues, which will be ready for distribution by the first of August.

In addition to his usual large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, the proprietor has the pleasure of offering for fall and spring sales, the largest and finest stock of

PEACH TREES which he has ever grown. The late severe winter proved so disastrous to peach nurseries in sections of the country, both North and South, has in no manner injured his. Those who intend to plant largely are especially invited to visit the nurseries and examine the stock for themselves. A long experience, extending through a period of over thirty years enables the proprietor to raise such varieties as succeed well for market purposes. During this period he has sent trees to all sections of the country, and knows from an extensive correspondence with his customers how each kind succeeds, and which have proved profitable in particular localities. With this experience, he can confidently recommend his stock, and can assure those who leave the selection of kinds to him, that they shall receive only such as will prove remunerative.

During the months of August and September the fruit of the principle varieties of Peach, Pear and Apple may be seen; at which time those intending to plant are invited to call. All orders, communications, etc., to be addressed to,

ISAAC PULLEN,

Hightstown, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

N. B.—100,000 Silver Maple Seedlings, one year old. aug 1-4m

PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS.
FOR SALE BY GEO. W. CHATTERTON,

Agent for Springfield.

A large variety of Jewelry and Silver-ware always on hand.

Call and see. West side of the Square.

feb1-far-tf

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO. N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements—The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design:

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

W E E D ' S P A T E N T
U N R I V A L E D S E W I N G M A C H I N E S .
A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

W E E D ' S U N R I V A L E D
F A M I L Y S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!

S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!

A FIRST CLASS ARTICLE.

Lock Stitch alike on both sides. Simple and reliable—without complication.

Warranted in every respect. Price \$50 to \$100.

W E E D ' S P L A N T A T I O N S E W I N G M A C H I N E S .
S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!

S E W I N G M A C H I N E S !!

Price \$100.

WEED'S MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES!

SEWING MACHINES!

SEWING MACHINES!

WESTERN AGENCY, 74 Fourth street, (directly opposite Everett House,) ST. LOUIS.

J. W. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Agents.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

SLOAT'S ELLIPTICAL, WILCOX & GIBBS', AND HUBBARD'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

AGENTS APPOINTED.

May 1-1y

G R O V E R & B A K E R
S E W I N G M A C H I N E
F O R
F A M I L Y A N D P L A N T A T I O N S E W I N G .

From the very flattering manner in which our Machines have been received by the public, resulting in the sale of upwards of

5 0,000,

We are led to believe that our endeavors to manufacture A RELIABLE MACHINE have been appreciated. We take this opportunity to remark that the policy will remain unchanged, and that

EVERY MACHINE SOLD BY US

We shall not hesitate to warrant in every respect.

THE
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

has one advantage which is worthy of especial attention, in addition to the peculiar character of the stitch, and that is its adaptation to either light or medium heavy work. The Machine which at one moment is used on

The Most Delicate Fabric,

In a few moments after can be brought to bear with equal facility on cottonades and towels of the coarsest description. Its adaptation for

F A M I L Y W O R K ,
is thus remarkable, and gives it a superiority over every other style of machine in the market.

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of Nov. 5, 1859, which we think is fully entitled to be conclusive, from the high character of that paper, which is considered the best authority on all such subjects as that under consideration.

The machines manufactured by this company are too well known by the public at large to need any recommendations at our hands, and we will simply add that we have had one of them in use in our family for some time past, and it is considered the most useful article in the house next to the cradle, and no less indispensable than that. In No. 2 of the present volume (1859) of the *Scientific American*, we published an illustration showing the mechanical principles of the Grover & Baker machine. By reference to that illustration, the form of the stitch will be seen, and its security from ripping, as well as its superior elasticity, will be readily understood.

There are constantly kept on exhibition machines of the different patterns and styles of finish, for the convenience of purchasers. Young ladies, experienced in their use and courteous in their manners, are always on hand to receive lady visitors or purchasers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

S A L E S R O O M S ,
124 North Fourth Street,
my1-1y Verandah Row, St. Louis.



VOLUME V.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DECEMBER, 1860.

NUMBER 12.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
BY

BAILHACHE & BAKER,
JOURNAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, in advance.....	\$1 00
Five copies, " "	3 75
Ten " " and one to the person getting up club.....	7 50
Fifteen copies and over, 62½ cents each, and one to person getting up club.	50

CASH RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One dollar per square of ten lines, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All business letters should be directed to the Publishers, at Springfield; and all communications for the eye of the Editor, and the exchanges, should be directed—ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Ill. (The name of the post office at West Urbana has been changed as above.)

CONTENTS.

December	197
Report on Raspberries	198
Farmer's Clothes	201
The Tobacco Crop	202
Division of Labor among Bees	202
Farming in 1860	203
My Experience in using Farm Grain Mills	203
A sure remedy for a Felon	203
A useful article	203
Manures	204
Macon County Fair	205
Premiums for Crops Awarded by the Indiana State Fair	206
Singular Fact	206

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Annual Register of Rural Affairs	208
Seed List	208
The Weather	208
The Gardener's Monthly	208
O'Reilly's American Terracultor	208
Macoupin County Fair	208
Gratuitous Advertising	208
Rat Terriers	208
The Columbus (Ohio) Nursery	208
The Prairies of the Western States—Their Advantages	208
From Burlington to Quincy	208
At Mendota	208
Illinois Central R. R. Lands	208
Mixed Corn	208
Adams' Corn Sheller	208
The Flower Garden	209
Purple Cane Raspberry	209
Sorghum Syrup	209
Rat Terrier	209
Hams Sugar Cured	209
State Horticultural Society	209
State Agricultural Society	209
The Rural Annual	209
Transactions of the State Agricultural Society	209
Colored Fruits	209
Farmer's Journal	209
The Prince of Wales.—Sewing Machines and the Royal Family	209
Delay of this Number	209
Superior Job Printing	209
COMMERCIAL	209

December.

To the farmers of the central and south part of the State, December is a busy month. The gathering of the great fields of corn is continued in this month, the feeding and marketing of fat cattle and hogs is not fully over, while at the North the plow is busy turning up the mellow earth, but we know not at what time Jack Frost will turn his key on field and garden, and lock them fast in frost. It therefore stands us in hand to be vigilant and prepare for the worst, to be ready for the reign of winter.

The past year has been an important one to the farmers of the North-west, and with a few exceptions the crops have been good throughout the State. Twelve million bushels of wheat and sixteen million bushels of corn have gone forward from the port of Chicago alone this season, and it will be safe to say that an aggregate of fifty million bushels of corn and other grain is now in the farmers hands that will find a market in the ensuing year. This must go far to wipe out the bad effects of extravagance and speculation, and if we continue in the present economical course, the west will soon be out of debt and above board. Not only this vast crop that is now going forward will help them out of debt, but a no small amount will be received for lands sold to actual settlers. The Illinois Central Railway Company have made large sales the past three months to actual settlers. These purchases are all in small lots, not averaging over eighty acres each. This we look upon as a healthy indication. When farmers buy land to use we may regard the purchase a safe one, but when people lay out all their money as thousands have done to make the first payment, trusting to sales at an advanc-

ed price, we may well shudder at the result.

Farmers should now turn their attention to improving their farms, that is, so soon as out of debt, for to get out of debt is the first dogma in our creed, the next is to put up good barns, good fences, plant belts of trees, improve the house grounds so as to make a home that shall have some of the comforts that go to make up a home. We admire the worship of the almighty dollar when that dollar brings to the fireside comfort and real happiness, but when it is only set up as an idol to be worshipped for its cent per cent, our reverence ceases.

There is no reason why our farmers should not be the most wealthy, the most contented, and the most happy people in the world. The sun never shone on a richer soil for the various products of agricultural industry, the climate is healthy, the country is bounded by noble navigable rivers and lakes, while rail roads send their long arms far over the wide sweep of prairie to gather in the teeming products of the soil; do we want more? can we ask more? The patterns of happy homes are ready for the artist, and shall we not show sufficient of energy and of patriotism to carve them out and embellish them with the leafy treasure of the whispering wood? Shall we not make them glow with floral beauty? Shall we not plant the small fruits, whose use gives the blood a richer tinge and sends the flushes of health and beauty into the cheek of labor? Shall we not plant the apple, the pear and the peach, that summer and winter may be more joyful for the gifts of POMONA? Shall we not plant hedges to give the landscape a cheerful look and to protect our crops, and may we not plant a garden full, aye, full to

overflowing with rich vegetables, and may we not cultivate a few acres well? aye, yes, the comforts of good health and a happy home and leave to the ambitious the poor consolation of running over a large area dignify it with the name of farming, purchase his vegetables and fruits at the village grocery, and have the wind sweep over his unprotected home, when sickness lays him beneath his uncomfortable roof surrounded with all the wishes but none of the comforts of home.

"And now when
Chill December's sultry blast,
Lay field and forest bare."

When the labors of the year are brought to a close, it is well to cast up the account and make preparations for the future, when the wind sweeps with its chilly blast, think of the unstabled cattle and the timber belts; when you sit down to your meal of fat pork, strong coffee and dry bread think of the vegetable garden, the quiet cow chewing her cud, the pantry stored with butter and cheese, the cellar filled with fruit, all of which might have been yours but are not; then pledge yourself, your wife and children that before the russet leaves shall again whirl in the autumn eddies, your best efforts shall be put forth to make these a reality.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

Report on Raspberries.

The following report, read before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, by Dr. John A. Warder, is probably the best paper on the subject ever read before any society in this country. It is thorough, complete and satisfactory, and will be most excellent to peruse for reference, which we commend:

To the President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society:

As a member of the standing committee on Raspberries, I proceed to make a report of the present state of the culture of this fruit, as it has been observed by myself. As directed by the Society, I make a separate and independent report, and hope my colleagues may not be held responsible for my short comings or blunders. Having cultivated this fruit to a considerable extent, and in many varieties, I shall give the result of my own experience.

Botanists tell us that there are six species of the raspberry in this country, and eleven of the bramble family, which also includes the blackberry. Of these six which are raspberries proper, there are but two species that furnish the fruit which we cultivate for table.—

These are the *Rubus Strigosus*, or the American Red Raspberry, and the *R. Occidentalis*, or the Thimble-berry, commonly known as the Black-cap. Each of these species has its varieties, but all the different American raspberries which are cultivated for their fruit must belong to one or the other of these species, or else our botanists must have blundered. We have, besides these, at least four species of the raspberry, but they are chiefly admired for their flowers, the fruit being smaller and of indifferent quality. The other species of this genus bramble or rubus are characterized by having the numerous achenia of which the berries are composed united with the fleshy receptacle, and separating with it when ripe, not leaving it, as in the raspberries proper, upon the stem.

The *Rubus Strigosus*, or American Red, with its varieties, very closely resembles the European *R. Idæus* in its botanical characters. We have several varieties of this species, which is known as the wild red raspberry, and is common across the country north of latitude 41° S. or 42° S. Of these are the Allen, Kirtland, Catawissa, etc., which show a close affinity to this species, and are probably all American in their origin.—There are other varieties, which have attracted less attention because of the inferiority of their fruit. The *Rubus Occidentalis* is a very distinct species, characterized by its being glaucous, by having hooked prickles upon the stems which are recurved, and which are prone to root at the ends, like the walking-fern. This peculiarity is not noticed by our botanist, Mr. Gray, though I consider it a very distinctive characteristic; also that it seldom increases by suckers, which is the very common mode of multiplication of the *R. Strigosus*, which never roots at the ends of the stems. This species also has its varieties, distinguished by the size and color of its fruit, and also by the color of the bark and foliage.

Mr. Gray says: "Some curious forms are known, with fruit intermediate between this species and the *Strigosus*."—Can he mean the Catawissa and the Purple Cane? The former I should class with the *Strigosus*; the latter with the *Occidentalis*, unquestionably; along with the American white, a poor and rather dry fruit, and with varieties of Black-cap, known as the Doolittle, the Miami, and the Ever-bearing sorts; for that distributed as the Ohio Ever-bearing is not the only one known with the propensity to produce an autumnal crop of fruit. Of the American kinds we may assume that they are all hardy, though even these are sometimes injured by our changeable winter climate, south of latitude 40 degrees N., where we have

no continuous protection from snow as in Canada, where I have seen the tender European varieties bearing abundantly, at Montreal, after having been covered with six feet of snow through the winter.

The varieties of the European species *R. Idæus*, are those that attract most attention upon our horticultural tables, whether they have originated upon that continent or this. They may mostly be embraced in the class Antwerps, characterized by their foliage, by their spines, or bristles, and by the peculiar flavor of their luscious fruits, to which the American Red bears a close resemblance; hence it is often called a Red Antwerp. Among these numerous varieties, we find all the most celebrated raspberries, from the Fastoff and Antwerp, and Ever-bearing sorts of European origin, to the delicious fruits of the same class that have been originated from seed in our own country, and chiefly produced by that indefatigable pomologist, Dr. Brinkle, whose Orange has deservedly obtained a high notoriety. All of this class of Raspberries are easily winter-killed; they are tender and need some sort of protection, and are hence much better suited to amateurs than to the market garden. We have been told that it is an easy matter to protect them, and I have been credibly informed that whole fields are covered by using the plow, after pegging down the canes. This may be so where the growth is but moderate, in which case it is less susceptible to the injury from frost, but whoever may attempt to plow a furrow over the sturdy canes of the brittle Fastoff, that are eight or ten feet long, and nearly an inch in diameter at the ground, will have something of an undertaking on his hands, rivaled only by a similar attempt to plow dirt over the more stubborn canes of the Catawissa, with their numerous branches standing out in every direction.

The great difficulty, however, in this region, is not so much the severe cold as the spring frosts. When well buried, or even if well covered with weeds or corn-stalks, or any other litter that will produce a partial shade, these raspberries will survive the winter very well. The Catawissa almost always escapes the cold here; but as spring advances, the raspberry very early begins to grow, the buds burst, and they must be lifted from their winter quarters. If this be delayed a few days, the white shoots will have started, and cannot bear the rude winds of March, much less the spring frosts to which they will most likely be exposed. My Catawissa raspberries have suffered more in March than during the whole winter. Against mere cold, indeed, this variety appears proof. While we must admit the superior excel-

lence, size and beauty of the European varieties, their tenderness will, with most propagators, prevent their extensive introduction into the fields of the market gardeners. Amateurs will continue to produce them, but our markets will be chiefly supplied by the hardy kinds, even though they be voted inferior by the American Pomological Society. We are told that on the Hudson river fields are planted with the variety of Red Antwerp which has received its American cognomen from that river. The cultivators of these fields find it to their advantage for the New York market to bury their plants with the plow. While speaking of this variety it may be well to mention that it has never been extensively planted in this vicinity—few know it, and those who have it correct, know well how tender it is, and how unprofitable in fruit.

The Purple Cane, which has already been referred to as a variety of the species *Occidentalis*, is, however, no Black-cap, but a very valuable variety of raspberry, to which the sneering appellative of "thimble-berry" is nowise applicable. This being the common designation of the Black-cap, in the hills of New England, was applied in derision to the berry in question at the late meetings of the American Pomological Society in Philadelphia. Its origin is unknown, but it has been under cultivation, for half a century or more, near Philadelphia and in other places. I first heard it called the *English*, as was once common with every kind of fruit that was good and not found wild. It was then a great favorite with the housekeepers, and though rather soft for transportation, it is rich in saccharine and mucilaginous matter, of very good flavor, excellent for dessert or for preserving, and for wine, productive and perfectly hardy, and every way deserving of more attention than it has received, while a host of new sorts have been introduced to the public, and it has been allowed to subside into a state of neglect. It has still found warm friends, and has been named, from its red stems covered with a thick glaucous bloom, the Purple Cane. I have found it perfectly successful without any protection in the most trying climate of northern Illinois, where all others were cut off by frosts, and under our own more genial clime it is the most certain, the most productive, and altogether the most satisfactory variety upon my grounds—it is the one indispensable raspberry; if I must be reduced to one only variety, let it be the Purple Cane.

The Kirtland is a favorite wherever known; its origin is uncertain, but it has unmistakable characters of the Ameri-Red family—in the habit, foliage, its spines, in the color and flavor of its

fruit, and lastly in its hardness. Its period of ripening is with the earliest, and the berry is reasonably firm, bearing carriage to market as well as any of the soft berries, and better than some.

The excellent naturalist of our own State, whose name it bears, has been a most devoted fruit culturist, and has originated many valuable varieties, particularly of the cherry, but he disclaims all credit for this fruit, which he thinks he obtained from some one else. I saw it in a neglected corner of his grounds many years since. All the plants of this variety which I know have sprung from this source, and our pomological societies not recognizing it as any known sort, have done well to confirm the name given to it by his friends, in compliment to the eminent pomological labors of our good friend, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Richmond, of Sandusky, was one of the first to appreciate its excellence as a valuable market fruit, and to him are we indebted for our plants of the Kirtland Raspberry. This plant has a tendency to produce an autumnal crop, and may yet furnish valuable seedlings as perpetual varieties.

There is a variety of the American Red, grown here by F. W. Slack, of Kentucky, which has high merits. It has been exhibited before our Society, and was much admired. It labored under a disadvantage, by having been understood by the Society to be presented as the Hudson River Red Antwerp—whereas it was apparent that it was not an Antwerp, but evidently an American Red, which was presented as the Hudson River Red, which is not a name known to the gardeners.

EVER-BEARING OR AUTUMNAL BEARING VARIETIES.—Here again we begin with the hardy sorts. The Ohio Ever-bearing is an autumnal Black-cap, which some soils produce most abundant crops in September; the first being larger and better than that produced by the same plants in July. There are several sorts of this fruit, and the different stocks may vary a little in their characters—certain it is that some plantations are much more productive than others, and I have known a set of plants that were very productive in the autumn one year, failed to show a blossom the next season—although wild Black-cap plants that had never before shown a tendency to autumnal bearing, produced a partial crop in September of the same year.—Something may depend upon the soil; much more influence may be attributed to the treatment. To insure a good fall crop, it has been recommended to obliterate the summer fruitage by severe trimming in the spring, removing all the bearing wood to the ground; the young canes that come up will then blossom and fruit abundantly.

The Catawissa, as already mentioned, appears to be more nearly allied to the American Red, and to belong to the species *Strigosus*. It is a hardy, vigorous plant, making very strong branching canes, every twig of which produces abundant flowers and fruit, until checked by the frost. It is not prone to sucker, and it is evidently different from the *Occidentalis* in all its characters, as well as never recurring and rooting at the tips, as has been erroneously reported to be the case.

The Bagley has been introduced, within a couple of years, with a high character for bearing, but as it has not been cultivated by your Committee, nothing can be said respecting its merits. It is supposed to be of the American species, since it is claimed to be hardy.

River's Monthly is one of the true Antwerp tribe; said to be a fine fruit, but wherever I have seen it, unproductive. It is also tender, though that is a matter of small moment, in a perpetual raspberry; for we expect the fruit, that constitutes its chief value, to appear upon the young canes of the last year's growth.

The Belle de Fontenay and Merveille de Quatre Saisons, are undoubtedly different plants, and we have two sorts in this country bearing these two names, one of which is inferior to the other.—They are, however, so mixed, that we find cultivators in so intelligent an assembly as the American Pomological Society proposing to use the names as synonymous for one variety, which they mean to identify and to particularize by the character of its foliage and habit. This is a vigorous plant, throwing up numerous canes during the season, all of which produce fruit. The pictures of the Merveille which come to us from Europe, are truly marvelous in their productiveness, and must needs be highly satisfactory to the planter; but I must confess, that with all varieties in cultivation, I have never had a half gallon upon my table at any one time, during the autumn from any but the Ohio, among the ever-bearing varieties. Others have been more fortunate, and we are told that Mr. Pierce, of Washington City, supplies that market with considerable quantities of his favorite (the Catawissa) during the season.

There is no reason why we may not one day have perpetual raspberries as well as perpetual roses; there is nothing unreasonable or impossible in it, but as yet we have not seen anything of the kind. People will differ in their tastes, and some wish to have raspberries, or some other distinctive variety of fruit, ever before them; while others of us think that the gradual succession in the natural order of ripening of different kinds of fruits, from early summer to the

end of winter, is more in accordance with the intent of the Wise Giver of all these good gifts.

Those who desire to pursue the search after a perpetual raspberry, should persevere with seedlings from the best and most continuous bearers, and they may hope for success eventually. That a perpetual berry is not the normal type is very apparent, and this is more patent when we observe, among the seedlings that have been produced in this class of perpetuums, many that flower most abundantly, and some of them have double flowers, but all abortive. This seems to show that there may be a limit to the advance in this direction. This fact also induces the inquiry as to the perfectness of the inflorescence of all raspberries.—Some varieties, among which the Allen may be prominently presented, have failed to produce full crops, though they had bloomed abundantly. We find the aberrations from the normal type of inflorescence in another species of the same natural family of Rosaceæ—the strawberry presents itself with imperfect flowers. Who has examined the organs of the blossoms of the Allen raspberry to see if they are perfect? It may have been condemned without a fair hearing by the American Pomological Society last September, when placed on the rejected list; for surely it is a fine fruit under some circumstances, as our awards will indicate—the premium fruit of our tables in 1859, and a most hardy, vigorous sort.

SOIL—PREPARATION—PLANTING.—Almost any soil of reasonable fertility, will answer to grow the raspberry, but a good loamy clay, or sandy loam is generally preferred in this country. The aspect too, is not generally considered a matter of much importance, though the coolness of a northern slope, with the moisture incident to a deep sandy loam, will be found highly advantageous for the production of large and luscious fruit, and for the continuance of the season of ripening; for on our clay lands the crop is sometimes cut short by continued drouth, and dried up by the burning sun. The soil should be thoroughly prepared by trenching in the garden, or by trench-plowing in the field, to insure good crops, unless a field of new ground be planted, when the raspberry may do very well among the stumps.—The planting should be done as early as practicable in the spring, not only to insure a good start, but because the bud for the new cane, which is formed in the preceding season, begins to grow very early, and is easily broken and destroyed. Some planters, on this account recommend fall planting, which, indeed, is very desirable with the hardy varieties, and where canes are planted; provided, always, that proper care be taken

to protect the raspberries from the heaving effects of frost, which, in some soils, would throw them all upon the surface, and thus ruin them. Mulching should always be attended to in fall planting, for this purpose.

The planting is a very simple process, to be conducted upon general principles. Having determined whether to set in rows simply, or in squares, light furrows are drawn across the field, and the plants are set in the fresh earth, taking care not to put them too deep. The distance which the plants should be set will depend upon the thrift of the variety, but there is no economy in crowding them; give plenty of room, whether in rows or in hills, and never plant next to a fence, as was the common plan in garden culture. The raspberry needs room to expand, and it will repay an ample rent for the space occupied. I have set some rows nine feet apart, with a plant every four feet, and found them too close at the end of the second year.—The Black-cap, the Purple cane, the Fastolff, and the Allen, will do very well at six feet apart each way; they should not be set closer than this. The American Red, Kirtland, and Orange, and some others, less rampant in their growth, may be set more closely. A single plant is enough to put at each station, and these should be cut back pretty closely; indeed, it is best not to allow them to fruit the first year, as the small amount of fruit is often furnished at the expense of the plant, which has not power to produce a cane for the next year, and to ripen fruit at the same time; the wood being biennial, the growth of a good cane is essential to the success of the plantation.

The plants should be kept clean by frequent use of the plow or cultivator, during the first season at least, to insure a good crop the next year. The culture afterwards is very simple, and consists in an occasional plowing, or the whole surface may be covered with a coarse mulch, such as corn-stalks to keep down the weeds and to retain the moisture of the soil; a good coating of corn-stalks will answer for two years, after which the use of the plow in the winter or spring will be again found advantageous. Those who feel that they are devoting too much space to the raspberry plants, by setting them at the distances indicated above, may use the intermediate soil by planting some low-hoed crop the first year, such as potatoes, cabbages or beans—but after the first season there will be no more room than the raspberries will require if they be thrifty.

Stakes and trellises are recommended, and generally some kind of support is used, but I think them altogether unnecessary, and a useless expense and

trouble; and I never heard but one argument advanced in their favor, which applied particularly to the Black-cap variety. My informant assured me that it was cheaper to pick them from stakes; for where four or five strong canes were tied to one stake the fruit branches all looked outwardly, and the berries were all well exposed, and easily harvested; those that were not outside were smoothed. Now, precisely the same effect follows the judicious pruning, upon the plan which will be indicated below. When stakes are used they are made from five to seven feet long, and firmly driven into the soil beside the plants.

Some use trellises made by driving stakes or posts into the ground on each side of the row, and fastening a strip or pole to the tops; these support the raspberry canes, which may be tied to them. Wires are also used by some cultivators for the same purpose. Others tie the canes from each hill or plant to those from the nearest diagonals, leaving four canes to each hill; one is inclined in each direction, for the sake of the exposure to the sun and air. This plan, of course, precludes cultivation, or easy locomotion for the fruit gatherers, and it is, therefore, undesirable, especially where we do not need any extra exposure to insure the ripening of the fruit. For stakes and trellises there is this advantage: the new shoots are exceedingly succulent, and are very easily broken by the wind, hence the apparent value of these supports; but I do not find the loss by breakage at all commensurate with the expense of staking.

Trimming and training upon my plan are very simple processes, and may be performed at any rate during the winter or early spring, when the canes are not frozen. The tender varieties may be kept for the last, unless pruned in the autumn, for the sake of the trimming that may be laid over the plants for a winter protection. All old wood is first removed, and some gardeners advise that this be done at midsummer, immediately after harvesting the crop, when the feeble shoots should also be removed in order to strengthen those that are left. How good soever this advice, it is seldom followed, and we generally reserve the job for a winter's day. In our rich soils there is less need for the summer pruning; indeed, some of the varieties grow only too strong if left alone, without any trimming or culture, after taking the crop, and even when the field had been given up to a rank growth of weeds. In trimming, at whatever season performed, all slender shoots should be removed, leaving only the strongest, and not more than three or four in each hill. These, in the winter prunings should be cut back very freely, taking

more or less according to the material length of the cane, and the object we have in view for the crop.

Those varieties which are disposed to branch should be spurred-in to about two or three inches, particularly the varieties of the species *Occidentalis*—as they may thus be intertwined, and render each other a mutual support without the necessity of tieing. When there are no branches to spur-in, the canes should be confined together at the top by a willow tie. That is always done when stakes are used. But I have been supposing the absence of all supports, and am providing for the pruning of the canes so that they shall stand alone. Most persons trim their canes too long, leaving four or five feet at the Black-caps, and three or four to the red sorts. I should prefer to have the former but three, or less, and the red varieties from two to two and a-half only, except when unusually strong canes present themselves. An accidental observation has shown that the finest shoots, producing the greatest number of the largest fruits, may be forced out of the lower buds—those which in the usual mode of trimming never break, or break feebly, and are afterwards smothered by those above them.

This accidental observation has been improved upon by judicial pruners, and by training some canes quite long for the early berries—some at the medium length, as recommended above, for the main crop, at mid season; but by a severe cutting back of others, say to one foot, the season of one variety of the raspberry may be prolonged to six weeks, instead of passing away in two or three. This is considered a great desideratum, and may be practiced with advantage either by the amateur or the market gardener. I ask every one of the Society to try the experiment, if only on a small scale; try it first with the Black-cap or with the Purple Cane, and you will be astonished at the result in the increased production of your bushes, and the increased size and value of your fruit.

The pruning of the ever-bearing varieties should be somewhat modified—here still greater severity is needed to produce a full autumnal crop, and to have that crop coming on early in the season to avoid the frosts; for there is not much satisfaction in seeing an abundant display of blossoms and unripe fruit enveloped in a November snow-storm. The canes that have survived the rigors of winter should be thinned out more severely than with the common sorts; indeed, hardiness is not an essential with the ever-bearing raspberry. If the canes have been frozen, one has less compunction in removing them, and the plant is left free to produce a new crop of wood

for later fruits. If, however, they have survived the winter, a few may be left for the summer fruitage—only a few; the new canes should be encouraged, and if too numerous, the weakest may be thinned out. If very strong and succulent, it will be well to tie them to stakes or some sort of support, to keep them from the ground, and from being broken by the wind.

Some cultivators advise the entire removal of all the old wood—sweeping all away close to the ground. This insures a free and strong growth of thrifty fruit-bearing canes for the autumnal crop; indeed, some plants will be very poor bearers in the fall, unless subjected to such treatment. I have seen a considerable plantation of the Ohio without a single attempt at blossoming in the autumn.

STATISTICS.—The productiveness and the profits of growing the raspberry are proverbial, and yet I have no results, in figures, to present to you with this report. The gross amount sent forward to this market, from a region where they are grown to a considerable extent, has been laid before you by one of my colleagues, upon a previous occasion, and it is hoped that some others, who are to report upon this topic, will supply the want, and give us the figures, especially the cost, in every detail, and the product, for a series of years, of an acre of raspberries.

In conclusion, allow me to apologize for the haste which must be too apparent in these pages. The time stolen from other labors has not been sufficient to allow of proper research nor suitable arrangements. Would it were better worthy your acceptance.

Finally, let me recommend for practical purposes home use and market, in this region, in the order of their naming, respectfully, the following well-known and well-tested varieties.

Purple Cane; Kirtland; American Red; American Black or Black-cap; Ohio; Catawissa; Belle de Fontenay, for autumnal varieties:

FOR AMATEURS—Orange; Red Antwerp; Yellow Antwerp; Fastolff; Barret; Franconia—all tender.

REMARKS.—We would like to have condensed the foregoing from its extreme length, but could find nothing that we could afford to spare. It is certainly the most clear and practical article on the subject of the raspberry that we have seen. It completely strips the subject of all its former mystery, and we think it will do much towards a beginning that shall supply our city, and rural population with abundance of this very valuable fruit. Our people

have become discouraged with the tender European varieties, and now that our own native varieties receive such high commendation, certainly they will be cultivated. In a previous article, we recommended staking, but it will be seen that the Dr. by his mode of pruning discards the use of stakes which will save a large amount in the cost of culture. Our plantation of Purple Cane, though set last spring, produced a good show of fruit. Will not every farmer plant at least the Black-cap? ED.

Farmer's Clothes.

It is a gradual change going on in society now-a-days, so that it is really fashionable to dress conveniently. The "dress" or swallow-tail coat is perhaps the most inconvenient and unsuitable article of dress to be worn out of doors that can be, and yet how many men go to church in this *ball costume*, and think they are well dressed. Our attention is called to this garment at this time by seeing from our office window a charcoal dealer, standing in the rain, dressed in black pantaloons and a dress coat. A red shirt and overalls would be appropriate, and with it a blue frock he would look like a man of sense.

Clothing should always be appropriate and convenient. In farm labors the body has to undergo as many peculiar bendings and take as many attitudes as in the sailor's, but not as constantly. We go aloft in the barn, we climb fences, spring upon horseback, dig in narrow ditches, and go through all sorts of movements in using the axe and flail, the hoe and pick, the scythe and shovel; and our clothing, like the sailor's should be loose and easy, warm, not in the way, and many-pocketed. A Dutchman's frock is a good dress to go to market in; and, depend upon it, a farmer in a frock will be better attended to in market, whether he is purchaser or seller, than if he comes in an old-fashioned rusty broadcloth suit, like a poor gentleman, or decayed professional man. By his very dress he shows that he is not above his business, and buys and sells as a farmer.

A sailor's dress is after all not exactly the best dress for a farmer. The farmer should wear boots—thick, waterproof boots for much of his work. The sailor wears shoes. The pantaloons of the farmer should tuck into his boots, hence, as little cloth as possible should be in the legs. For our own part we like the style worn by the old countrymen, whose breeches button moderately tight about the ankle and half way up the calf. Like the sailor's, the farmers' pantaloons should be supported by the waist-band and not by suspenders

—unless indeed the man be grown corpulent, and like a barrel his waist is the thickest part of him—and should be loose and fall about the hips.

It is most important that persons who are liable to profuse perspiration—and all men who labor are—should wear woolen garments next the skin. Red flannel shirts are to be recommended for both summer and winter. They are cool in summer and warm in winter, absorb the perspiration, and permit its evaporation without chilling the wearer. The color is bright and agreeable, and it prevents a soiled appearance before the shirt is really dirty. A knit shirt, particularly for winter wear as an outer garment while at work, tucked inside the waistband, is exceedingly comfortable; and when the regular sailor's pea-jacket, made of good stout pilot cloth, just long enough to cover the hips, with liberal side-pockets, double-breasted, and with a good collar to turn up to keep snow out of the neck, is worn outside, a man needs no better clothing for ordinary cold weather. There are no coat-tails or skirts in the way, no difficulty about getting one's hand into his pockets, nothing superfluous and everything convenient; loose enough for every action, and close enough for warmth. The throat ought never to be protected, (except when affected by a cold or cough; then keep it thoroughly warm,) except in cases of extreme exposure, like driving in a wind or great cold. Nothing makes the person more susceptible to lung and throat complaints than this bundling up with furs, or tippets, or comforters—good in their time, but greatly abused by our people by being used at all times.

Finally—hats. A farmer is not exposed to falling ropes, or spars, or tackle—hence, does not need a stiff tarpaulin, as a sailor or fireman. His hat should be cool and airy in the summer, and should give shade to his head and face. A light straw, palm-leaf, or chip-hat, with a moderately broad brim and low crown, is the thing for the hot season. For the winter we need something which is warmer, which will not blow off easily, which will shade the eyes from the great glare of the sun on the snow, which will, in a measure, protect us from rain, and which will not be in the way nor become easily injured. A cloth cap with good liberal front-piece, or a medium or low-crowned soft felt hat, answers these requirements perfectly.

As to color of garments—the farmer should avoid black, unless he is in the habit of making and attending fashionable parties, and then he must, of course, conform to the mode. All the greys, pepper-and-salts, and a great variety of browns commend themselves. Blue we avoid, because it is a color that

has been adopted by the military, and has sort of "U. S. A." or "U. S. M." look. Poor stock is oftener made up into black goods than into cloth of other colors—an additional reason why it is not profitable. It shows every speck of dirt, and when threadbare looks poverty-stricken enough.

As to texture. Other things being equal, those goods which either possess a full nap or felty surface besides the thread, and thus are, though loosely woven, quite thick, and enclose considerable air, are warm in proportion to the quantity of air enclosed in their structure. A shaggy cloth, if not made of too coarse wool, though coarsely woven and loose in texture, will be found warmer than an equally heavy cloth which is woven compactly, and which has been sheared, carded and teazled till on every part the close short nap is laid in an even silky surface. Our clothes keep us warm not by keeping the outer air off, that is, from contact with the skin, but by surrounding us with a mass of air which is warm and by its adhesion to the fabrics with which we are clothed is not readily displaced, at least not before it imparts a portion of its warmth to the air which displaces it, and so prevents our feeling the chill. Outer garments with a long nap shed rain also much more readily than those with a fine-finished surface.

The long and short of this matter is that we should have a regular working dress, which should be made with a view to convenience and decency only, and for other times clothing that can be worn and worn out without its appearing ridiculous. We are said to be the worst-dressed class of the population, and distinguished from others by being inappropriately and inconveniently dressed, and it is because we cannot say it is so, that we have written the above. Let us make a change.
—*The Homestead.*

The Tobacco Crop.

The value of the tobacco exported from the United States last year, was nearly five times that of our sea products, fifty per cent. more than the products of the forest, not quite three millions of dollars less than the whole export of vegetable food, and rather over an eighth of the value of the cotton crop. The tobacco plantations of the United States are estimated by the United States *Economist*, as yielding from thirty-five to forty million dollars annually. For the last forty years the crop has shown a steady increase; it is, however, chiefly during late years that the production has most largely extended. In 1821, the value of tobacco exported was \$5,648,962, and for fifteen years the amount taken for foreign consumption

continued to average about that value. In 1836, the export reached \$10,058,-640, and in 1841, \$12,575,703, from which point it fluctuated down to about four and a half millions of dollars, until 1846 the shipment amounted to \$8,478,-370. The total value of exports of leaf tobacco from the United States for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1859, was \$21,074,038. As far back as 1855, the income derived by Great Britain from duties levied on American leaf tobacco, was \$18,297,488, and by France an average annual revenue of \$16,000,000, making in the aggregate for these two countries alone, \$34,000,-000, or exceeding by over 50 per cent. the total value of leaf exported from the United States.—*Exchange.*

[For the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.]

Division of Labor Among Bees.

It has generally been supposed that there is a portion of the worker-bees, whose sole duty is to collect the honey, another portion to build the comb, another to feed or nurse the larvae, etc., and that each division continued thus employed in their respective vocation, till the close of their natural life. Since the introduction of the Italian bees, apiarians in this country have been enabled to ascertain pretty nearly how this division of labor is carried on.

The progeny of the Italian queen that I gave to one of my native stocks on the 2d of July, began to emerge on the 24th. This progeny was carefully watched to ascertain at what age the Italian bees commenced to gather honey or pollen. It was not till the 8th of August—*fifteen days after the Italians began to emerge from their cells*—that I observed them gathering honey—a few were engaged in bringing in honey and pollen. In the meantime, I frequently examined the interior of this hive, and found that in about ten days after the Italians first made their appearance, in that portion of the day when the bees were the most busily engaged in gathering honey and pollen, scarcely a native bee was on the brood combs; but, on the other hand, the Italians were densely crowded over these combs, keeping the brood of the proper temperature, and feeding the larvae. I also removed a couple of frames of comb, and supplied their places with empty frames, to ascertain what bees would be engaged in building comb. The combs were soon commenced and the next day examined, which examination proved that none but the Italians were engaged in comb building. Now, the conclusion is, respecting the division of labor among bees, that the young bees invariably feed the larvae, build the combs, and attend to the internal affairs of the colony; and that when they become older—resign this labor to

the younger progeny, who in turn take their place, while they commence to labor out-of-doors, collecting honey, pollen, or propolis.

M. M. BALDRIDGE.
Middleport, Niagara county, N. Y.

Farming in 1860.

Our lines, my friends, have fallen in pleasant places. We occupy, for the most part, genial soils; we enjoy a climate healthful and invigorating. The snow in winter, and that winter prolonged beyond that of many favored sections of our country, it builds up robust men and women, nurses their faculties until a sufficient manhood or womanhood shall expand their action into the largest capacity for usefulness in whatever sphere of life they may engage. We raise the fruits of the earth in all the variety which our climate will admit, and by our ingenuity and invention win over the elements to assist in giving us many luxuries native only to the sunny south, far down toward the tropics. We have conquered the hard sterility of our lands in the scantiness of their natural productions, and strewed their surface with teeming harvests once thought almost impossible for them to yield; while our enterprising citizens have disemboweled our hills and mountains of their minerals, and turned our water courses into a manipulating power, which millions of sledge hammers and more than millions of spinning wheels and looms directed only by human hands could but faintly work in their productive power, our agriculture has silently yet steadily progressed in improvement. Our fathers delved and toiled with uncouth tools, tilling the soil imperfectly and obtaining, unless in remarkably favorable localities, small crops. We, by the aid of improved implements, work the soil better. We apply our manures with more system, distribute them over a wider surface, plow our lands deeper, cultivate them more skillfully, and obtain, of course, better crops than they. They performed more hand-labor; we labor more by machinery, and work that machinery by horses or oxen. Could some of our revolutionary veterans—Stark or Putnam, for example—men who themselves held the plow in those days of rugged toil—now revisit the pleasant fields which they once cultivated and witness the mower and the reaper cutting merrily over the fields, and the horse-pitching forks, and sheaf-binders, and the threshing machines, all making boy's play of what to them was the realized penalty of the sentence upon our first parents in Paradise—"by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread"—how they would throw up their hands in astonishment at the changes which have been wrought among us!

They would scarcely believe their senses, so marked have been the changes in our systems of labor, and the application of mechanical and animal power to our agriculture.—*Allen's Address at Troy.*

[From the Country Gentleman and Cultivator.]
My Experience in Using Farm Grain Mills.

As I live five miles from a good grist mill, I have been trying for eighteen years to get a farm mill with which I would be able to grind coarse grain for feed. I have expended a great deal of time and money in getting such mills, and in experimenting with them, and have thrown them all aside as non-paying, profitless machinery; and I now haul all my grain five miles, and back again, to have it well ground, rather than to attempt to grind it in such worthless pepper mills.

My first effort in starting a farm mill was a very unsatisfactory one. I sent to New York city for a two-horse mill, that was warranted to grind from six to eight bushels of feed per hour. The price was \$24. I used it until I was well satisfied that with two horses, working very hard, it would about half grind from three to four bushels in one hour; and judging from the rapid rate at which it wore out, it would grind probably one or two hundred bushels. This was cast aside as a non-paying operation.

The next season I saw another mill advertised, and well endorsed. I immediately sent for one. They were said to be "made of the very best composition metal, and cast in a chill," so that they would grind a vast amount of grain before they were worn out. I put it to a most thorough test; but before I ground eight bushels, I found that the grinding surfaces were made of the very softest kind of cast-iron, and wore out so rapidly that I could not get one bushel of grain through it in one hour, grinding only half as fine as it should be ground.—This was immediately thrown aside among the old iron.

I then tested a two-horse mill called the Coleman farm-mill. Several other farmers in this region have tested the same mill; all came to the same conclusion, that it is hard work for a span of horses to grind four or five bushels per hour, and that it will not grind as fine as meal should be ground for feeding any kind of stock. Each of these mills were driven by a railway horse-power.

The next mill that I tried was the Joyce Star Mill—a tub-mill—which is driven by hitching the team to a lever. This mill came to hand with a long list of very responsible endorsers, and was "warranted to grind ten bushels of corn-ears per hour." It was said to have been cast on a chill, to make the grinding surfaces as hard as they could be made. But I found that they were al-

most as soft as zinc. I tested it with a determination to like it; but it would not grind fine enough, and would not grind the grain evenly, and was very hard work for a team, and could not possibly be made to grind even one-third as much as as it was warranted to grind. When it was set to grind so fine that it would answer for horse-feed—but not for cattle and hogs—it would grind about two bushels per hour. Of course that is thrown aside.

Last season an agent brought to my barn a grain-mill which I know to be a good thing. It was manufactured by Downs & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y. The grinding surfaces are chilled, and every part of it is made as it should be. My wife made biscuit of the flour which was ground in it; and she, nor no one else could distinguish the difference between food made of flour ground in this mill and flour made at the grist mill. The price was too exorbitant—\$100—or I should have kept it.

S. EDWARDS TODD.
Lake Ridge, Thompsons Co., N. Y.

REMARKS.—We give the above our hearty endorsement. We have no faith in the value of cobs ground up with the corn, and when meal is wanted, we do not think it will pay any farmer to use these so-called farm-mills, when he is within a reasonable distance of a steam or water mill using the burr stone. Every farmer growing a reasonable amount of corn should have a good hand or horse power sheller. These are to be had cheap, and they shell and separate the corn ready for market. Adams & Co., of Sandwich, DeKalb county, make the best we have seen.—[Ed.]

A Sure Remedy for a Felon.

This very painful eruption, with all the "remedies recommended," is seldom arrested until it has run a certain course, after causing great suffering for two or three days and nights. The following remedy is vouched for by the Buffalo Advocate, as a certain thing from its own knowledge: "Take a pint of common soap and stir in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, and insert the finger therein, and a cure is certain." This is a domestic application that every housekeeper can apply promptly.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 11, 1859.]

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—A new and useful article, called Spalding's Prepared Glue, has been introduced to the notice of housekeepers. It is reliable and really adhesive, and enables every housekeeper to repair furniture and household ware without trouble, as it is always ready for use.

The Illinois Farmer.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.
M. L. DUNLAP, Editor.

SPRINGFIELD, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

This number of the FARMER closes the work for the year 1860. To us the connection has been a pleasant one, and to the publishers one of profit, to us a labor of love, to them a successful business transaction. Under these pleasant feelings of the past, and the bright prospect of the future, we close this volume, and commit it the care of our friends. That it has faults, we are aware, but we trust that they are more of omission than of commission. When we took charge of the FARMER, we had as much business on our hands as we well knew how to manage, and we have had to snatch the time from other duties, and to occupy all of our spare time. Had it not been a labor of love we certainly should not have undertook it; nor would we continue in it. But when we consider the kindness and uniform courtesy that we have experienced during the year now so near the close, we are encouraged to go forward in the good work, and to labor to advance the work in the great field of progress.

The year 1860 has been a bright year for the farmer. Good crops and good prices have gone hand in hand, to lift him from the depression to which the two past years of bad crops had sunk him. Good health has been a constant source of enjoyment during the year, enabling the farmer to perform a large share of labor. When the spring gave such bright promise his thoughts partook of the hope held out, and nerved his arm for labor. The summer's sun and the summer's rain verified that hope, in the luxury of teeming fields, which the autumn gathered in triumph. It is true that a political cloud has gathered in our horizon, but we hope that it will vanish like the morning mist, to no longer disturb the commerce of the West with its portentous gleamings; but if, instead of this, it should swell out into vast outline, we should not stop in our onward progress. If armies will be formed, they must have bread. If cavalry are wanted, horses will be in demand. If hot heads will fight, let them do so at their own expense. The peaceful cultivation of the soil is all that we ask; but we have no dark side of the picture in our mind's eye; but instead, we look to a growing demand for our great staples at the South. Our corn, our pork, our wheat, our potatoes and our hay, will find a ready market in the cotton States, and in return, we need sugar and the tropical luxuries, and we hope the day

is not distant when we shall need cotton to supply great factories that shall be built up in our midst.

Our railroads are doing a good business in both freights and passengers, and every department of business has prospered during the year. If the prospect of war has deranged the currency, it must soon disappear, and while we see little to discourage, we see much to encourage us to continue in the discharge of our duties, to build up homes around which the affections of the family will cluster, and where we can sit down at the banquet with love as the presiding genius. The destiny of our State is a high one; the prairies are the last, best gift from the bosom of the heaving deep, rich in all the elements of fertility, but they need the hand and the genius of man to carve them out into thousands of happy homes, from whose hearthstones shall go up a nation's worship.

Manures.

All of the eastern agricultural journals teem with articles on the subject of manures, compost heaps, mucks, liquid applications, etc. Many of the readers of these papers, wonder that so much space is occupied with these subjects, they do not recollect that continued cropping will exhaust any soil; even the bed of the lake at Holingpolder, in Holland, that had been drained, gave out after half a century, under what was called a fair system of culture, but without manures, and new layers of bottom soil had to be brought up. The Valley of the Mohawk so long celebrated in the history of wheat culture, and whose soil is river drift of great depth, is no longer a wheat growing district, the elements of wheat having become exhausted to the depth of the plow. Our soil is somewhat analogous, being diluvial instead of river drift, but of much greater depth, not of uniform quality, but in layers of various material brought from long distances and widely different points. We have not as yet reached the same points in wheat culture with our eastern friends, but when the same number of years have passed over our farm cropping, we may begin to talk of manure with as much of correctness as they now do, unless we begin in time to ward off.

At an early day, farmers' stables on the Mohawk were often placed on the banks of the small streams that came down from the hills, so as to throw the

manure into the stream to be easily rid of it, the same reckless system is practiced here whenever the opportunity occurs, or it is allowed to waste in heaps, to fill the air with the gasses instead of being on the land where even now our virgin soil can appreciate its value in a greater return of farm products. Corn is most essentially benefitted by its use, next comes the grasses. Manure, unless pure from the horse stable, has great affinity for moisture, and on being mixed with the soil holds moisture like a sponge, hence, in dry seasons and in well drained ground it has a mechanical as well as a chemical value. On potato lands it is supposed to induce the rot, or at least to increase its virulence. To avoid this, pasture land or *second sod*, is preferable for this crop.

Here, in the great corn zone, we need it on our fields; where the practice is to feed the crop on the ground, the system of manuring is good, but now we are changing the old system of stock feeding to a mixed husbandry of grain and stock, and in this case, we must return to the soil what we take from it. The farm of Capt. J. N. Brown is remarkable for its rich blue grass pasture; the secret lies in the amount of manure, that has been put upon it by stock feeding, and spread over the surface by the drippings of cattle. If blue grass pasture is so largely benefitted by manure the mow grass feeders such as corn, flax, hemp, barley, may be considered as fit subjects of its influence. But manure is not to be applied indiscriminately to all crops, especially in a crude state. The plowing under of a heavy crop of clover for wheat is of advantage, while an application of stable manure plowed under, would not do at all, as it would endanger the crops by giving too rank a growth of straw, but to the corn crop, manure is always acceptable in any condition, and in almost any quantity; so of the turnip, cabbage and beet family. The small grains follow on a second crop after the application of manure to good advantage. In the north part of the State, the application of manure is becoming general, and is largely increasing the average acre product of both the corn and small grains, at the same time the farms are richer instead of becoming poorer. We are now having a new drain upon the resources of

our farms, and that is hay for shipment south. No crop will rob our farms faster and more surely than this crop, and unless we devise some means to stay the waste, even our rich and almost exhaustless prairie soil will yield to its bad effects.

As but little fall plowing is done in this part of the State, there is plenty of time before winter sets in, to get out the manure.

We ask all those who have not given it a trial to do so at once, and we will pledge them that it will pay.

At present, we are going the way of the Mohawk farmers, who, from throwing their manure into the stream that run past their stable doors, now purchase leached ashes and other fertilizers by the thousands of dollars annually. It is true that it will take years to reach that point; but as good crops, instead of exhausting the soil is our aim, we may as well begin now to exercise them and thus ward off the disastrous effects that are sure to follow. It is possible that we may learn too late, the reason why so much is said of manure in the eastern journals.

Macon County Fair.

We spent three days at this Fair, and of course examined into its details. It was what was called a successful Fair. That is, there was a good attendance, a fine show of industrial products, monkey shows, watch stuffers, galvanized jewelry; but to have completed the list, pick-pockets should have been licensed at ten dollars each, to pick the pockets of the farmers. We like to see fair play, and if monkey shows, watch stuffing and swindling, with a "free draw" for bogus jewelry, is right, and a legitimate subject of license, most surely the pick-pocket should not be turned out of the ring. Certainly his calling is as respectable as the others, and in some respects much the most valuable of the lot. This Society has most beautiful grounds, with a fine spring pouring its wreath of water, into a trough, under the shade of the giant oaks. The show ring is a pretty amphitheatre, snugly ensconced amid the sloping sides of the miniature hills, whose sides are clothed with a carpet of blue grass, above which wave the leafy branches of the oak openings.

The officers are an excellent and en-

ergetic set of men. They erred in the granting of license to the parties named, and as freely admit the error as we do.

They pledge themselves that no more of this shall come in to mar the future usefulness of this valuable institution.—They have done no more than many of our other county Fairs have done, and not even as bad as several that we could name—one in particular, where a man was murdered in a drunken brawl, within a hundred feet of where we stood examining a new corn planter.

Some think the usefulness of our county Fairs have culminated, and they will soon sink into nought; but we think the evils that have followed in their train have rather culminated, and that the bright day of their usefulness is now ready to dawn upon the public. Good and true men everywhere have seen where we were drifting, and are putting forth their best energies to check our downward career. We know and feel that a great change is to come, that the Fairs of 1861 will be unlike those of 1860, in this, and that they will be the true exponents of our industrial progress.

IMPLEMENT.

A three shovel plow, made by Waterman & Co., Decatur, is well made, and looks as though it might be a very useful implement. It will need to be doubled and placed on a pair of wheels, with a driver's seat, to come in competition with the new cultivators. The days of the shovel plows and cultivators, as now constructed, are on the wane; their star of empire is just setting, and their usefulness must form new combinations.

A fine show of plows, from the shop of Toby & Anderson, Peoria, attracted no small attention. These plows have a good reputation throughout the State.

Keller's corn planter is the only one on the ground; is simple, looks durable and efficient.

The "Telegraph Fodder Cutter," exhibited by R. Greeley, of Decatur, drew crowds. It has a capacity for almost anything, but corn stalks, with the great ears on, was its favorite food, slicing them up with perfect ease. These are made for either hand or horse power.—They are the best cornstalk cutters that we have seen.

DORSEY'S ADJUSTABLE CULTIVATOR.

This is another of the new cultivators,

to work the corn crop, with two horses, and on which the driver has a seat to ride while driving his team. It is a long way ahead of the common cultivator, though far from being perfect. We expect large things from this new style of implement, but we are not disposed to be satisfied short of perfection; these crude machines promise well, when we consider that it is the first year that they have been brought out, and we may now look forward with confidence for a rapid improvement in their construction.

THE BIG APPLE.

Visitors and pomologists at the State Fair will recollect the plate of large apples, presented by Mr. Capps, from Logan county, one of which weighed thirty-six and a half ounces. Mr. Capps called them *Glori Mundi*, but others beside ourselves dissented from this opinion, as they bore evidence of difference, though the general conclusion was that the wonderful size and growth would account for the difference; but we now have the most conclusive evidence that they are not identical. Mr. James Buckles, residing five miles north of Illinoisopolis, in Logan county, had on exhibition several samples of the same variety exhibited by Mr. Capps at the State Fair, and which Mr. B. calls "Mountain Flora." Mr. B. purchased the trees nine years since of an Englishman by the name of Lopham, who had a small nursery near Decatur, but who has since deceased. Mr. Capps is a neighbor of Mr. B., and purchased his trees of the same person. Mr. B. says there are but four trees of this variety, so far as he knows. He thinks the trees sold by Mr. L. came from England, at least so Mr. C. stated to him, and the variety under notice he named as above. The trees have borne for three or four seasons, and the fruit exhibited is but a fair sample of the crop. He has exhibited them at several Fairs, and they have not before attracted any very marked attention. Mr. C. R. Overman was at this Fair with a fine show of apples, and called our attention to this fruit, and notwithstanding their enormous size, visitors looked at them, wondered, and passed on without further inquiry. But to Mr. O. and our humble self, this could not be so easily done, and we hunted up the owner, and learned what we could of its history. Mr. B. can neither read nor

write, but is an active, intelligent farmer, having some fine stock, besides several other things on exhibition. If it is not probable that this apple will prove valuable for orchard culture; but for its remarkable size should receive the attention of the amateur fruit grower. It is possible, with the clue that we have given, that more of the history of this Broddinag fruit may be unraveled. Can some of our Decatur friends give us aid in the premises?

Mr. S. W. Hampshire, of Decatur, has a harrow and roller combined. We were assured that Dr. Johns and others who had tried it, considered it valuable.

C. R. Overman made fine display of apples, fruit and ornamental trees, among them a fine show of Evergreens. There were several lots of plants, but as the names were strenuously suppressed, we have nothing further to say of them.

It had been our intention to have made a full report of this show, but we were met on the very threshhold of our labor with this want of names, and we reluctantly put up our note book. We have done with the attempt to report articles on exhibition when we have to spend time to look up the owners. If the Society or owner does not think his name of any value on his goods, we shall not trouble ourself to advertise them to the world.

In the Fine Arts we observed several fine paintings, among them the "Rail Splitter," by Mrs. James Millikin, of Decatur.

An exhibition of juvenile speakers occupied some time, and performed very creditably, but it is quite certain that the proper place for this sort of intellectual feast is the school house and not the fair ground, which should be occupied with the industrial, rather than the literary progress of the age.

[From the Ohio Farmer.]

Premiums for Crops Awarded by the Indiana State Fair.

The following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* shows the yield of corn obtained by those who entered their crops for premiums. The premiums are offered on one, five and ten acres:—On one acre, Ellis R. Lake, Marion county, raised 263 bu.; S. R. Woodfill, do., 115 bu.; Wm. M. Pritchard, Johnson county, 216½ bu.; and J. P. Dawson, Warren county, 205½ bu. On five acres, Wm. M. Pritchard, Johnson county, raised 194 1-7 bu.; S. R. Woodfill, Marion

county, 141 bu.; E. R. Lake, Marion county, 247 bu.; and J. P. Dawson Warren county, 180½ bu. On ten acres, E. R. Lake, Marion county, raised 263 bu.; George Woodfill, Marion county, 147½ bu.; D. G. Rabb, Ohio county, 132½ bu.; Wm. M. Pritchard, Johnson county, 172 bu.; J. P. Dawson, Warren county 157 bu.

These entries were made by six persons, living in different parts of the State. The soil is represented as being a rich, sandy loam. Mr. Lake, whose crop of ten acres and of one acre, gave the enormous yield of 263 bushels per acre, makes the following statement of his crop of one acre. His soil, cultivation, etc., are stated thus:

"Quality of soil, a sand and loam river bottom, based on clay. Broken up about ten inches deep, about the first of May, and planted from the 10th to the 15th of the same month, in rows one way, three feet apart, and the plants from five to six inches apart in the row. Plowed with a shovel plow three times; whole cost of cultivation and seed, \$4 85."

His crop of ten acres was raised on the same kind of soil, but with different cultivation. Plowed six inches deep, about middle of April; planted in rows, three and a half feet each way, with four to five grains in a hill; plowed four times with a shovel plow, and hoed over after the first plowing.

His five acre yield of 247 bushels had the same soil and cultivation, but the plowing was only eight inches. This corn was weighed, and it is probable that the yield would be reduced somewhat after becoming dry.

For premiums on wheat, we have the following entries:—For one acre, S. Hooker, Warren county, 46 bushels per acre. J. Lemaster, Howard county, 46½ bu.; S. T. Jackson, Wabash county, 37 bu.; George Woodfill, Marion county, 46 bu.; Wm. A. Jackson, Wabash county, 50½ bu.; Jas. Orr, Delaware county, white 49 bu.; red, 47 bu. For five acres, A. Heron, Fayette county, 44 bu.; N. Piatt, Warrick county, 34½ bu.; F. Whitford, Marion county, 41 bu.; and J. D. Williams, Knox county, 28½. For ten acres, J. Lemaster, Howard county, 45 bu.; and James Hudelson, Ogden county, Ind., 37 bu.

It may be interesting to know what was the manner of cultivation given for the largest and for the smallest yield.—Here it is:

1. The largest yield is that of Mr. Jackson, and his statement is, that the soil was alluvial bottom, about two feet deep, based on hard, compact clay; that the ground had been cultivated quite a number of years in corn in the usual way; that there was no draining and no manures used; that it was sown in Med-

iterranean wheat the first week in September, among the standing corn, and put in with a three-shovel plow. Cost of seed and tillage \$3 50 per acre.—Here was indifferent cultivation; no freezing out, and doubtless very good soil.

2. The lowest yield was that of Mr. Williams, one of our best and most energetic farmers. His soil was White river bottom, plowed twice; when plowed and depth not stated; put in with a cultivator about the 20th September; the amount and kind of seed not stated.—The land had been cultivated about 22 years, and had always produced good crops. Total cost, \$10 50 per acre.—No statement is made about freezing or any other casualty.

BARLEY CROP.

Two entries by I. Shimp, of South Bend county. His crop was 37½ acres; average yield 50 bushels and 20 pounds per acre. The soil was prairie, based on clay and gravel. He plowed eight inches deep, used a sub-soil plow, sowed 1½ bushels of seed to the acre, with a drill, in the last week in August. The land had been in cultivation for about 25 years, every year except the two last years, when it was in clover, and which was broken up for this crop.

REMARKS—The Hoosiers have rubbed Alladin's Lamp with their deep tillage and thorough culture, and the most wonderful results appear. Is it not possible for us to do something; shall they be allowed the palm of victory; shall the rich rolling prairies of the Upper Mississippi stand behind the timbered land of the Wabash, and the White river. We hope not. Deep tillage, manure and thorough culture, can and should do something for us. Shall we try?—ED.

SINGULAR FACT.—On the 15th of August, 1860, a heifer fed by Mr. J. Charlton, at Little Bennington, near Corbridge, was slaughtered by Mr. R. Coxon, butcher, of Hill Top, Esh, near Durham. The animal was rising three years old, was in perfect health, lively and playful, and when killed weighed 29 stone, or 406 pounds. When it was cut up there were found in the part of the intestines between the first and second stomach, enveloped in a watery fluid, and not mixed with food, the following substances: Nineteen small pebbles, a small piece of metal, half of the iron heel of a boot, two shillings, (of the coinage of George III. and George IV.,) a penny piece. The coins were discolored, and they, as well as the pebbles, were much rounded at the edges. The whole weigh half of a pound. There were present, when these substances were taken from the animal, Mr. R.

Coxon and his wife, and Mr. A. Shaw of Hill Top, and his wife. They are now in the possession of the Rev. T. Chevalier, of Esh, and will be placed in the Durham University Museum.—*Durham (England) Advertiser.*

Cobs for Fuel—Hand Corn Shellers.

Our people are just beginning to appreciate the value of Cobs for fuel. Nearly or quite all the cobs at the depot are now used for domestic fuel and to generate steam.—This to our city is worth several thousand dollars annually, and must increase with the growth of the place and the extension of corn culture. A large amount of these cobs are hauled back to the farms for use, thus making an extra expense which would be saved if the corn was shelled at home.—There are a great number of farmers who grow small lots, say one to two thousand bushels, and who haul this eight or ten miles to the depot, where it is sold in the ear. Now if they use the cobs they must haul them back again. Let us look at this and see if a better way cannot be devised. A ton of corn makes a good load and there is three tons and a half of corn to the one hundred bushels. At the distance of ten miles it is worth two dollars, and at five miles one dollar a ton to haul it, in a hundred bushels of corn there is fourteen to nineteen-twentieths of a ton of cobs and corn to pay the shelling, say of cobs about twelve hundred pounds. Here is a loss of about one cent on the bushel in hauling, to say nothing of the hauling back of the cobs, or doing without them. In buying the corn the sheller takes enough to pay him for shelling, say two to five pounds. Now with a hand sheller and separator, two hands can shell and sack one or two hundred bushels per day, depending on the dryness of the corn. With this advantage that they can at the same time assort it, which under the present regulations for buying is an item from one to two cents per bushel—nearly enough to pay the cost of shelling. We believe that good dry cobs are worth half as much as coal. To be safe, we will put them at two dollars, and this is no more than they cost to haul them. We saw an excellent hand sheller and separator, all of iron, standing in front of a warehouse, marked at \$15. Now, we think we are safe in saying that in marketing fifteen hundred bushels of corn at the present low price its cost can be saved in shelling it on the farm. 1st. The saving in the weight, as seventy pounds in the ear will make more than fifty-six shelled. 2d. The assorting. 3d. The hauling of the cobs to market. 4th. The value of the cobs. In addition to this the shelling can nearly or quite all of it be done

in bad weather, and at such times as the other farm work is not pressing. We think our small farmers will consult their interest in looking a little deeper into this subject.—It may save them many times hauling wood through the mud, and having something that will make a pleasant fire at all times, that has not to be cut up in short lengths with a dull axe or a duller saw.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
Springfield, Dec., 1860.

EDITOR ILLINOIS FARMER:—*Dear Sir:*—While each competitor is supposed to know the rules published in the Premium List, which may affect the award of the premium he seeks to obtain, it may be well to republish the following, from page 14, of the List of Premiums offered by this Society for 1860:

"All exhibitors competing for premiums on farms, will be required to give the following statistics in writing:

"1st. The number of acres under cultivation, and the number devoted to each crop.

"2d. The number of bushels of wheat, corn, oats and other grains raised, and the amount of land appropriated to each one.

"3d. The number of tons of hay, and the amount for each acre.

"4th. The amount of stock raised, fed and grazed on the same, viz: cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, etc., and their probable value.

"5th. The number of hands employed, the cost of their labor.

"These reports to be made to the Corresponding Secretary, previous to the first day January, 1861."

The Executive Committee will assemble here on Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1861; to transact the usual business, receive Reports, make awards, etc.

The Executive Committee, under the new Constitution, will also meet here on the second Monday, (14th) of January.

Competitors for premiums on Field Crops ought to send the required samples of the crops to these Rooms, before the meeting on the 9th January.

Parties who desire to have plates of Animals, or articles inserted in the next volume of the Transactions of this Society, will please communicate with me as early as convenient.

Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies who have not already done so, are earnestly requested to send me at an early day the reports of the doings of such Societies, for the years 1859 and 1860.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Cor. Sec'y Ill. State Agricultural Society.

How to Cook a BEEFSTEAK.—The following were the rules adopted by the celebrated "Beefsteak Club," started in England in 1734:

Pound well your meat until the fibers break,
Be sure that next you have, to broil the steak,
Good coal is plenty; nor a moment leave,
But turn it over this way and then that,
The lean should be quite rare—not so the fat.
The platter now and then the juice receive,
Put on your butter, place it on your meat,
Salt, pepper, turn it over, serve and eat.

[From the Chicago Democrat.]

HOW AND WHERE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAPLY.—THE GREAT GIFT BOOK STORE OF J. A. COLBY.—Now the election is over. The long winter nights are coming on. The holidays are approaching. Our farmer friends, and our readers in the country towns and villages, will be thinking of procuring their stock of winter books, for reading and for presents at Christmas and New Years. We will do them a real kindness by indicating to them where and how they can buy their books the cheapest and best.

The book store of J. A. Colby, 118 Randolph street, is one of the institutions of this city.—There the visitors will find a stock of books of every kind, unequalled in extent, completeness and elegance. Every book, ancient, modern, gay, lively and severe; History, Religion, Romance, Poetry, all find their place on the shelves and tables of this extensive store. These books are all sold as low as they can be bought at any other establishment in the country. But in addition to this, the purchaser of every book receives a free gift of jewelry, ranging in value from fifty cents to one hundred dollars! Mr. Colby was the parent and originator of this gift book system. He has pursued it for seven or eight years, and all over the country no one can be found to say that they did not receive full value, and more, for all they invested with him. Let our friends call at this establishment when they come to the city, or send to Mr. Colby for a catalogue of their publications, which they will send free of charge. They can take our word for it that they will be more than satisfied with the manner in which they can buy books here. The patrons of this house will get their returns for money sent to J. A. Colby for books, much sooner than if they had sent to the eastern cities for them, as the distance is so much less; and the charges will not amount to more than one-third as much as they would if the books were sent from New York, Philadelphia, or any other eastern city. The gifts which are presented to the buyers of books consist of gold and silver watches, gold chains, silk dresses, lockets, bracelets, breast pins, etc. The articles are of good quality, and the distribution of the gifts is so arranged that no deception is practiced upon the buyer. For full particulars send for a catalogue.

d10daf1t
From the Chicago Tribune.

NEW GRAIN ELEVATORS.—Chicago, already the largest grain market in the world, is steadily aiding to its facilities for carrying on this trade. We notice with pleasure that Munger & Armour, and Smith and Sturges, who are among our most experienced and enterprising houses in this line, are each building a new Elevator on the South Branch. These are to be of the largest class, built in the most substantial manner, and furnished with the best and most approved machinery, and are to be completed early in the spring. Some idea of the immense amount of grain which may be handled in them, may be gathered from the fact that they are furnished with near thirty of Fairbanks' 400 bushel and 500 bushel Hopper Scales, which are by universal consent the best in use, and that each of these scales, so perfect will be the machinery, can be loaded to its full capacity, and the grain discharged again from the Hopper, in less than ten minutes. In view of the immense and fertile country lying back of us, traversed in all directions by numerous railroads, having their centre here, and of our present and increasing facilities for receiving and shipping grain, and the experience and enterprise of our business men, it is reasonable to expect Chicago will be in the future, as now, the great grain market of the world.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Another year has rolled its "annual round;" a year rich in the products of the soil; a year of active, toiling progress, since we took charge of the *ILLINOIS FARMER*. Twelve visits have we made to the social circle that gathers at the fireside of the industrial army, the tillers of the soil, and the mechanic and the merchant who cultivate the broad acres of the rolling prairie, the large garden or the small yard, with its wealth of flowers; to all these have we made our monthly visits, bringing to them our own and the gathered experience of others. It has not been our task to supply the news of the day, to cater to the taste of the general reader, as that task belongs to the daily and weekly press, whose duty it is to gather up and send out a history of the times. Our duty has been to induce a more careful and profitable culture of the soil; to embellish our homes, and to take a higher stand in the field of progress. That we have not fulfilled the expectations of all our friends, we are free to admit; though we may claim that the great majority have felt well repaid for the outlay, judging from the large increase of the readers of the *FARMER*. Thus encouraged, we feel that we must press onward, never to lay down our pen, so long as we find great truths underlying our wants, not yet brought to the perception of the masses. What short comings we may have been guilty of, are not for the want of a desire to do more, or for the want of industry, for we have had to make up the pages of the *FARMER* at odd times, amid the more pressing business of the farm, the orchard, the nursery and the garden; added to this was no small amount of other incidental business that has occupied much of our time, and required our best efforts. We have been compelled to travel thousands of miles, to be up late and early, to accomplish the tasks that lay before us; but we hope to begin the year with less of care, less of pressing business, that shall take us from home, and should we continue in charge of the *FARMER*, we shall be able to give it more of our time, and by enlarging its size make it much more useful. Of this we shall speak more particularly in another part of the paper.

ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS.—This little booklet is No. Seven of the series issued from the office of the *Country Gentleman*, at Albany, N. Y. It contains one hundred and twenty-four pages, edited by J. J. Thomas, and embellished with one hundred forty engravings of working-men's cottages, plans of grounds, new agricultural implements, fruits, etc. The chapter on noxious weeds is of itself worth more than the cost of the book, which is only twenty-five cents, free by mail. It should be in the hands of every farmer. Address Luther, Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., and inclose the amount in postage stamps.

SEED LIST.—We have received the wholesale seed list of Charlwood & Cummins, of 14 Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, London, England. The list is a very extensive one, and to those who purchase English seeds the prices appear low.—They report an advance in the price of many seeds in consequence of the wet season.

THE WEATHER.—November has continued fine autumn weather until the 22d, when we were treated with a snow storm, which came up from the south-east, with but a short notice, commencing at one o'clock, P. M. The snow fell some four inches. The thermometer next day went down in the close neighborhood of zero. Yesterday (the 26th) we had a rain, and the ground is again nearly bare, with a frost this morning, and farmers now resume even husking. It is seldom that we have such a sharp turn of weather so early in the season. Stubble land can be plowed, but the great hurry is with the corn harvest, which, notwithstanding the early ripening of the crop, and the fine weather, is not one half done.

The Gardener's Monthly for November, is before us, and well filled with interesting gardening items we cannot do our gardening friends a greater favor than to induce them to order this valuable monthly. We club with the *FARMER* at one dollar and fifty cents the two.

O'REILLY'S AMERICAN TERRACULTOR.—This new invention is attracting considerable attention at the east; but from all we can read of it, it will not disturb the equilibrium of our present implements. Mr. O. is the same person who gave such an impetus to telegraphing, and is one of the most energetic men now living, and if it is possible to make this rotary digger useful, he will spare no effort of money or brain to do it; but our faith is very small indeed in its success.

MACOUPIN COUNTY FAIR.—Mr. Huggins writes us that in farm products this county was ahead of the State Fair. This we can easily believe, for any active man who took a deep interest in the success of the Fair, and gave it his personal attention, could easily get up a better show in that department than that which graced our State Fair. These things require a little more than the mere printing and distributing of the premium list. Individuals—the local press, and all that must be evoked to fill up and perfect the show. We hope nothing will prevent us from meeting our good friends of Macoupin on the Fair ground next season.

Gratuitous Advertising.

WILMINGTON, Del., November, 1860.
M. L. DUNLAP, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—Enclosed you will find full scheme of Delaware State Lottery, Class 620, to be drawn on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860. Being anxious to sell the capital prize, and create an excitement in your locality, we have selected and now hold for you a package of 26 well arranged tickets in the enclosed scheme which can draw the four highest prizes, amounting to nearly \$50,000. This package gives you the advantage of \$32.50 worth of tickets, and will be sent you on sending us \$20, (bills on any Bank good when at home,) and to convince you of our confidence in its success, we will promise to send you another package in one of our extra lotteries, free of cost, if the package we have selected for you does not draw at least \$3,000 more than you sent us. We have made this offer in good faith, with a desire to sell you the capital or some other good prize, and the only favor in return we ask of you, is, that after you receive the amount the package draws, you will use your influence among your friends to increase our business in your neighborhood. Enclose us \$20, and the package will be sent you by return mail. The official drawings with a written result of the amount your package draws, will be sent you the day after the drawing takes place. Hoping to hear from you soon, Very respectfully yours,

Wilmington, Del., Box 717. SMALLWOOD & CO.

P. S.—All money sent by express comes at our expense.

REMARKS.—Gracious goodness! what nice, appreciating gentleman these ticket vendors are! Just think of it! "We have selected, and now hold for you," and all we have to do is to send them the very small sum of \$20, when we are to have the tickets that *can* draw \$50,000. Dear, considerate, kind, philanthropic Messrs. Smallwood & Co., could you not have said *will* draw, just as easy as *can*? But we must set it down to your modesty, for it is not possible that you want to tantalize us. Appreciating your great kindness and good intentions to us, we have concluded to remit you the \$20.—Well, we have just returned from the Bank, and unfortunately, exchange is five per cent; well, five times twenty is one hundred, making \$21. But in looking over our funds, we have two dollars Bank of Aurora, ten of the State Bank, and the balance on the National Bank; and just at present we cannot use the funds, but in a few days it will all be right; but as so small a sum as \$20 can be of but little object to such large capitalists as yourselves, we propose that you charge us the \$21, which gives you \$1 for exchange, and when we draw the \$50,000 prize, you can deduct it from the amount, and send us the \$49,979 by a special messenger, and we shall always appreciate your kindness. To think that you should have selected us as the recipient of this great boon; why, bless your dear souls, we shall always remember your lotteries, and shall on all occasions recommend them to our friends, especially the prizes. This \$49,979 will make us rich, and we shall now propose to retire to a private life, and we herewith give the publishers of the *FARMER* notice that so soon as the special messenger arrives with the spindulicks, that they must thenceforth look out for another editor. But in consideration of the great love that we have to our readers, we intend to have their subscriptions marked paid a year in advance. And to the Messrs. Smallwood & Co. who have been so magnanimous as to send us such a kind offer, and in consideration that they have been at large expense to have said letter lithographed, all except our humble address, we shall be under everlasting gratitude to them, and to show our appreciation of the favor, we have ordered a leather medal, four inches in diameter and half an inch thick, in which the Goddess of Humbug stands rampant in a field of copper bronze, with the motto, "Great is the GODDESS of HUMBUG—great the TEMPLE of the DELAWARE LOTTERIES—and great shall be the names of Messrs. Smallwood & Co., their profits." On the obverse, is the Fool Killer, slaying his thousands without mercy, and Smallwood in the distance, running after him and begging him to stay his hand, calling out, "Oh, good Fool Killer, stay, oh stay thy hand; dost thou not know that those are the friends and protectors of our Great Temple; may be one of them may yet draw the capital prize, and thus become immortal! Stop thy destructive hand!" We are also preparing the plan of a monument to their memory, to be carved out of the giant cottonwood, so as to hand down their names to the latest ages.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that thousands of these special offers of great fortunes have been mailed to the rural population of our State, and we hope that all who receive this tempting offer will allow these liberal gentlemen to deduct the twenty dollars from the prizes, and thus keep our inconvertible currency at home.

RAT TERRIERS.—Mr. A. G. Hanford advertises this invaluable animal in this number of the *FARMER*. Our farm and grounds swarmed with rats, but fortunately we purchased one of these rat killers (tan) and now there is scarcely a rat on the premises, certainly none about our buildings. Mr. Hanford can be depended on for what he says.

THE COLUMBUS (Ohio) NURSERY.—We have a letter from A. G. Hanford, of Waukesha, Wis., informing us that he had purchased an interest in the above establishment. We can congratulate Mr. Batcham upon his good fortune in obtaining Mr. H. as a partner, and the tree-planting public will be the gainers in thus combining so large an amount of talent, energy and capital in this business, so valuable to the new farms of the west. This Nursery is now the largest and best arranged in the State of Ohio, and probably west of Rochester. Over a hundred acres are closely planted, and present a most thrifty growth of Nursery stocks. It was established five years since, and the specimen trees are just coming into bearing. The grounds are laid out in good taste, and the collection reflects the extended Pomological skill of the manager, Mr. B., under whose charge the Nursery has obtained its present popularity. To those of our friends who wish to send East for their trees we can most cordially commend this establishment.

THE PRAIRIES OF THE WESTERN STATES—THEIR ADVANTAGES.

—*By Charles Lindsay.*—This is a pamphlet of a hundred pages of small size, in which the writer gives sage conclusions in reference to the value of the plains. He landed at Milwaukee, passed to Prairie du Chien, St. Paul thence to Davenport by steamboat—by rail to Mendota, Sandoval, St. Louis, by steamer to Alton, went to Springfield, Tolono, Kankakee and Chicago, occupying about two weeks, and strange to say, he has been able to get up this very valuable work, showing that the timber lands and eight months of winter in Canada are more valuable than the prairies of Illinois, under more genial skies. The writer could have made just as good a book without spending time and money to visit the West. In fact, from the mis-statements occurring throughout the work, it might well be doubted whether he really made the trip. He is pleased with nothing that is not either English or Canadian, and for this reason makes the longest stop at Kankakee, with the French Canadians. Everywhere his eye met the flat prairie, and everywhere the dreaded ague and congestion chills crossed his path. Wheat could not be grown, and corn was of no value. Sickness and starvation were the rule and good health the exception.

We are probably indebted to some enterprising land company in the province, which is ambitious to sell cheap woodlands, and who dislike to hear of our Illinois central railway lands which have so roused their ire, since the visit of Mr. Carroll.

We have space for but little of this wonderful production.

FROM BURLINGTON TO MENDOTA.—"Scarcely any rolling land occurs; and in the entire distance of 120 miles we did not cross more than one stream of any kind. The farmers depend for water upon two sources; what are called sloughs, which, with very few exceptions, dry up at certain seasons, and wells."

* * * "But she can turn her corn into beef; and indeed this is about the only thing she can do with it; a fact which accounts for the existence of some considerable droves of cattle which we passed between the Mississippi and Mendota."

Rather rich, that.

"The sloughs, before mentioned, produced malaria, in the process of drying up. Everybody in Illinois, I found only too familiar with the reputation of the congestive chill and its certain fatality in the third paroxysm. A clergyman, who was lecturing at Mendota on "War and Prophecy," told me that he had known numerous instances of this disease. It is liable to occur at any season of the year; and the strongest are cut off in a few days. A friend of his, who lived north of Mendota, was attacked with it in the previous November, one night after supper. He hurried to bed; but it was to the bed of death; he expired at the end of eight days."

No wonder our traveler hurried out of the State as fast as possible.

AT MENDOTA.—"Here the country is a dead level in all directions. The effect is anything but agreeable. You seem to be cramped up by the very extension of space, where there are no prominent objects on which the eye can fix. The vision is bounded by the flatness of the surface in this amplitude of space; for where the surface is level the eye cannot see any portion of it at a great distance. The very fact of being level prevents that; and as to infinity of space, we can look towards the sky on any clear day, be we where we may. The effect of the prairie upon the vision is the reverse of that conceived by those who have not seen it; and where the land has not been broken up, the effect is not agreeable."

A SOCKDOOLER.—"The bottom land of the Grand Prairie may boast a soil of undoubted fertility; but it is wanting in two most important elements of civilization—wood and water—the latter being also one of the first necessities of existence. Not a tree is to be seen; not a stream occurs for hundreds of miles; not a drop of water is to be had but what the sloughs present; which is necessarily of the worst quality; and, besides, this source fails every year, leaving malaria behind; with the whole train of diseases of which malaria is the father: fever and ague, bilious fever—which occurs in the fall—the terrible congestive chill, and what is called "winter fever," being, according to some doctors, a compound of lung fever, bilious affection and erysipelas."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. LANDS.—"Take them all in all—considering the absence of wood and water, the uncertainty of the climate, and the prevalence of malaria—should say they are the least desirable lands in America for a settler to purchase. But where only spring wheat can be grown, the productive capacity of a country is not comparable to that of a country like Upper Canada; and thus the advantage of climate possessed by the latter, must be added to that of an abundance of water, in living streams and timber. Where all the water that exists on a farm occurs in sloughs, which dry up in summer and leave malaria behind them; where there is no unfailing resource but wells, which have to be sunk from twenty to thirty feet, and not unfrequently much lower, the disadvantage is so marked that a country so situated cannot be compared to one like Canada which abounds everywhere with living streams of pure water, from which malaria is not generated."

To a Canadian friend are we indebted for this valuable work on the explorations of our country in 1859, and which is warm from the press.

MIXED CORN.—Farmers will do well to sort their corn before sending to market, to suit the new grades, "pure white, pure yellow and mixed." The mixed will sell several cents a bushel below the other grades, rank with rejected, or No. 2. In cribbing, it would cost but little to separate the sorts.

ADAM'S CORN SHELLER.—This invaluable hand corn sheller and separator, made at Sandwich, De Kalb county, is in great demand by the farmers, and is well worthy of being brought into general use.

THE FLOWERS GARDEN.—Tender roses should now, if they have not already been cut back and covered with earth, be attended to. Pink borders should be covered with boards or straw, and all half hardy shrubs, plants, climbers and grape vines should be laid on the ground and covered with boxes, straw or earth. We find earth not only the best in most cases, but the most convenient. All tender raspberries should be bent down and covered.

PURPLE CANE RASPBERRY.—Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, has an abundant supply of this most valuable of all the raspberry family for prairie culture. The Dr. is to be at Bloomington on the 18th, where he will take orders for this plant.

SAGOHUM SYRUP.—We are in receipt of a sample of syrup made on Cook's Evaporator, at the Fair, held at Jacksonville, "from cane about two-thirds ripe, in thirty minutes." It is of a beautiful color and pleasant taste. These Evaporators are made by Messrs. Blymer, Bates & Day, of Mansfield, Ohio. See their card in another part of the paper.

RAT TERRIER.—Our express agent gave us a pleasant surprise, a few days since, by handing us a young rat terrier, sent us by the kindness of our good friend, A. G. Hanford, of Waukesha, Wis. Mr. H. says: "I send you to-day, per American Express, one of my little terriers. She is thorough bred, from the best stock that I could find in this country. Her grand mother I procured from Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of \$24, and was bred from imported stock. Appended to her pedigree was a guarantee that she was a match for any dog in America as a ratter. I found that she was not particular whether her game was rabbits, woodchucks, or cats. Her progeny, as far as I have observed and learned, have proved worthy of their distinguished progenitors." Our ratter, "Ned," is very successful in the rabbit line, and we had no small task to convince him that cats were not a proper and legitimate game. We return our most grateful thanks to our friend Hanford for his valuable favor.

CHICAGO, Dec 12, 1860.

Hams Sugar Cured.

M. L. DUNLAP—Editor Illinois Farmer—DEAR SIR:—I hand you a process for curing hams, which I hope you may find advantageous to the readers of your valuable paper:

To 100 pounds green hams, 3 pounds of sugar, or 8 pints of molasses, (sugar considered preferable,) 8 pounds of salt, 3 ounces of saltpetre, (dissolved) fresh water to cover, (with weights to keep down.) Hams cured by the above process should be moved as often as practicable, *more than better*, as it keeps the pickle equal and sweet.

Yours, truly, O. W. HAMMILL.

We have frequently dined off the hams cured by the above process, and consider them the best that we have ever eaten. We have cured our hams by the same formula of material, but instead of taking them up and re-packing every three days as they should be, we let them lie in the pickle for some six weeks, and then take them out to smoke. The great improvement over our process is the plan of taking them out, say twice a week, for some four weeks. It will be seen that this changing of the position of the hams, exposes every part of the surface in time to receive the benefit of the pickle. When hams are packed in a barrel and headed up, rolling them on the floor will answer the same purpose.

Any farmer wishing Chicago sugar cured hams can have them of his own by following out the above process. Solar or Turk's Island salt is the best for the preservation of all meats. It sometimes occurs that too much lime is used in the manufacturer of boiled salt.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We learn indirectly that the annual meeting of this Society will meet at Bloomington, on the 18th inst., and to continue in session four days. Dr. Kennicott, Dr. Warder and other prominent speakers are to be present. We hope the friends of the cause will turn out.

The notice is a very short one, and we fear it may not reach all who would like to attend in time to make their arrangements to go. We would publish the call but cannot do so for the want of a copy.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We would call the particular attention of competitors for farm awards, to the letter of the Secretary, J. P. Reynolds. The Secretaries of County Societies will also find in the same letter something of interest to them. The volume of Transactions is now in good state of forwardness, and waiting for the reports of the County Societies. Hurry up, gentlemen, it is your reports that are wanting.

THE RURAL ANNUAL.—This is a neat little hand book emanating from the office of the *Genesee Farmer* for 1861, and is the fifth of the series. It has a splendid set of illustrations. It is worth double the cost, which is twenty-five cents in postage stamps. Address, Joseph Harris, office of the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, New York.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The back volumes are ready for exchange with our sister States, for similar favors, direct to the Secretary, J. P. Reynolds, Springfield, Illinois.

COLORED FRUITS.—We would invite the attention of nurserymen to the card of Messrs. E. Darrow & Co. We have a book of their plates and are well pleased with it.

FARMER'S JOURNAL.—*Farmer's Journal*, of Montreal, Canada East, is at hand, by way of Springfield. All exchanges should be directed to **ILLINOIS FARMER**, Champaign, Illinois, as the Editor resides there and not at the place of publication.

We had the pleasure of spending several days in company with the editor, I. Perrout, Esq., while taking a trip through our State.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEWING MACHINES AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The Prince and his suite left Portland for home last month. "God save the Queen" and the "Queen's own." Among the few valuables and curiosities collected by the Prince and suite during their visit to the Provinces and the States, we learn that there were two of Grever & Baker's Sewing Machines, which the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos selected in *propria persona*, at the sales-rooms of the above named enterprising firm. Sales-rooms No. 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

DELAY OF THIS NUMBER.—In consequence of the remodeling of the publishing office, the putting up of new presses, and in a general enlargement of the printing office, this number has had to wait the retirement of the mechanics and a restoration of order. The future numbers will be on time. In consequence of the large increase of the business of the office, a person is now detailed to give the business correspondence his especial attention.

The January number will appear in a new form, and greatly enlarged.

SUPERIOR JOB PRINTING.—The Job Printing Department of the JOURNAL office, under the management of B. A. RICHARDS, is now turning out some very fine work. We have been shown a card and a programme printed for the Masonic Festival and Promenade. Both are printed in colors, and we think we have never before seen anything so well executed. The card is an exquisite production, and the programme cannot be beaten anywhere. Mr. RICHARDS is a thorough master of his art, and possesses excellent taste. Any person wanting fine printing executed, will do well to call at the Job Rooms of the JOURNAL. Mr. RICHARDS will give satisfaction in any kind of job or fancy printing he undertakes.

COMMERCIAL

SPRINGFIELD MARKET—DEC. 14.

WHEAT—Winter 90c@\$1;	LARD—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
spring 70@55c;	SUGAR—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb;
FLOUR—\$5 00@6 00 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl;	COFFEE—16@18c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
CORN—25c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	MOLASSES—45@60c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
CORN MEAL—50c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	SALT—\$1 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ sack;
OATS—15c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	SALT—\$2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl;
BEANS—\$1@1 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	MACKEREL—12@18 No 1;
BRAN—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	CODFISH—\$6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 100c;
SHORTS—18c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;	APPLES—Dried, \$1 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;
POTATOES—New, 25@30c;	WOOD—\$2 50@3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cord;
HAY—\$7@9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ton;	COAL—9c $\frac{3}{4}$ bu;
TALLOW—8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;	WHISKY—21@25c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
SOAP—Bar, 3@6c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;	VINEGAR—10c $\frac{3}{4}$ gal;
CANDLES—18c $\frac{3}{4}$ box;	BROOMS—\$1 75@2 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;
BACON—Hams 12@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	BUTTER—12@16c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;
CHICKENS—\$1 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;	HIDES—Dry, best, 10@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c;
BROOM CORN—none.	HIDES—Green, 5@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c;
BACON—Sides, 10c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb;	APPLES—Green, 40@50 $\frac{3}{4}$ c;
EGGS—8c $\frac{3}{4}$ doz;	FEATHERS—\$3@4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 40

[Special Dispatch to the Illinois State Journal.]

ST. LOUIS MARKET—DEC. 14, p. m.

Flour—Sales 150 bbls city extra at \$5, and small lot low grade country superfine at \$4.

Wheat—Sales at \$1 05 and on private terms.

Corn—Sales 140 sacks mixed at 85c; 540 sacks mixed white and 150 sacks white at 88c, and 118 sacks white at 89c.

Oats—Retail business only; 58 sacks at 29c and 54 sacks in double gunnies at 28c.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—DEC. 14.

Stocks—Better with fair business. Money continues easy. C & R 1 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; Del L & W 74; G & C 630 opening; M S 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; do guar 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; M O 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; C C & O 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; Harl 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; do pref 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Erie 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pac Mail 80; Del & Hud 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lac grants 14; O B & Q 64; O & T 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; I O Scrip 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hud 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; N Y C 71; Cumberland 8; Canton 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; I C bonds 88; Mo 68 67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK MARKET—DEC. 14.

Fleur market scarcely so firm but prices generally without important change. Sales 9,000 bbls at \$4 50@4 60 super state; \$4 80@4 95 ex state; \$4 50@4 60 super western; \$4 80@5 10 common to medium extra western; \$5 10@5 20 inferior

to good shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canada flour quiet and unchanged; sales 800 bbls \$4 90@6 55. Rye flour steady at \$8 25@4 common to choice. Wheat market without material change; sales 40,000 bu at \$1 05 good Chicago spring; \$1 07 north-western club; \$1 10@1 11 Mill club and amber Wis and Iowa. Rye quiet at 65. Barley dull and nominally unchanged. Corn market opened firm and closed dull; sales 40,000 bu at 63@64 mixed western; 64@65 southern yellow. Oats scarcely so firm; sales at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ @27 western, Canada and state. Pork dull and nominal; at \$16 25@16 50 mess; \$10 80@11 87 prime. Beef dull and unchanged; small sales. Cut meats dull and entirely nominal.

THE HOG TRADE.

Thursday's Cincinnati Commercial says:

Hogs got a little stimulate to-day, and the pertinacity of holders is rewarded to the extent of an advance of 25c per cwt. Prime weather, light receipts, and more cheerful news abroad, conspire to give the packers more courage. The inactivity just in that period of the season which is usually the most busy, has been very irksome, particularly so, when a force of hands is kept on pay, waiting for something to do.

E. DARROW & BRO., PUBLISHERS, ROCHESTER, have published "Slavery Unmasked: or, Three Years in Eleven Southern States," by Rev. Philo Tower; price \$1. The best anti-slavery book ever published. We will mail one any where on receipt of price. Agents wanted to sell this work.

E. DARROW & BROTHER, PUBLISHERS, Bookseller and Stationers, Rochester, Monroe county, New York; Publishers of The Fruit Preserve Manual, price 15c. Roger's Scientific Agriculture, 75c; &c., &c.—Copies mailed on receipt of price.

E. DARROW & BRO., ROCHESTER, N.Y., publish lithographic plates of Fruits, Flowers, &c., over 300 varieties. Executed in the highest style, by the best artists in the country.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE!

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE

Is simple in construction, easily learned, and with proper management, never gets out of order.

THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE

Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches, and Fastens its own Seams—thereby saving time and Thread.

THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE

Sews equally well on all Fabrics, from the finest Swiss Muslin to the heaviest Cloth or Leather.

THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE

Sews from original Spools, without rewinding, and forms a Seam unsurpassed for Beauty, Elasticity and Strength.

THE GROVER & BAKER STITCH

Is the Double Lock Stitch, which forms a Seam that will not Rip, even if every Fourth Stitch is cut. It is the only Stitch which survives the Washing Tub on Bias Seams.

GROVER & BAKER

Carried off the First Premium for Sewing Machines this year, at the St. Louis Fair.

PRICE, FROM \$40 TO \$100.

H E M M E R , \$1 00.

SALES ROOMS,

NO. 124 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Verandah Row, St. Louis.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AGENT IN every County in the State.

dec 1-far

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

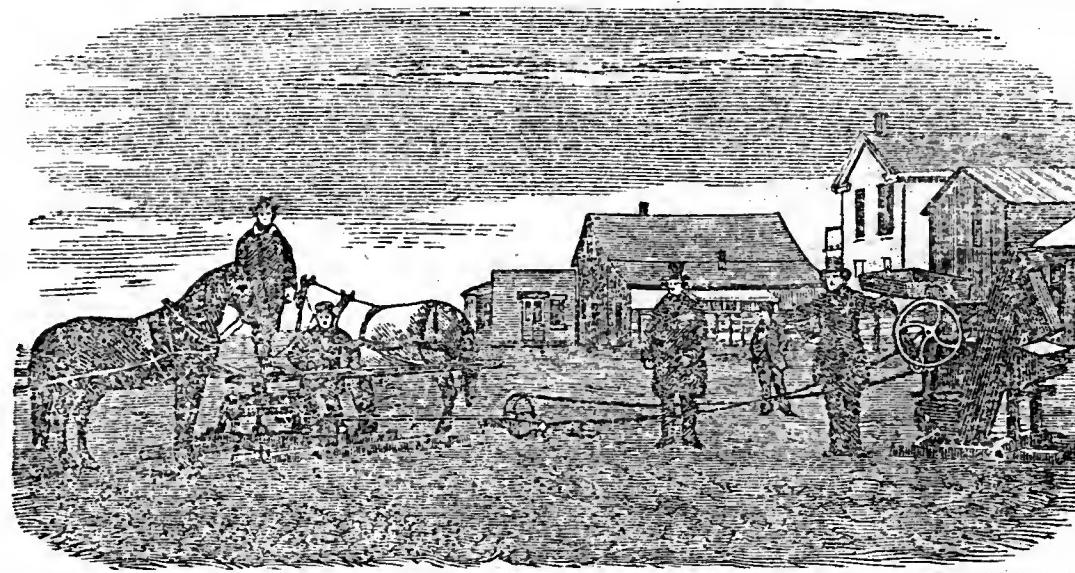
The subscriber continues to

BREED AND SHIP TO ORDER, PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Hartford, Trumbull county, O. S. A. BUSHNELL.

dec 1-F 2m



THE MQUISTON SHELLER AND HORSE POWER. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. CARR.

For particulars address ISAAC P. ATWATER, Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. The most perfect, substantial and economical Farmer's Sheller ever built.

BLOOMINGTON, April 17th, 1860.

Mr. Isaac P. Atwater:

Sir:—In answer to your questions, I will state that since 10th November last, I have shelled with the McQUISTON TWO HORSE POWER ELEVATOR SHELLER, over 45,000 bushels of Corn, with less than \$5 expense for repairs, and my machine is still in good running order and will probably shell as much more. I have shelled, cleaned perfectly and sacked 80 bushels in one hour, and can do it any day with good corn. Would not sell my machine at any price, if I could not get another just like it. Two light horses have done all this shelling and kept fat. I shell and car my own corn at an expense of one and a half cents per bushel.

Yours respectfully,

WM. VREELAND
Corn Buyer, at C. A. & St. L. Depot.

Mr. JOSEPH LUDINGTON, Corn Buyer, etc., at Depot of Illinois Central Railroad, Bloomington, says: I have shelled about 40,000 bushels since 20th November last, with about \$3 expense for repairs, running every day now. Have timed it one hour and shelled 75 bushels. Common average of every day is 50 bushels per hour. It is the most substantial, durable and economical Corn Sheller I have ever seen. Don't think it can be equalled.

Messrs. AUGLE & ALLER, of Bushnell, C. B. & Q. R. R., have shelled about 40,000 bushels since November last. Machine still in good order and shelling every day. Repairs have been trifling. Sheller and Power considered unequalled. Shells from 450 to 600 bushels per day, depending upon the quantity of corn got to it. Have never seen it fed as fast as it would shell.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & SHREVES, Bushnell, have shelled since November about 50,000 bushels; expenses for repairs not to exceed \$5; is in tip top order now and shelling from 500 to 600 bushels per day. For economy and perfection of work, have no idea it can be equalled. Have sold a number of machines in the neighborhood and never known one to be in any way imperfect or incapable of giving the fullest satisfaction to the purchaser.

Messrs. COLE & WEST, also of Bushnell, have shelled with their machine 60,000 bushels since last November, and it is now running every day, and from appearances, will shell as much more without any but trifling expense for repairs. Never think of having to stop for any break down or repairs whatever. Can shell, clean and bag just any quantity of corn the men will put into it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Kewanee, has shelled 35,000 bushels since November. Don't think he has had any expense for repairs. Has run a great many Corn Shellers, small and large, has never seen one before that he considered perfect in every respect. Has never seen two men feed it to its capacity. Thinks it capable of shelling from 500 to 700 bushels per day, if rightly managed.

And I might go on multiplying reports similar to the above, until it would cost me about as much to get you to print it as the profits on the 160 odd machines sold since last October would amount to. It will be understood that the above references are to single machines, that is, one Sheller and its Two Horse Power has done the work named.

If there is any Corn Sheller in the State of Illinois, of any capacity, capable of doing as economical and perfect work, or any Sheller of its capacity able to do as much work, with as little expense for repairs, I would like to hear of it. The parties above named are all responsible gentlemen, who have freely made these statements and volunteered their names as references.

MOARIS, GRUNDY COUNTY, ILLS., April 1860.

Cast Iron Land Rollers, 24 inch diameter in 13 inch sections.

6 Sections \$45—7 Sections \$50—8 Sections \$55—All hung ready for the field.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery at Railroad. Purchaser pay freights.

WHEELER & WILSON.



SEWING MACHINES.

No. 133 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The elegance, speed, noiselessness and simplicity of the machine; the beauty and strength of the stitch; being alike on both sides, impossible to ravel, and leaving no chain or ridge on the underside; the economy of thread and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, have rendered this the

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR

Family Sewing Machine Now Made.

At my office, I sell at New York prices, and give

INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF CHARGE,

to enable purchasers to sew ordinary seams, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant for three years.

The following commendations are selected from a mass of similar documents, with which a volume might easily be filled. We feel gratified to know that many other persons of the highest literary, political and social standing in this country, have volunteered their warm approval of our Family Sewing Machine:

"We are having a great many inquiries for sewing machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. There are a number of very excellent machines now in the market which are deservedly successful. We have, however, never used but one, namely, Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson manufacturing company, and we can say in regard to it that it is without a rival. No other machine exceeds it in its adaptation to all the purposes of domestic use. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility, and without the slightest intention to disparage other machines well known to the public; and we hope thereby to save ourselves considerable time and postage in answering letters which frequently come to us with inquiries touching this subject."—*Scientific American*, April 24, 1858.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work."—*New York Tribune*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others."—*New York Times*.

"The Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence for family use, and we recommend it most emphatically."—*Advocate and Journal*.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits."—*Independent*.

"A sewing machine is among the most useful and economical articles housekeepers can purchase. In looking out for the best, it would be well to see machines of Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing elsewhere."—*Examiner*.

"Wheeler & Wilson's machine are the best ever offered to public patronage. They are simple and durable; easily kept in repair; work without noise; sew with great rapidity; make an even and firm stitch on both sides, that will not rip; economize thread, and are applicable to every purpose and material common to the art in question."—*Christian Inq.*

"Wheeler & Wilson's machines combine everything that can be required in the manufacture of garments. Our friends abroad may be assured that they will give entire satisfaction, and that to purchase one of them is a safe investment."—*Observer*.

"Send or call for circular, containing full particulars, prices, testimonials, &c. June 1-1y"

A. SUMNER.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISH-
MENT offers for sale over 100,000 Trees and Plants,
more or less, of which every one needs who has the smallest
piece of ground for cultivation.

Our list of Apples contains the BEST

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES,
both for market and family use. Also,

Pears, Plums, Cherry,

Apricot, Quince, Currant,
Gooseberry, Blackberry, Raspberry,
Strawberries, Grapes,

may here be found of the best varieties; besides
Evergreens,

Shade and
Ornamental Trees
and Shrubs,

Roses, Dahlias,
Phloxes,
Chrysanthemums, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of the
SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE,

which is very valuable, either for its fast growth or beautiful foliage. This nursery is gaining a high reputation for the accuracy and thorough manner in which everything is done, and the proprietor is determined to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of all persons. Our Trees, Plants and prices, we are sure, will compare favorably with those of any growth in the State, and all interested are cordially invited to visit our grounds and see for themselves.

Apple trees, two years old, \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100; three years old, \$15 per 100; Peaches, \$18 per 100. Description and priced catalogue sent on application. Letters of inquiry receive prompt attention. Packages delivered at the railroad free of drayage.

JONATHAN HUGGINS,
Woodburn, Macoupin county, Illinois.

feb1-far-tf

FLOWE R POTS .

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE

CHICAGO POTTERY,

Chicago Avenue, one block west of Milwaukee Avenue.

Send for catalogue of prices.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1860-ly*

JOB M. LABHART.

TO
**Architects, Builders,
Carpenters, Machinists,
Decorators.**
NOW PUBLISHING WEEKLY, THE
Architects' and Mechanics'
JOURNAL,

The only Illustrated Weekly publication of its kind in this country, and indispensable to all engaged in Building and Mechanical Operations.

EDITED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

Who are well known as among the ablest men in this country.

Every week, Illustrations appear of great practical utility, such as

Engravings of New Buildings

Already erected, now going up, or intended for erection, in different parts of the country.

Designs and Working Details

Connected with Building operations, of great value to Architects, Builders and Carpenters.

The Mechanical Department

Is enriched by Engravings connected with new Inventions, as well as a complete synopsis of everything which is going forward in the Mechanical World.

Subscription, \$2 per annum, in advance.

Send 25 cents for five weekly numbers, as samples.

The *Scientific American*, of October 29, in noticing the *Architects' and Mechanics' Journal*, says it is "Edited with evident ability.....Altogether, the best work of the kind ever published in our city."—[New York.]

Published by Alexander Harthill, 128 Fulton street, New York.

The Trade supplied by any wholesale House in New York.

feb1-tf

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO. N.Y.

Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton Street, New York, and 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Combining all of their Recent Improvements--The Divided Swell, Organ, Melodeon, &c.

THE DIVIDED SWELL CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED IN MELODEONS OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

The Oldest Establishment in the United States, Employing Two Hundred Men, and Finishing Eighty Instruments Per Week.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canadas, are warranted to be perfect in every respect; and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons, may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas.

THE ILLINOIS FARMER:
A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE,
IS PUBLISHED AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
BY BAILHACHE & BAKER,
AND IS
EDITED BY M. L. DUNLAP,
(THE "RURAL" OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

TERMS IN ADVANCE—\$1 year; two copies \$1 50; five copies \$3; ten copies \$6; and one to the getter up of the club; twenty copies \$10. It is not necessary that the club should be all at one office—we send wherever the members of the club may reside.

The postage on the FARMER is only three cents a year in the State of Illinois, and six cents out of it.

Specimen numbers sent free to all applicants.

Subscription money may be sent at the risk of the publisher.

All business letters are to be directed to the publishers, Springfield. And all letters and communications for the eye of the Editor, together with exchanges to the Editor, address ILLINOIS FARMER, Champaign, Illinois.

BAILHACHE & BAKER, Publishers.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

The proceedings of the coming session of the Legislature will possess an unusual amount of interest to the people of our State. We intend to give a full and complete report of the doings of that body in

The Daily Session Journal.

These reports will be prepared expressly for our columns by a corps of phonographic reporters employed for that purpose. The proceedings of each day will be published at length in our issue of the following morning, which will be forwarded to subscribers by the early express trains—reaching all parts of the State on the day of publication.

No other paper will contain these reports entire. Those who wish to have a complete and unbroken record of the doings of the Legislature will order the SESSION JOURNAL. Price \$2 a copy for the Session—cash in advance. The first number will be issued on the 7th day of January, 1861. Subscriptions may be forwarded at any time, to begin on that day.

Postmasters and other persons who forward the names of five subscribers, with the cash, shall receive an extra copy gratis.

Address, JOURNAL OFFICE,
Springfield, Ills.

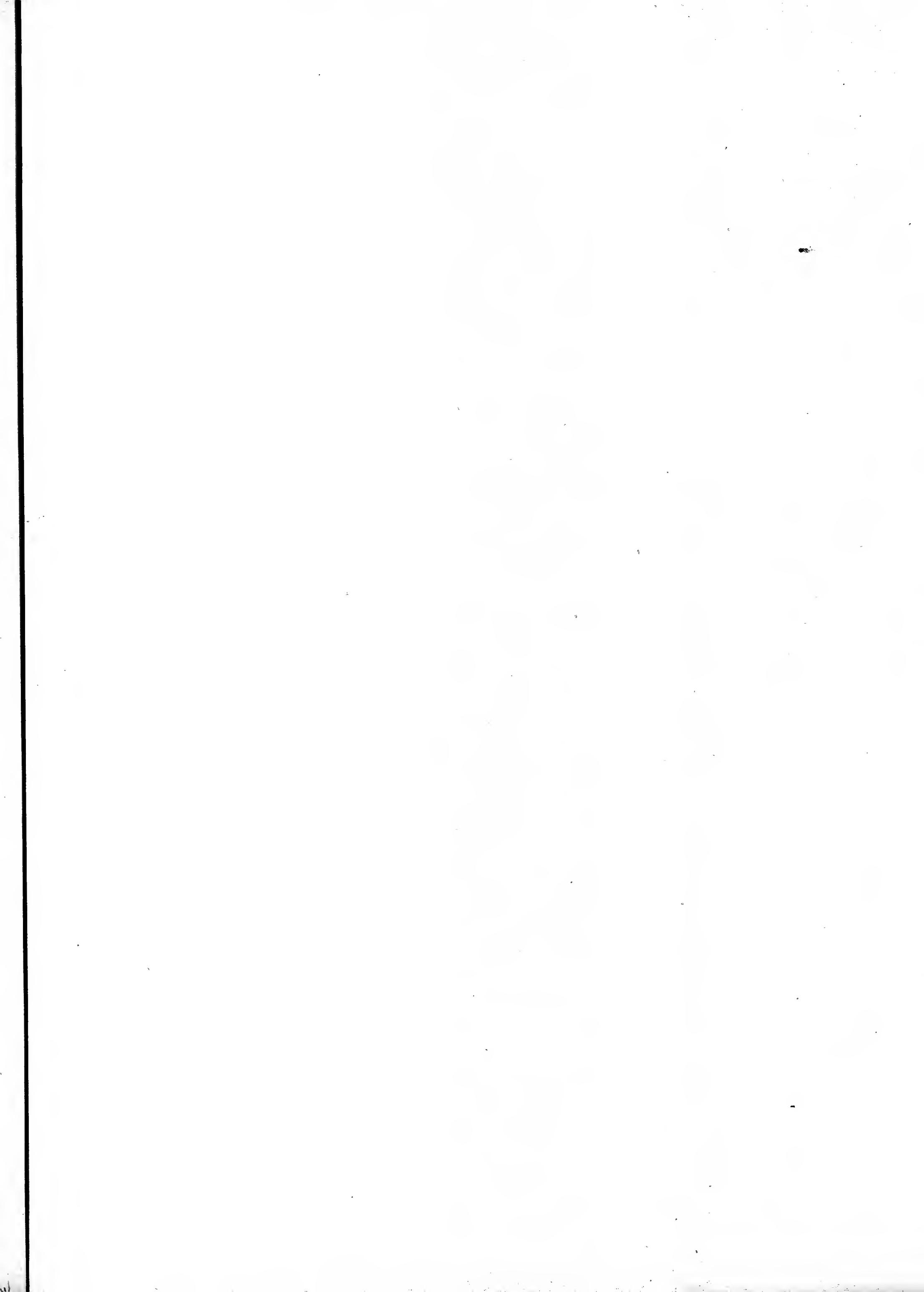
THE ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL

Is confidently offered to the people of Illinois as the best and most reliable news, political, and commercial paper within their reach. It is published at Springfield, the Capital of the State, and is the medium of all official notices, published by State authority. Particular attention is given to commercial affairs, and every number contains copious reviews of the markets in the principal cities.

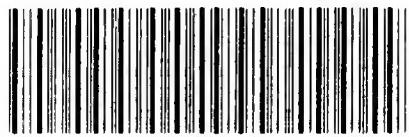
TERMS:

One copy one year.....	\$2 00
Three copies one year.....	5 00
Six " "	7 50
Ten " "	12 00
Twenty " "	20 00

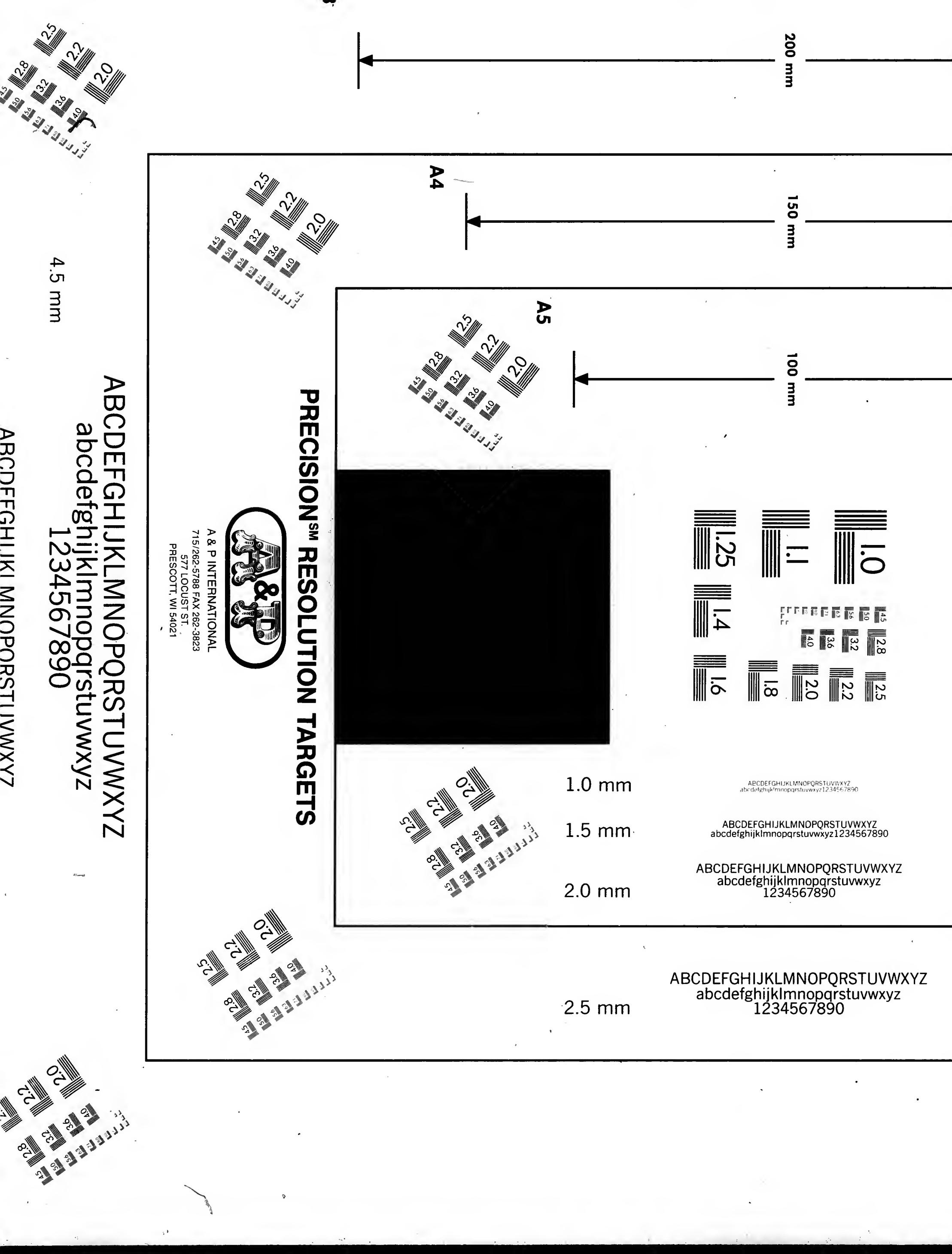
Payable always in advance. Persons sending clubs of ten and upwards shall be entitled to an extra copy.

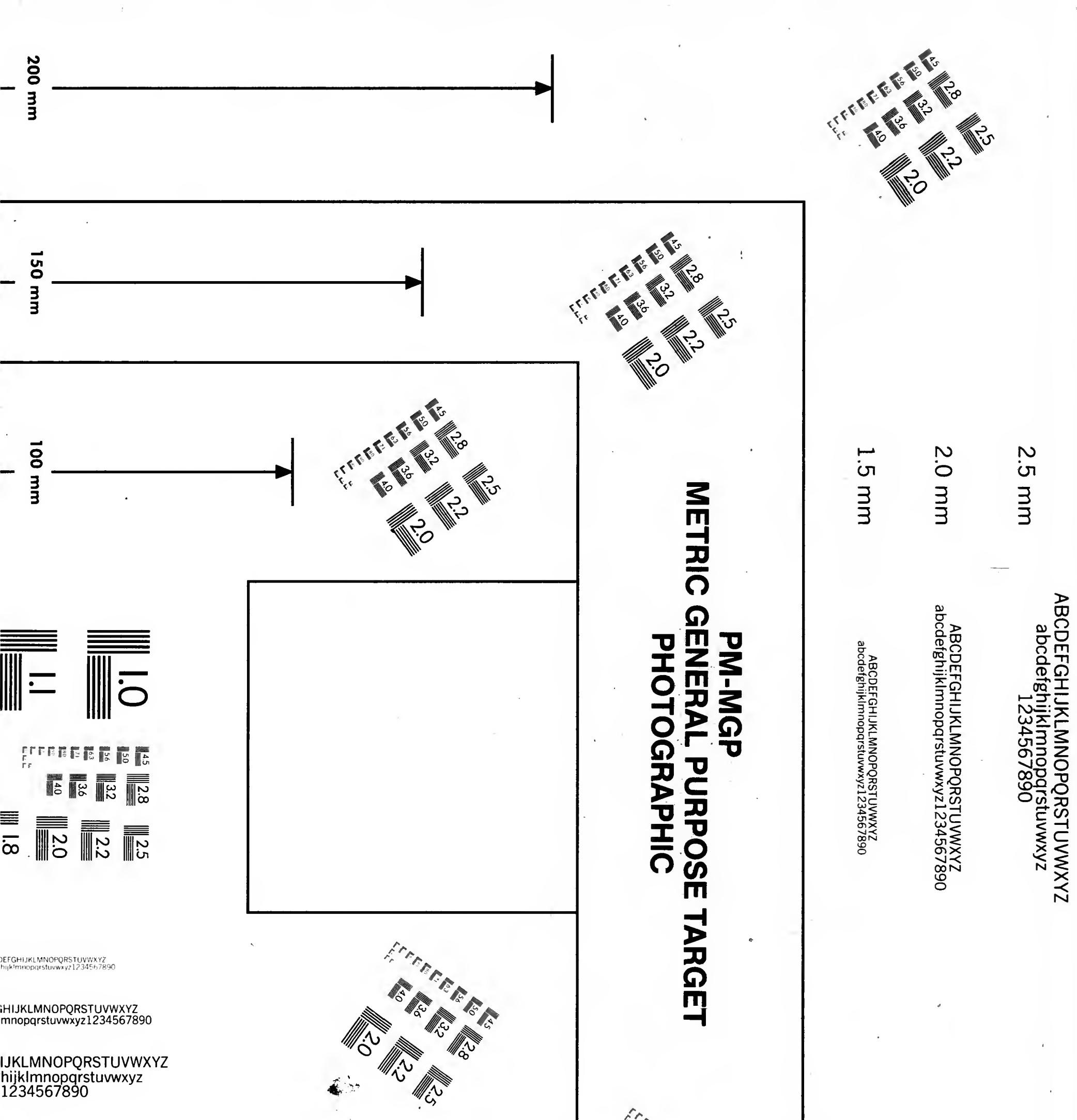


UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



3 0112 004450810





KLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

GHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
mnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
hijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ
hijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

IJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
hijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ
hijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPQRSTUVWXYZ
hijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890